VOLUME 28.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

RICHMOND

PRINTS

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Standard Styles,"

"Standard Gray

Styles,"

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NOTHING

FOR SALE BY DRY GOODS DEALERS THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK.

FALL MEETING

Baturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

Purse of \$1,000 for Horses that have neve beaten 2:24.

W. Mattacks names br. g. Tem Wonder.
McKee names br. g. Sleepy John.
I. Batchelder names b. g. John H.
V. Jacobs names ch. g. Ubserver.
Lindell names b. s. Pilot Temple.
(Snughton names gr. m. Badger Girl.
Oroker names br. g. Ohio Boy.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF

h Wales Atlantic Steamship Compan, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamship Compania Railroad Wharf, Jersey C. K.E......Oct. M. | GLAMORGAN....

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the sistol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are proded with all the latest improvements for the comfort and

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Sulling from Rew York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-TOWN every SATURDAY.

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Chilin passage, 370, 480, currency; steerage, at greatly manacirate. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for El and apward.

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Drafts for El and Randolphets. (opposite new Shemman House), Chicago.

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Same Day-Stake Race-\$300. Mile Heats-2 in 3.

CIAL NOTICES.

MORSE'S LUXURENE FOR THE HAIR.

N, POMEROY & CO. ular Furniture Sale ing, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Sale, Friday Morning at 9 1-2 o'cl'k, RDWARE

NITURE,

lorning, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock, No. 184 North Clark-st. E. Jenkins. Esq., Assignee, we will sell of Furniture, dc., Walnut Chamber sees, Bureaus, Desks, Tables, Chairs. Also, a line of Upholstered Parlor Suits. ds., POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

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TH & HARRISON.

384 South State-st., staouth of Harrison-st., rning, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, URIGAGE SALE OF ENTIRE ENTS OF SIX ROOMS,

Brussels Carpeta, Ingrain and Stair and Chamber Suits, Chairs, Tables, aes. Cook and Hoating Stores, Cooking d Bodding, Cuttery, etc., etc. A nice, and to be said without reserve.

turday, Nov. 7, 9:30 o'clock sharp, 81 Madison-st., of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Crockery, Pianos, etc., varying from stades. The sale is without reserve, is seming goods.

E. R. LYON, Salesman.

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GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,

TO CHAMBER SETS, STOVES,

TY WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

TO VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,

Y MORNING, AT 9% O'CLOCK.

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URR. CARPETS, STOVES, N OPEN LOTS, BUGGIES, ETC., Y MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING. MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK,

LL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

JRNITURE, CARPETS, & STOVES.

ov. 7, at 9:30, at salesroom, the usus supprising Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-sook Cases, Deaks, Pancy Chairs, Beds, orders, Carpets, Glass, Crockerv, Cul-

se Stoves, which will be sold immedi-

t 100,000, various brands, will be sold in trade or the consumer. L. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sortment of Furniture,

USH'S SON & CO.,

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G. Crockery, 6 crates Decoded Ware, assorted.
At 10 O'CLOCK,
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Montrel Ocean Steamship Company.

All classes of passage between the different ports of Europe and America. EMIGEANT AND STEERAGE TRAFFIC A SPECIALTY. Three weekly sallings. Superior ships. Best accommodations. Shortest route. STEERAGE RATES TO EUROPE EXCEEDINGLY LOW. Apply to artie o'CLOCK, traiture, Parlor and Chamber rariety, Walnut Bedsteads and alnut Wardrobes, Secretary, farble and Wood-Top Tables, W. S. Buresus, Extension Ta-, Sofas, Rockers, Easy Chairs, inut Chairs, Hair and Husk arlor and Office Desks, Carpets, oils Floor Oil Cloth.

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TEETH. as of the first reduced to \$1.00 a set (for a few this same I have made for the last ten years All work warranted for five years. Fillings from the Blan Extractions, 50 cents. Call and see W. H. LOOMIS.

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TION 31st DECEMBER

BEVERIDGE & HARRIS,

Managers Western Department.

116 & 118 LaSalle-st.,

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Don't buy your Winter Stock until

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G. LASHER & SON,

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And Packages for Dry Facking, manufac-tured from Compressed Paper Board. For sale by J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,

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"SMITH'S SMOKE CONSUMER" is at-

skeptical are convinced that it thoroughly burns the smoke from Soft Coal at a great

spection, on vacant lot, in rear of our store,

to-day, from 11 until 4, and next week on

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ful influences which should be gathered about the home life of our people. We welcome every fresh addition to Mr. Prang's list of publications, and are especially proud that in a work requiring such dexterity of manipulation and such loving tenderness and patience of toil, an Amer-

Becommend themselves to users of Calico for their DURABILITY OF COLOR, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, STRENGTH OF CLOTH, and fitness for all seasons.

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BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and
rs solicited, and special accommodations extended her particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Com-less, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agenta, No. 17 Broadway.

\$1,500, \$2,000. \$3,000. \$4,000,

URNER & MARSH, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

On first-class city property, improved pre-ferred. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. No. 5 Broadway. Steerage as low as by JOHN E. BARLE, Western Agent, 61 Clark-st., Chicago.

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The Double Store in Tribune Building, on Dearborn-st., with two Fire-Proof Vaults, suitable for Banking, Insurance, or any firstclass mercantile business. If desired, wil be divided to suit tenants. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Downer Manufacturing Co. Canton, Fulton Co., Ill.

BUSINESS CAPITAL. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Phyleman A. Downer, having sold and assigned all his shares of stock in the above-named Company is by Article I of the By-Laws of said Company thereby disqualified from filling the office of Director or President of asid Company; and, furthermore, that said P. A. Bowner is not in the employment of said Company in any sepacity, and all persons are warned not to deal with said Downer as agent or officer of said Company.

Done by order of the Directors of the Downer Manufacturing Company, Nov. 2, 1874.

E. MORGOTT,

A. BELL, Secondary.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership lately sarried on by Jacob & John Smith as Grocers, &c., at 787 Wabash-av. and 158 West Harrison-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties having elaims against or owing said firm can act-the with either party. Bigmed JOHN SMITH.

JACOB A. SMITH.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874-TWELVE PAGES.

A Conservative Day of Thanksgiving in Louisiana.

United States Officers Arrested for False Imprisonment,

Gleanings from the Late Elections in Pennsylvania.

The Contested Election in the Sixth Wisconsin District.

William Walter Phelps Probably Defeated.

The Official Vote Necessary in the Second and Third Illinois Districts.

Charges of Irregularities in the Fifteenth Ward.

AT LARGE.

LOUISIANA. ELECTION IRREGULARITIES. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6 .- A New Iberia dispatch says when the Commissioners of the Huberts-ville poll came to hand in their box, the Supervisor could not be found. When tendered him the next morning, he replied that, according to

the next morning, he replied that, according to law, it was too late, and refused to receive it. On Wednesday the Supervisor started for New Orleans, leaving the Hubertsville box behind. Without this box the Republicans elect the entire parish ticket.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS ARRESTED.

MONROE, La., Nov. 6.—The Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln Parish came in this afternoon with warrants from Judge Trimble, District Judge, for the arrest of Marshal Seelye and Lieut. Hodgeon for contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Trimble in the case of the prisoners from Claiborne Parish last week. Lieut. Hodgeon was arrested at the Ouchita House. Marshal Seelye, who was in the hotel, made his escape. The Sheriff's posse divided and went in different directions. One squad went to the house of J. T. Ludeling, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. One of the posse states that Chief Justice Ludeling met the posse on the plazza. He said Seelye was not in the house. He had been there half an hour before, but had gone off, he did not know where. Judge Ludeling said Seelye came to ask for legal advice, and he advised him to surrender, said that, owing to his position in the State, he did not want anything to do with it. The posse insisted on searching the house. Judge Ludeling showed them around down stairs. The door leading up-stairs was found locked, but the posse insisted on going up-stairs, found nothing. They obtained a candle, and in the garret—dark se midnight—they found Seelye, his clothes being badly soiled with plaster. Seelye surrendered, was disarmed, and marched down-stairs almost fainting, where Judge Ludeling refreshed him with a glass of brandy. Seelye hegged for protection, and when told by young Sholars, the son of old Dr. Sholars, arrested by Seelye last week, "You treated my old father like a dog, sir, Seelye said, "It was not me, it was Lieut Hodgeon." The posse assured Seelye that not a hair of his head should be hurt.

Marshal Seelve and Lieut. Hodgeon."

was not me, it was Lieut. Hodgson." The posse assured Seelys that not a hair of his head should be hurt.

Marshal Seelye and Lieut. Hodgson are en route to View to assewer before Judge Trimble. It is probat a that indictments will be found against both ar cutting the telegraph wires.

Concerning the arrest of citizens in Lincoln Parish befor the election, and for the cutting of telegraph ires at the same time, the following affidavit is made:

Statz of Lou Lana, Parish of Lincoln:

Before the Land, Parish of Lincoln:

Before the Land, The Land, Before the Land, Before the Lieutenant and to Mr.

Seelye came by-stairs the Lieutenant said to Mr.

Seelye, "Let of handcuff this man (referring to one of the prison of limmediately. We have some other business to at advisch you have ordered me to do."

Hodgson the Addressed a Corporal, saying:

"Corporal gr two of your men and report to me immediately. If. Seelye, I will move those troops of infantry as put them down at the jail, and from there we will od down to the creek, and the Corporal and two privates went out in the direction of the place where the telegraph-wires were out, and in about half an hour I saw them coming back from that directions in segard to guarding the prisoners, he told him if any of the prisoners offered him money to get away, to take he money and knock him down. Hodgson told him to take all he could get and he would up-hold him in so doing. (Signed) Janas McNolatz.

per, A. D. 1874.

L. M. GAHAGAN, J. P.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE TICKET AND CONGRESSMEN.

Special Disputch to The Chicage Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—Official majorities from 59 counties in the State, and reported majorities from the remaining 7 elect Latta, Dem., for Lieutenant-Governor by 4,559, which the official returns will increase to over 5,000. Gen. McCandless, Dem., will have about 9,000 majority for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Temple, Dem., candidate for Auditor-General, is elected by nearly 4,000. The Democrats will have a majority of about 26 in the House, and the Republicans 6 in the Senate.

The most remarkable revolution was in Allegheny County, where the Democrats carried the State tacket by over 600, elect 12 of the 14 Assemblymen, and 2 members of Congress. This county has not had a Democrat in the Legislature for many years. Two years ago it gave a Republican majority of nearly 10,000. Pennsylita also shows the largest Democratic Congress. Thal gain of any State in the Union, electing 17 members, a gain of 12. The Democratic majority on the Congressional vote is about 22,000.

WILLESDARRE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Ketchum Rep., is alected in the Twelfth District by 767 mai. tracting the greatest attention. The most M. W. & F. LESTER,

22,000.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Ketchum. Rep., is elected in the Twelfth District by 767 maj.
PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—With corrections and additions received to-day, Latta's majority foots up 13.018. Official returns are still wanting from Forrest, Sullivan, Allegheny, and Philadelphia Counties. Only three wards of Philadelphia have thus far been counted, and they increased Latta's vote by 235 from returns made on election night.

WISCONSIN. THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OSHKORH, Wis., Nov. 7.—The Sixth District

eturns remain substantially the same as reported in TRE TRIBUNE this morning. Wauehara County raises Kimball's majority to 942, and Outagamie goes Bouck 14 better, making it 1,164 Outagamie goes Bouck 14 better, making it 1,104 majority for him, but the net majority for Kimball remains at 211. These figures are official, except one town in Door, that will not substantially change the result.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Hadison, Wis., Nov. 6.—But little election new has been received here to-day. There is nothing later from the close Sixth Congressional District. Figures from the counties of the

ILLINOIS. WENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Schuyler Counties, elects Brown, Dem., Senator, and Cummings and Thornton, Dema, and DeWitt, Rep., Representatives. The insents run a candidate, but he was beaten.

Maddison county.

Special Dispotch to The Unicago Tribuna.

**ALTON, Ill., Nov. 6.—The omicial vote of son County gives the following majorisies: Carroll, for State Treasurer, 295; Etter, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 230; Morrison, for Congressman, 641; James T. Cooper, Rep., for Sheriff, 1,857; A. Miller, Dem., for Coroner, 203; R. W. Crawford, Dem., for County Commissioner, 62; William H. Krome, Dem., for State Sonator, 1,436. For Representatives—George H. Weigler, Dem., 767; Frank Pike, Dem., 1,548; and George A. Smith, Rep., 826.

WHITZSIDE COUNTY.

MORRISON, Ill., Nov. 6.—The following is the official vote of Whiteside County; Ridgway, 1,980; Gore, 989; Powell, 2,054; Etter, 1,026. Congress—Burchard, Rep., 1,928; Allison, Ind., 1,158. Representatives—Mewhorter, Rep., 2,0974; French, Rep., 1,712½; McCoy, Ind., 2,0974; French, Rep., 1,712½; McCoy, Ind., 2,0974; French, Rep., 1,112; Bailey, Ind., 646½. Sheriff—Worrell, Rep., 2,225; Hurless, Ind., 904. Coroner—Dodge, Rep., 1,884; Crandall, Ind., 1,188.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS COUNTY. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.-The official vote of this county gives Hardin, Dem., for Governor, 2,065 maj.; Coleman, for Lieutenant-Governor, 1,479. On the county ticket Emil Thomas Rep., gets 1,068 maj.,—the only Republic candidate elected. Of the fourteen Representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature elected, eight are Republicans and six Democrats. Of the three Senators elected, one is Republican and two Democrats. The vote ran behind the registration about 8,000.

REFORTED MAJORITIES from 63 counties embracing the most populous and heaviest Democratic counties in the State, give Hardm 32,000 majority.

CONGRESSMEN.

The Tenth Congressional District gives Judge Debolt, Dem., 324 majority over Hyde, Rep., the present incumbent. Returns from no other district is yet complete.

The LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats claim they will have a majority in the Hydron of 25 and in the Senato of 25. elected. Of the fourteen Repr

MINNESOTA THE LEGISLATURE-CONGRESSMEN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PAUL, Nov. 6.—Including Indepen najority on joint ballot in the next Legislature. whom are counted for dow. Davis for Schack will hold the balance of power. Politicians here are speculating as to the probabilities, upon the theory that neither Davis nor Ramsey can be elected, and that an attempt to elect the latter

didate.

Strait's election to Congress from the Second District is conceded to-day by a majority not exceeding 300. This gives the Republicans an unbroken delegation from Minnesota.

SAN FAANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The returns for Lieutenant-Governor, is elected; Woodburn, Rep., is elected to Congress. There will be a Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legis-lature of from fitteen to twenty. The Repub-licans claim the entire State ticket, with the ex-ception of Bradley and Adams. No estimate is given of the general majority.

MICHIGAN.

INGHAM COUNTY. Special Dispatch to The Chacage Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 6.—Ingham County gives Chamberlain 43; Hall, 24; House, 22; rand, for Congress, 45. Lansing City carried the amendments by 178 maj., being the banner city. The Towns of Locke and Delhi return one Prohibition vote each. Ingham County 100 Dem-ocratic; for Congress, George H. Durand, 1,400.

NEW JERSEY.

A CLOSE VOTE IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Berlin
County official count gives Cutler, for Congress. 595 maj., allowing Phelps all the imperfect ballots. Morris County gives Cutler 40, and Passaic County gives Phelps 630, allowing him all the imperfect ballots. This elects Cutler by 5.

The following dispatch has been received from W. W. Phelps, Rep., candidate for Congress:

Bergen County gives Cutler 595 majority; Passaie County gives Phelps 631; Morris County gives Cutler 40, with 5 Republican votes to be produced at the adjourned canvass to-morrow. If these are for me, I have one majority. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,

FLORIDA.

CUBAN VOTERS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The news from Key publican candidate, thus defeating Henderson, Dem., for Congress in the First District. Wall (colored), Rep., has been elected over Finley, Dem., in the Second District. The Democrats have a majority of 20 in the Legislature.

ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6. — The Democratic majority in the State is not less than 12,000. The result in the Fiast Congressional District is doubtful. If Har-Congressional District is doubtful. If Haralson, colored Rep., has been scratched to any considerable extent, he is beaten by Bromberg. In the Second District, Williams, Dem., has a majority of 1,000 over Rapier, colored Rep. In the Third District, Bradford, Dem, beats Betts about 5,000. In the Fourth District, Hayes, Rep., has 6,000 maj. The race in the Fifth and Sixth Districts was between Democrats. In the former. Caldwell beats Sheffield; in the latter, Hewelt beats Sloss, the present incumbent, by about 7,000 maj.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be 29. Legislature will be 29.

THE CITY. THE RETURNS.

THE RETURNS.

The official Board of Canvassers took no action yesterday, but agreed to meet Monday morning and commence their duties. The County Clerk, Gen. Lieb, has called to his aid Justices Haines and Hamill, and the three will constitute the Board. They have agreed to devote their entire time to the work until it is finished. At the time Monday was appointed to begin the canvass, all the returns had not been received,—the Secend Precinct of Evanston being still lacking,—but, as this came in during the afternoon, and the returns are now complete, the Board must take a back seat, "No more Sanborn considering,—but, as this came in during the afternoon, and the returns are now complete, the Board must take a back seat, "No more Sanborn contracts, "Let reform be the watchword of the bias applied to County-Attorney Rountree for his opinion on these points, and he will also obtain the advice of the most eminent legal talent in the city. The most vital point, as affecting the success of Mesers, LeMoyne or Farwell, is the case of the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, mentioned in yesterday's Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

South Band, Nov. 6.—The victors had a follimation this evining,—the had.

Art SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 6.—The victors had a follimation this evining,—the had.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

South Band, Nov. 6.—The victors had a follimation this was added a bonfire and fire-balloon ascension. The procession headed by a band of music, to which was added a bonfire and fire-balloon ascension. The procession headed by a band of music, to which was added a bonfire and fire-balloon ascension. The procession headed by a band of music, to which was added a bonfire and fire-balloon ascension. The procession headed by a bonf of the people is the will of the land," "The tresuit of the people is the will of the land," "The resuit of the people is the will of the land," "The resuit of the people and in resuit of the people and in resuit of the meeting to order in the Court-Hou

mined by the legal advice received upon this question.

All the packages containing ballots and returned poll-books were yesterday evening put in paper bags and sealed by the County Clerk himself and put in the vault, so as to keep them perfectly safe over Sunday. The counting will be done without interruption until finished.

THE DOUBTFUL DISTRICTS.

The situation in this quarter has not materially changed since yesterday. Both sides are waiting for the official count, hoping that it will reveal unexpected errors. As far as this goes, it, Farvel has the blood, he official vote of the small regime of Eventon giving him its more than a sea at first credited with.

Mr. Farvell was over at the County Clerk's office during the day, and suggested to Gen. Lieb that the nomination of Messrs. Cannon and Kaufmann to canvass the yota would be nexand Kaufmann to canvass the vote would be per fectly satisfactory to him. Gen. Lieb, however, declined to comply with the hint.

declined to comply with the hint.

Yesterday evening's Journal has an interview with Mr. Farwell, where he gives his side of the case so far as allegations of frand are concerned. Reporter (to Mr. Farwell)—Shall you contest the election, if defeated.

Mr. F.—If defeated I shall retire to private life. I do not think a contest would result in my favor, as the Democratic majority in Congress will be large.

R.—Are you cognizant to any frauds practiced by the Opposition at the polls?

Mr. F.—I have several witnesses who can testify that Mr. LeMoyne's friends were seen openly purchasing the votes of my district with money, and that no pretension of concealment was practiced.

R.—What is your theory in regard to the charges

chasing the votes of my district with money, and that no pretension of concealment was practiced.

R.—What is your theory in regard to the charges made against the Republican officials in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward?

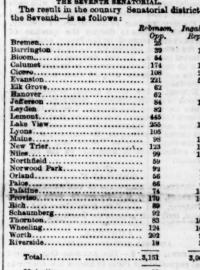
Mr. F.—Any one with half an eye could suggest a reasonable explanation. Everybody know that be fore election Hesing promised Ald. Corcoran that if he was nominated for Sheriff he (Hesing) would faithfully support him throughout the campaigm. This compact did not, however, suit the ideas of "Wash," who used all his influence in securing the nomination of Agnew. For this reason, Corcoran, who is a resident of the Twentieth Ward, not out of any regard for the success of Farwell, declared that he would show Hesing that he could earry his ward any way he pleased. If any fraud has been perpetrated, it was the "sour grape" "People's" candidate who manipulated it.

Mr. F.—It is a whole cloth fabrication, and was set afoct by A. C. Hesing.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

In this quarter there is a crying demand for light, but it will be next week before the light comes. The probabilities are that the canvassers will discover slight discrepancies in almost every precinct between the tally-sheets and the returns sent in Tuesday night. As a general thing these balance one another, and whoever gets the certificate will be declared elected by so few votes that his opponent will feel bound to contest. Mr. Ward says he can prove illegal voting in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and Mr. Harrison is also ready to prove fraud. Naturally neither is willing to show his hand until he sees that it is absolutely necessary. The attempted recount in the Fourth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward is so manifestly illegal that no attention is paid to it. To offset this, however, it is claimed that the Eight Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward, which gave Harrison 70 majority, should be thrown out. It is alleged that two of the judges were drunk, and that the counting was done by J. J. McGrath, who was not a judge.

Similar irregularities have often occurred here before, but the elections have been so one-sided that nobody paid any attention to them. Just now they are quite serious, and it is to be hoped they will lead to a change in the character of the judges selected, and the manner of counting votes.



MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY. PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iridune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 6 .- The State Leader this evening insists that M. M. Ham, of Du-buque, Iowa, member of the National Democratic Committee, shall call a convention to mee n Des Moines, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of taking steps for the reorganiza-tion of the Democratic party in Iowa. Private advices recieved from Mr. Ham to-night indi-cate his willingness to take the step.

THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Irribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Ex-Senator Nye, of Neada, has been interviewed on the subject of a third term and the result of the late election much about a third term till the newspapers began to talk of it, but that he is now determined, and when he considers the proper time has come will speak out against any attempt to overstep long-seated custom and establish as doubtful a precedent as this would be. He is guarded in talking of the result of the election.

REJOICINGS.

AT WARREN, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WARREN, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Republicans of this county feel jubilent over electing one Representative out of the entire ticket. This evening a large number of the citizens of his own home, without regard to party, headed by the band, called upon the Hon. A. M. Jones, member-elect, at his residence. He responded in a short and appropriate speech, thanking his fellow-citizens and neighbors for the honor conferred, saying that he cared more for the good will of his own people, as expressed, than he did for his election. After hearty congratulations all around, the party adjourned down town, where refreshments were served and a general good time had.

AT SOUTH BEND, IND. Representative out of the entire ticket. This

NUMBER 76.

IN NEW OBLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6.—Active prepare going on for a grand torobight proposed dilumination to-morrow night, in the Democratic victories throughout the

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

that they could rob and rum one section with affecting the interests of the other. The stitution, too, of such leaders as Conking Seward, of Morton for Chase, of Butler Sumner, of Logan for Trumbull, of Carpet for Doolittle, was a bad exchange. The car-bag dependency turned out a poor investme with hardly fail to put to the fullest account. The defeat of the Republicans is only experimental,—a trial of the Democrats. The Republicans, like the Democrats, will have to face the music,—that is, the people. Their relative positions are equalized. Neither can lord it over the other; both must bow to their common master, which the one has so long ignored. The old poise and balance are restored; and we can look forward with something like a guarantee of good conduct in our rulers, Republican and Democratic.

poise and balance are restored; and we can look forward with something like a guarantee of good conduct in our rulers, Republican and Democratic.

"POPULAR PATIENCE EMBAUSTED."

From the New York Ressing Post—Republican.

The great and general Republican defeat means that popular patience with the party which has had full control of affairs since 1860 is enhansted. For five years of its term of power the party managed affairs with a measure of success rarely, if ever, matched. It was then really and deservedly a popular party. The next five years saw something of an abatement of this popularity. The single issue of the war was succeeded by the varied issues of reconstruction. The simple and direct business of asserting the national authority gave place to the complex and difficult business of repairing the damage wrought by the coelly struggle, of getting the country from a war footing back to a peace footing, of restoring the order that had been disturbed. It is not surprising that the Republican party made mistakes in this unfamiliar business. The people were tolerant of the mistakes. They did not ignore the grosser blunders, but they pardoned them. Recognizing the difficulties besetting the party which had served them so well, they generously resolved to give it a fair chance. And so the party got through the second five years of the term of the power, losing but little of its hold on the popular confidence, as manifested by the popular vote. The party is now near the end of its third five years. It depends wholly upon itself whether they shall be its last years. Mistakes have multiplied until they are at least suggestive of incompetency. Clief among the blunders, and perhaps underlying and embracing all of them, has been a growing indifference of the Republican leaders to public opinion—a sure sign of weakness, because that party is most popular and therefore strongest which most

further useful or shall be cast aside, the next two years will show.

"ANYTHING RIT FAVORABLE."

Prom the New York Republic—Republican.

Looking to almost immediate consequences we apprehend that the effect, of the elections on the finances and credit of the Government, the currency of the country, and the price of gold—the latter influenced by the indefinite postponement of even the prospect of specie payments, or equalizing paper with gold—will prove anything but favorable to the stability of trade, or the early restoration of confidence in "good times."

"FRAUD AND INCOMPZITICE."

From the Worsester (Mass.) Garetic—Republican.

We regard the result of the elections as a downfall of the Republicans rather than an uprising of the Democrats. We do not colises any less overwhelming catastrophe to the Republicans than the loss of a Governor and six cut of

the eleven Congressmen would bring the Republican leaders to a realizing sense of the truth of what this raper has been telling them for the past two years. The successive discoverice of fraud and incompetency, following one after another, have weakened, if not destroyed, the faith of the people. The Republicans have talked of reforms inside the party, and then put up such men as Butler, and Ayer, and Williams. They have asked the people to rally for the policy of the Amministration, and in the same breath nominated for Governor a man who was obnoxious to many more than half the Republican voters. The strain was too great, and the party has broken down under it. It could not well have been otherwise. There is no use to repeat any longer that Massachusetts is Republican, or that the country is Republican. It may be, or it may not be; that depends upon circumstances.

The sum up the victory, then, it means not so much an end of Gen. Grant as of Grantism, though it means both. The victorious soldier of the Appotomax is out of place in the White House, and his greatest mistake is that he ever went into it. Civic and political service have only bodraggled Grant's good name as a soldier. The selection of his first official advisers was a blunder, and he has fought it out on that line ever since.

"THE UNION AT LAST RESTORED."

THE UNION AT LAST RESTORED."

The discovering of the truth the truth of the Spanish with the selection of the Spanish with the service of the Spanish with the service of the Spanish with the service of the Spanish.

blunder, and he has fought's ever since.

"THE UNION AT LAST RESTORED."

From the Montpowery (Aia.) Advertiser—Democratic.
We rejoice to know that the instrument of our uppression is broken. We rejoice to know that the war clouds have all departed. We rejoice to know that hatred of the South is no longer the superior inspiration of Northern majorities. But above all—yes, far above all—we rejoice in the assurance that the Union has at last been restored, in fact as well as in fiction, and that the bonds of union are no longer the bayonet, but the subtle, indissoluble ligaments of mutual, fraternal regard which stretch, from heart to heart all over this great, glorious and free country. By this generous token the South will now strike hands with the North and re-echo the words of the immortal Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

"WHAT HAS DONE THIS?"

WHAT HAS DONE THIS? From the Cleveland Herald-Republican.
w. what has done this? We believe i Now, what has done this? We believe it is mainly due to the course pursued by the President, and those intimate friends of his who are attempting the management of Republican pary affairs. We propose only to point out three things wherein President Grant has lost the confidence of the Republican party, taking the

things wherein President Grant has tost the confidence of the Republican party, taking the three in their order of occurrence.

President Grant, more than any other President, has been tempted by gifts. . . In his rapid mounting from obscurity to immense power he has been admired and he has been fawned upon, and such admirers and sycophants have loaded him down with rich presents until his very reputation staggered under the load. This is one cause for Republican disaffection.

The second cause—and the great cause—was his acceptance of a doubled salary. . . For his own reputation as a man and as a President, Gen. Grant threw away the opportunity of his life when he did not veto the salary-grab bill and cast it behind him as an unclean thing, . . . And now we come to the third cause of Republican disaffection toward President Grant—the third-term question. . . If President Grant did not wish a third term, he would, before this, have said so in such distinct terms no man need have misconstrued them. The belief is so prevalent that President Grant wishes a third term as to have been a very active element in the present overthrow of the Republican party. That he could get a third nomination by any fair convention no one believes. But there is a way of getting up a packed convention, through the manufaction of office-holders, and, rather than renting up a packed convention, through the nanipulation of office-holders, and, rather than take those chances, the Republicans have seen it to express their disapproval of President Grant for a third term by the "heroic" treatment as experienced in the elections this autumn.

DISSOLUTION OF "ILLUSIONS."
From the Detroit Post—Republican.
A number of illusions dissolved in the ferve A number of illusions dissolved in the fervent heat of the elections like wax thrown into a furnace. The unwise Civil-Rights bill, which the last session of Congress left hanging over the country, worked the greatest mischief to the Republican party in the South, and injured it in the North. This so-called "legacy" left by Senator Summer proved only a legacy of evid. In attempting to grasp too much, and to runahead of the slow education of time and experience the race for whose benefit this legislation. e, the race for whose benefit this legislation devised will be very fortunate if it does not considerable of the advantages it had al-

lose considerable of the advantages it had already obtained.

From this election another lesson is to be
learned by bitter experience; and it is a lesson
which, we hope, will never have to be repeated
in this Republic. It is a lesson which we have
urged so many times heretofore,—the lesson
that the sooner the National Government goes
ont of the business of manufacturing the currency of the country the better. Just so long as
we retain a national paper currency, just so long
will the finances and business of the country be
at the mercy of the politicians; just so long will
there be attempts to inflate the currency, or to
contract it, for political reasons; and just so
long will the party in power be held responsible
by large numbers of voters for any misfortunes, by large numbers of voters for any misfortunes, panies, depressions, or hard times which may happen to the commerce or industry of the

From the Detroit Tribung - Republican.

The Republican defeat—local, State, and national—is Waterlooish. We shall make no attempt to be little its magnitude.

Hard times, Butlerism, "the crusade," prohibition, thieves in power at the South, too much squinting on the part of the "managers" towards a "third term," general discontent, disgust with bad nominations, the Grangers, and so on—if the reader wishes to know the causes of what has happened, let him select any or add up all of the foregoing; they will suffice.

As we said at the outset, the defeat is Waterlooish; still it is not a Waterloo. Republicanism has received as staggering a blow as it has ever felt, but no vital part has been harmed. Let it bind up its wounds, omit to pick up most of the baggage it has been carrying, and resume a march in which it has stumbled but not fallen.

"MUST PE MORE CAREFUL."

on the baggage it has been carrying, and resume a march in which it has stumbled but not failen.

"MUST DE MORE CAREFUL."

From the Eric (Pa.) Discatch—Republican.
Another cause for disaffection in the Republican ranks was the character of many of the men whom the party had been carrying, under protest, for years, and, in some cases, objectionable men who were newly placed in nomination. There is no doubt that the good sense of the entire party repudiates such men as Butler, and is soarcely tolerant of others who have fewer sins lain at their door. The persistent refusal to crush out Butlerism has cost the Republican party in Massachusetts, its supremacy in the State, while Butler himself is defeated by a large majority. The election shows that we must in future be more careful of the men whom we choose to lead us to victory. They must be chosen for ability, character, and experience rather than for any fancied claim which they may put forward for party support. With such precautions, we shall have no difficulty with the elections of next year and of 1876. The Demograph was the DUTY of REFURLICANS?

edives thoroughly, and we can depend upon their doing it.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF REFUELICANS?

From the Buffalo Express—Republican.

Now what is the duty that rests upon Republicans in this emergency? Lamentations over our crushing defeat are enildish and useless. Crying for spit milk will never produce a fresh supply, and re simply a waste of time and energy. The business before the Republican party is to regain the position it has lost, and to this end should its efforts be directed. We do not believe there are any more real Democrate in the country to-day than there were two years ago. It is Republicans themselves who have defeated their party. Some of their leaders have been faithless, and the villainous libels upon them that have been industriously circulated by the Democratic press made the people believe that matters were as bad again as they were. Errors in policy have been committed, and these have been magnified a thousand fold, thus increasing discontent. To these are to be added jealousies and dissensions in the party, hard times, etc. Altogether, these causes have produced a disaffection serious enough to bring disaster upon us. The situation is by no means desperate, however. The Republican party has suffered a serious reverse, it is true. Its position is humiliating and terribly deagreeable, but it has only to correct what abuses exist within it, purge itself of those unworthy members whose ambition and jealousies and drong-doing have created divisions in its ranks, and wait. So sure as it does this, so sure will fortune again smile upon it, and the confidence of the people be restored to it.

"TERTORARY DEFEAT" AND "ULTIMATE SALVATION."

From the Hartford Courant—Republican.

Reply of France to the Spanish Memorandum.

TURKEY.

A SHARP NOTE TO THE GREAT POWERS. LONDON, Nov. 6.-The text of the Turkish dispatch to Germany, Russia, and Austria. on the Roumanian question, is published, and fully confirms the brief report given of it on the 2d inst. The Porte is compelled to ask whether, through this fresh blow at the treaty of Paris, the day may not come when human efforts will be pow-erless to stop the torrent let loose by the suc-cessive violations of treaties.

> SPAIN. THE BOMBARDMENT OF IBUN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Hendays says: "The Carlists are throwing petroleumshells into Irun. Nine houses have been burn ed, and the town is much battered. Another dispatch states that the Government

has impressed all the steamers at Santander to ins impressed all the steamers at Santander to earry troops to Irun.

HENDAYE, Nov. 6.—The Carlists report that they have repelled two sorties of the garrison of Irun, and are taking measures to intercept the forces coming to the relief of the town.

GREAT BRITAIN. PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF THE TICABORNE

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The sisters of the Tichcorne claimant have petitioned the Queen for

THE LABOR OURSTION. Twelve thousand colliers, who struck in the West Riding of Yorkshire, have resumed work pending the settlement of their demands by arbitration. Another extensive lock-out of agricultural laborers in Lincolnshire is threatened. The farmers insist on a reduction of 3s per week in the wages of the farm-hands. The Union is arranging for the emigration of the laborers on a large scale in the event of a prolonged cessation of labor. LAIRD'S SUCCESSOR.

The son of the late Mr. Laird has been requested to stand for Parliament in Birkenhead, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. Should he decline, the Conservatives will probably support David MacIver, still the Liberal candidate. POWDER EXPLOSION.

There was a tremendous explosion of powder it Hounslow this afternoon; four persons were instantly killed.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Paris, Nov. 6 .- The reply of the Duke de Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Spanish memorandum, will be sent to Madrid on Monday next. It will deal specifically with each complaint, and refute the assertions contained in the memorandum by documentary testimony.
The Duke declines to discuss the question of surveillance exercised by the French authorities on the frontier, because the matter is of a purely internal nature. He also declines to communicate his reply to other powers, as he disappro of the course Spain adopted when sending

Vienna to the Independence Belge says that the Duke de Casas has notified Austria that the French Government is convinced that German did not inspire the recent Spanish vote, and the the German Cabinet, on the contrary, approves of the recent policy of France with regard to the enforcement of neutrality on the Spanish frontier.

GERMANY.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATES IN THE REICESTAG. BERLIN, Nov. 6. - Delegates Schalenberg, Winterer, and Guerber, from Alsace and Lor raine, took their seats in the Reichstag to-day.

VIENNA, Nov. 6 .- The Austrian Government has requested the Porte to hasten his answer to the proposition for a commercial convention between Austria and Roumania.

THE BOOUS NAMA SANTB.

CALGUTTA, Nov. 6.—The native in custody susected of being Nana Sahib has been removed to Campore, for further investigation as to his

THE CABLE EXPEDITION.

PROGRESS MADE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from the steamer Faraday, dated 1 o'clock this afternoon, reports the steamer in latitude 49 deg. 1 sec., and longi-tude 37 deg. 47 sec., and announces that 1,197 knots of the cable have been paid out.

ITALY.
PARIS, Nov. 6.—L' Univers says it is reported that Italy is about to issue a memorandum to the European Powers calling attention to the dangers to Italy from the intrigues of the Vatican, and declaring that the Government can no longer tolerate a permanent conspiracy in its own Capi-tal, and urging the Powers to discontinue the custom of maintaining ambassadors at the Holy See.

BOARD OF METHODIST BISHOPS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Purement to adjournment of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus, O., in May last, the Board convened in this city yesterday. The following Bishops were present: Janes, of New York, Senior Bishop; Simpson, of Pennsylvania; Scott, of Delaware; Ames, of Maryland; Harris, of Illinois; Foster, of Ohio; Bowman, of Missouri; Merrill, of Minnesots; Andrews, of Omaha; Wiley, of Massachusetts; Haven, of Georgia; and Peck, of California. The sessions were of the most private character. It is understood, however, that the principal object of the meeting was for perfecting and announcing the assignment of episcopal visitations among the Bishops.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Nov. 6.—The wheat market opened rather easier, and very quiet for spring, but winter ruled firmer under a fair milling demand. The market closes very quiet and tame. Shippers held off. Most holders of spring manifest much indifference about selling. Winter is well much indifference about selling. Winter is well sustained, and is in fair demand for milling. The sales are 190,000 bu. Included in the sales are 16,000 bu amber Michigan, to arrive, at \$1.25. Sales were made at \$1.03@1.06 for rejected spring, \$1.06@1.07 for No. 2 Chicago spring—the latter for Northwestern, \$1.03 @1.04 for No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.10 for No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.19@1.22 for red Western, \$1.23 or 1.25 for white Ohio, \$1.28@1.36 for white Michigan and No. 2 extra, \$1.23@1.25 for amber Western, \$1.33@1.25 for White Ohio, \$1.28@1.36 for white Genessee.

Barley is inactive on the spot, but fairly active for the future. Orders for 30,000 bu foreign have been taken at \$1.30 for Danubian, and \$1.50@1.52 for German and French. Canadian quiet at \$1.47, and orders for 16,000 bu German were closed at \$1.50.

Barley malt is quiet and firm. The supply is light. Sales of 8,500 bu State four-rowed and Lake-Shore at \$1.47@1.50 cash.

Oats are steady and fairly active. The demand is chiefly for the future. The sales are \$6,000 bu; new Ohio mixed at 60@60%c; white at 62@63c; black at 60@60%c; western mixed at 61c; white at 62%@63/c; State mixed at 60 @60%c; and white at 62%@63/c; Western mixed at 60c; and white at 62%@63/c; Western mixed at 60c; white at 62%@63/c; State mixed at 60c. Corn is better and more active. The demand KEOKUK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Ia. Nov. 5.—The Ministerial
Conference of the Keokuk Baptist Association
will be held at the Baptist Church in this city,
commencing on "Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 7 p. m.,
and will continue until Wednesday evening. The
following order of exercises will be observed:
Opening sermon by the Rev. G. H. Berry. Exegesis, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel,"
by the Rev. J. Lee. Exegosis, I. Timothy. v.,
24-25, by the Rev. J. G. Johnson. Essay, "Darwinism." by the Rev. F. D. Bland. Essay, "The
Immortality of the Soul," by the Rev. W. C.
Pratt. Essay, "What and Where Is the Hell of
the Scriptures?" by the Rev. J. Sunderland.
Essay, "Intermediate State of the Dead," by
the Rev. J. Lewelling. LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Boston, Nov. 6 .- Arrived-Italy, from Liver

CRIME.

largely for the future, and in part for expert. New is scarce and wanted at 82@85c. The sales are \$20,000; damp and unsound at 72@73c, Western mixed at 89@90c in store, and 91@9114c seller next week, and 92c seller the last half of the month. Western valley at 924@92 in seller the last half of the month. Two Men Killed by a Gambler in Kansas.

Western yellow at 921 @93c in small

FIRES.

dred Horses Burned in Peorla.

Cincinnati.

Minor Fires.

A Livery Stable and Nearly 100 Val-

table, adjoining the Peoria House, on North

Adams street, was found to be on fire about 10

superhuman efforts of the entire fire depart-

ment, the whole structure, with nearly 100 val-

uable horses, was burned to the ground. No cause is known for the fire, and Mr. Parmely is,

would burn too, but the ffremen finally gained

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6 .- The candle and soap fac-

ory of the firm of M. Werk & Co., on Poplar

street, took fire to-pight at 8 o'clock, and burned

the building and machinery. No stock worth

mentioning was saved. The loss is variously estimated at from \$120,000 to \$150,000; insur-

ance, \$60,000, in about twenty home companies

The origin of the fire is a mystery. A heavy

stock of material had been laid in during the

summer, and only a little had been worked

off. Loss on the building, \$18,000; on the machinery, \$25,000; on material, \$25,000; on material, \$25,000. The fire was intensely hot and bright, and, though surrounded by buildings, was not allowed to spread. Several explosions occurred, by one of which Adam Meyley, a fireman, was precipitated from a wall and severely injured, and a bystander thrown from a fence, breaking his leg.

At Marcellus Falls, N. Y

were burned yesterday. The loss is \$50,000.

New York, Nov. 6.—The principal buildings in Marcellus Falls, Onondaga County, N. Y.,

At Clarksville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6 .- Four houses, oc

upied as colored boarding-houses, were burned

At Columbus, Ky.
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 6.—A conductor or

the Mobile & Ohio Railroad brings news to Union

fire in two places last night. The Western Union

Telegraph office was burned, and the wires are

spreading.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST JEFFERSON, O.. Nov. 6.—A fire broke out on the Dunkin farm, 5 miles west of here, last night, and is still raging. Several bundred cords of wood and many acres of timber have

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

Rawlins.
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.-Mrs. Gen Rawlins died at a hotel here, this morning.

KECKUK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

ate the value.

City this morning that Columbus, Ky., was on

in Clarksville, Tenn., this morning. The loss is

\$20,000, with no insurance.

all down. No particulars.

spreading.

een destroyed.

paper closed as follows:

o far as is known, without a cent of insuran It was thought at one time that the Peoria House

ot quite, \$40,000.

A New Orleans Clerk Robs His Employer of \$70,000.

An Exciting Chase After a Murderer Near Quincy, Ill.

month; Western yellow at 92½ @93c in small lots.

The pork market is inactive and flat at the close. Sales of \$50 brls mess it plob lots, at \$19.80@20.00; 500 brls mess at \$19.75 cash; 500 brls do at the West, seller the year, at \$17.20.

Lard is very active and higher. The supply afloat is very moderate. Sales of \$24 tes old Western steam at 14c; 275 tes new, to arrive next week, at 13½c; 100 tes do, to arrive next week, at 13½c; 100 tes do, to arrive next week, at 13½c; 100 tes do, to arrive at 13½c; 250 tes new, spot, at 13½c; 400 tes city at 13½c; 250 tes new, spot, at 13½c; 400 tes city at 13½c; 1,000 tes, seller November, at 13½c; 1,000 tes, seller December, at 12½c; 2,500 tes, seller November, at 13½c; 1,200 tes, seller six months, at 12½@12½c; 500 tes, at the West, seller November, at 11½c; 1,200 tes do, seller December, on private terms.

Whisky—The demand is fair and prices firm. Sales of 250 brls at 99c. Forcible Abduction of Three Children in Allen County, Ind.

Miscellaneous Criminal Items.

Two Men Killed b a Gambler. From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.
From a passenger who came in on the Kansas

Livery-Stables and Nearly One Hun-Pacific train, last evening, we gleaned the following particulars of a cold-blooded and atro-cious murder which occurred at Brookville, a station on the road, about 90 miles west of us, A \$150,000 Conflagration in yesterday morning at an early hour, the victims yesterday morning at an early hour, the victims of which were two highly-respectable young men of Brocksville by the name of Anderson.

The perpetrator of the murder is a gambler by the name of Barney Bohau, who keeps a gambleng-hell in the town, at which the two brothers, it seems, were visitors.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning a difficulty arose at the gaming table between William Anderson and Bohan, which resulted in a cellision between the two men. Bohan struck Anderson on the head, and then left the room. While Anderson was engaged in washing the blood from derson was engaged in washing the blood from

uable Horses Burned at Peoria, 111.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Peoria, Ill., Nov., 6.—O. C. Parmely's livery on the head, and then left the room. While Anderson was engaged in washing the blood from his face, Bohan, who had been absent but a few moments, returned, and, without a word of warning, drew a pistol and opened fire on his victim. Two shots took effect, and the wounded man fell to the floor, severely, yet not fatally, wounded. Thomas Anderson, a brother of the o'clock this morning, and notwithstanding the wounded. Thomas Anderson, a prother of the wounded man, interfered, when Bohan turned upon him and fired, sending a ball through the heart of the unfortunate young man and killing him instantly. The blood-thirsty Bohan then walked up to the prostrate form of William, and, drawing another pistol, sent five more shots into his head willing heads a sound that he had believed to the prostrate form of william, and, drawing another pistol, sent five more shots in the late of the late of the sent five more shots in the late of the late

control of the flames, and saved the notel from total destruction. All the furniture was re-moved from the building. It has suffered much damage, but was fortunate to escape so easily. The total loss to Mr. Parmely will be nearly, if The prisoner was removed to Salina, in order to save him from being lyuched. A Contidential Clerk Robs His Employer of \$70,000.

From the New Orleans Buildin.

About ten or twelve years ago the Captain of one of our most popular river packets brought down with him the little son of a Mr. Stout, of St. Louis, who had been a banker and a very wealthy man, but who had met with terrible re verses and died, leaving a son about 10 years of

age without any provision whatever.

The Captain befriended the lad, and when be arrived at New Orleans took him to B. S. Morse, the large-hearted proprietor of the City Hotel. who promised to take care of him and see that he did not want. The youngster manifesting quite an energetic and willing disposition, was set to work as bell-boy, and soon made himself very useful by his quickness and the alacuty with which he performed the duties devolving pon him.

He manifested quite an aptitude for learning

He manifested quite an aptitude for learning, and by diligent application became quite an intelligent lad, and, writing an excellent hand and being ready at figures. Mr. Morse soon took him into his office, in which he climbed gradually until he won the entire condidence of Mr. Morse, who trusted him with the keys of his private safe, and regarded him as above suspicion. His habits were very correct until about two years ago, when he commenced drinking too much, but was always able to attend to his duties.

On Sunday night last, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Morse was awakened by one of the clerks and informed that his private safe was open. Hurrying down stairs, he was amazed to find the safe-doors open, and an investigation disclosed the

ing down stairs, he was smazed to find the safe-doors open, and an investigation disclosed the startling fact that \$70,000 worth of bonds and other property had been abstracted therefrom. One of the clerks stated that Sydney S. Stouthad gone into the office about 12 o'clock, and was seen to go behind the annunciator, where Mr. Morse's private safe was standing. This and several ather circumstances directed suspicion at once to young Stout, for whom a search was at once instituted.

He was nowhere to be found, and it was feared He was nowhere to be found, and it was feared he had left the city. Contrary to expectations, he was discovered by Detective Pierson yester-day evening on Carondelet street, just above the First Precinct Station, and at once arrested. On his person was found only about \$93 in cur-rency; but when he sobered down a little he told the detective where he could find some of the heads in the rooms of a physician very near Forest-Fires.

opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Nov. 6.—Forest-fires are still raging extensively in this county. A large amount of timber and fencing is destroyed, of the First Precinct Station.

A search of the room indicated was rewarded by the recovery of the following securities:

Thirty-seven 10 per cent \$1,000 city bonds.

Six thousand five hundred dollars of bonds Parish of Plaquemines.

The balance of the property could nowhere be discovered, and Stout, on being interrogated, said he had been drunk, and did not remember where he had been or what he had done with the money.

The New York Produce - Exchange Give Up All Hopes of Effecting a Compromise Between the Railroads A Murderer Captured After a Long

and Shippers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A meeting of grain-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 6--On Friday, the 23d of dealers of the Produce-Exchange was held this October, a public sale took place on the farm of James Plew, of Brown County, about 25 miles afternoon to receive the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the railroad companies east of Mound Station. A large crowd of hard cases attended the auction, among the number with regard to the handling and delivery of grain at the freight depots. The meeting was John Slagel, of Adams County. These men became involved in a quarrel, during which Stinson struck Slagel a blow on the head, from the called to order by Franklin Medson. Mr. Hazle-tine stated on behalf of the Committee that they had not been able to agree, and had prepared a minority report. This was submitted. The effects of which he died the next day. As soon paper closed as follows:

It appears, gentlemen of the Produce Exchange, that the railroads will name no period at which a tariff will be made embracing all the charges between the shipper and the merchant; that whether the grading system is adopted or not, the offensive charge for unloading their lighters will be persisted in; that no allowance from tariff will be made in consideration of lighterage on the part of the Produce Exchange, nor that even the canal terms of delivery will be accepted if offered as a compromise. Nothing but absolute, unconditional surrender is demanded. The law and custom of common carriers the world over have been abrogated for their profit, and enforced for six years past, to be now followed by the assumption of the yoke by the public act of this Produce Exchange. The minority of your Committee beg to recommend to this body that it resfirm its acts taken at the meeting held July 30, 1374, and leave the responsibility of the refusal of the grading-plan, as adopted at the date above named, upon the trunklines of reviewed terminative here. as it was ascertained that Slagel's injuries were fatal, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Stinson, who fled upon hearing of Slagel's death. Sheriff Gordley, of Brown County, pursued and tracked Stinson to the residence of his brother-in-law, George Cleveland, who lives about 4 miles east of this city. Cleveland admitted that Stinson had been there, but stated that he stopped but a short time and left. Gordley followed and tracked the fugitive through this city to Hannibal. There he was taken sick, and compelled to abandon the hunt. On his return home he stopped in this city, and placed the matter in the hands of Capt. J. C. McGraw, who concluded that Stinson would return to Cleveland's to hida. He accordingly made arrangements to keep a watch of the premises without attracting the attention of the Cleveland family. A few days ago he ascertained that Cleveland and his wife closed up the house and went to Brown County. The watch was still kept up, and yesterday it was noticed that, although the house was locked up, smoke issued from the chimney. Satisfied that Stinson was in the house, he yesterday telegraphed to Gordley to come on with a warrant for Stinson's arrest. Gordley arrived at 7 o'clock, and was met by Capt. McGraw at the depot. As Stinson has a number of friends in this city, it was necessary for the officers to proceed cantiously. The services of the Sheriff here and four assistants were secured. At 8 o'clock the party left for Cleveland's, arriving there about 9. After a careful survey of the premises, the officers forced an entrance into the house where they fourd Stinson concealed in the cellar. He was handcuffed and brought to this city and lodged in jail. He stated that he had been at Cleveland's for three or four days, and informed the officers that he could have killed two or three of them before they got inside, but was afraid the others would burn the house down. Sheriff Gordley left with his prisoner for Mt. Sterling this evening. as it was ascertained that Slagel's injuries were fatal, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest The Widow of Ex-Secretary of War

Extraordinary Kidnapping Case— Three Children, Aged 15, 13, and 10, Respectively, Stolen in Indiana.

Respectively, Stelen in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 6.—A case of kidnapping came to light to-day, which, if the circumstances as related prove true, fairly rivals in interest the Charlie Ross case. It appears that, on the 1st of October, a daughter, aged 15, of John Martin, a wealthy farmer, residing in Washington Township, in this county, went by permission to a friend's house to visit. In the evening an unknown man came to the house and asked for the girl. He told her her father was very ill, and her mother wanted her to go home. She accompanied bim and has never WEEKLY COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW York, Nov. 6.—The weekly cotton statement of this date is as follows: Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 142,701 bales; last year, 33,563; total to date, 795,367; last year, 611,979. Exports for the week, 65,875; last year, 56,779; total exports to date, 270,186; last year, 211,326. Stock at all United States ports, 452,926; last year, 308,814. Stock at all interior towns, 66,289; last year, 527,000. Stock at Liverpool, 588,000; last year, 527,000. Stock American afloat for Great Britain, 144,000; last year, 94,000. very ill, and her mother wanted her to so home. She accompanied him and has never been seen or heard of since. The same night two other children, one a daughter, aged 13, and the other a boy, aged 10, were invested from the

seep or heard of. The matter was kept quiet, but has been in the hands of detectives. It is said that a man answering the description of the kidnapper was seen recenily uith two men and three women crossing the Illinois River at Batesville, but the children were not with them. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. No reason for the abductions is known. The parents have been nearly distracted over their loss, but liept quiet in hopes of gaining a clew to the whereabouts of the missing children. The facts finally became public, however.

The Washington Safe-Burglary Case. Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—The safe-bur-glary trial was resumed to-day. John O. Evans testified that his books were in Harrington's care for several weeks during the District of Columbia investigation.

Judge Humphrey decided that the paper sub-

mitted yesterday by Riddle, showing the connection of Whitelev with the pardon of Miles, be excluded, with the exception of the pardon signexcluded, with the exception of the pardon signed by Gov. Dix.

Mr. Riddle announced that he was through with the evidence for the prosecution except one witness, not yet arrived, and his testimony would have reference to the case against

Whiteley.

The Hon. N. B. Smithers then addressed the ury for the defense. Before concluding, the court took a recess.

When Mr. Smithers had concluded, Samuel Chardles was arrown tredified that he lines Chaudier was sworn, and testified that he lives in the family of Col. Whitelev at Cambridgeport, and remembered that Col. Whiteley gave a din-ner party to Collector Simmons and others on

shot and killed last night by a barter

Crime in Arkansas.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Parties from sceola, Ark., state that early vesterday morning a negro named Jack Phillips outraged the wife of a planter near there. From the treatment received she will probably die, as she was within a few weeks of confinement. The negro within a few weeks of confinement. The negro was arrested and brought to Osceola, the citizens of which, both black and white, improvised a court. After hearing the evidence they took the prisoner out and shot him to death.

LITTLE BOCK, Ark. Nov. 6.—A telegraph operator named Hoover, at Hope, on the line of the Cairo & Fulton Bailroad, south of here, was the said while last night by a bactonder.

A Saloon-Keeper shot by a Boy. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 6.—A shooting case occurred last night at Farley, in this county, of which a saloun-keeper named Greenwood was the victim. Greenwood was alive until late this evening, but his recovery is doubtful, as the ball struck him in the groin. The would-be assassin is a boy named Bell, 17 years of age. Whisky is the principal cause of this likely-to-be homicide.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Dexter Park Fall Meeting-First Day's Races.

Yesterday's Games in the New York Billiard Tournament.

THE TURF.

PALL MEETING AT DEXTER PARK. The Fall Meeting at Dexter Park opened yesterday under favoring surroundings. The weather was the very best that could have been bespoken for a race meeting, the day being eautifully clear, if not glowing, and genial as summer: the track in excellent condition, level as a bowling-green, and soft enough to save the hoofs of tender-footed quadrupeds. Such conditions must have gratified the highest anticipations—always excepting those whose colors,

Though borne, were forced to yield Before the chances of the field, and those whom Providence has deprived of all capacity to be satisfied with anything. Yet, trange to say, the attendance was very meagre, not more than 500 persons being on the ground. Politicians, who generally congregate in numbers on such occasions, were conspicuous for their absence. To be sure, the elections are just over, and voters are not of much regard, as such, at present, and a \$50 note which at other imes would be expected to bear fruit, might as well be torn in pieces as spent at the bar vesterlay. Still, it does seem as if politics and horseracing had some kinship. In either case the animals are said "to run," some are "scratched, pools are sold on the results, and there is as much knavery in the one as there is in the of the city magnates visited the park.

They could have infused some he pool-buyers, have helped to reduce the quantity of "cider" laid in, have roystered ground Bridgeport, and made things lively there around Bridgeport, and made things lively there "permiskuous-like," and perhaps engaged the attention of our long-coated peelers on their return to the city. But they could not, with all their capacity for good or evil, have added one ray of beauty to the magnificent appearance of Dexter Park. Old sports declared that seldom has there been such favorable racing weather. Nature did everything to make the meet enjoyable—man did but little. A solitary flag floating over the main stand was the only decoration poticeable; there were no colors, no bunting.

able—man did but little. A solitary flag floating over the main stand was the only decoration noticeable; there were no colors, no bunting, no music, none of the ordinary attendants of race meetings as creators of meriment and happy feelings among the crowd.

The racing was of an average character, which can be understood when it is known that the horses matched are reckoned only average roadsters. Still the contest in the 2:40 race was exceedingly close and exciting, and alone relieved the meet from a soberness characterestic of a prayer-meeting. Jack Short won the first heat, and the second was declared a tie between Jack and Ed D. Baker. The decision was not well received, many affirming that Jack had a clear head of his competitor as they passed under the string. Jack Short won the third heat, thus scoring two out of three; and, owing to the darkness setting in. it being then 5:10 p. m., the termination of the race was postponed. A great deal of time was consumed, and some annoyance given, by the numerous false starts made. Each one trying to gain advantage in the start, the horses would appear at the post a full length between each. Thus the drivers persisted in these silly endeavors until the judges had to warn them to desist.

FIRST RACE.

Purse \$150, for horses that have never beaten

FIRST RACE.

Purse \$150, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, three heats out of five. The following were the entries, in the order as they started from the

and Fred Briel. Reaching the half-mile, Billy and Jim had drawn up on the Lady, the trio covering the ground in splendid style. Fred Briel already showed signs of distress, and before the three-quarter pole was acached poor Fred was clearly out of the race. Nearing the home-stretch: Jim parted company with Lady Linn and Billy, and the Weasel essayed to escort the female. But she "lo'ed Jame too weel, and ganged awa' to him." Approaching the string James was seen speeding it nobly, Lady Linn 20 yards to the rear, and the Weasel and Billy running for the honor of her company; and thus they passed the judges stand. As for Fred, it was not enough that he should be distanced, but he received a shower of derisive cheers, and was hailed with shouts of "You've got it!" "Go it!" and such like.

he received a shower of derisive cheers, and was hailed with shouts of "You've got it!" "Go it!" and such like.

Second Heat—The black mare again led the way with Wessel following hotfoot, Jim and Billy seemingly hobnobeing, and not in too much of a hurry to show themselves. The Lady showed them all the half-mile tauntingly. The bucks, who seemed too full of gallantry to give the go-by to the Lady thus far, quickly interpreted the female's action. Then ensued a struggle for precedency which was short, sharp, and decisive, for Jim shot out like a sky rocket, passed her Ladyship, and never afterward allowed her to come within pistol-shot. Jim won the heat with perfect ease.

Third Heat—The deciding heat, and two scores for Jim, the edds were three to one on him for the race. As usual, that young'un rushed to the front, with Billy and Weasel as attendants, and Jim soberly sauntering along in the rear. Now, go it! Burst your wind-bags! Exhaust yourselves! Keep no reserve for the final dash!—these seemed to be the principles guiding this indiscreet female and her attendant males. Away they tore, as if Old Nick were after them, so that when they reached the half-mile there was not much running in them. Here James seemed to be the sabont time to end matters. He pricked up his ears, took a

farewell gaze upon that band of three, and bowled home as cosily as possible, SECOND BACH.

Purse, \$300 for horses that have pever beaten 2:40, three heats in five:

Purse, £300 for horses tast have been peace 2:40. three heats in five :

Mat Colvin's blk. g. Frank Holbrook. 4 4
George Farnsworth's blk. g. Jack Short. 1 0
W. A. Gillum's blk. stal. Ed D. Baker. 2 0
Ben Ransom's b. m. Josle

Time—2:42, 2:41, 2:42. Baker was first choice in the pools

Baker was first choice in the pools.

First Heat—This was very closely contested, the order of the start being maintained nut I within 100 vards of the winning-post. Jack Short rushed to the front. Baker and Holbrook on either side of him, and Jose immediately behind. This position was unchanged until, on entering the home-run, Josie formed in line with the others, and thus the four ran until when within 100 vards of the goal Jack Short made a desperste effort to shake off his friends, and only succeeded is thrusting half his neck ahead as the flag was lowered.

Second Heat—Baker was still the favorite with the betting-men. After several attempts to get the gentles off, at the word "go" Jack Short shot shead, Baker, Holbrook, and Josie close up. Josie was beaten at the half-mile, and the others continued on at a thundering gait, in a cluster. Baker had a slight advantage upon the straight run, but he soon yielded it to Jack Short. The three were in a line as they approached the end; the excitement among the spectators was immense. They shouted for the favorites, and the drivers exercised their skill in urging their steeds, but so close was the finish that the judges desided the heat was a dead heat

urging their steeds, but so close was the finish that the judges decided the heat was a dead heat between Short and Baker. There were some expressions of dissatisfaction, but the general opinion was that the judges we estrictly impartial and fair, and their opinions must be respected.

spected.
Third Heat—The sup had set, a cool breeze Third Heat—The sun had set, a cool breeze
had sprung up, and darkness, it was seen, would
soon envelop Dexter Park in a sombre shroud.
Therefore, drivers, make haste and stirt.
But that the drivers did not do.
At least half a dozen Halse starts
were made, the people were becoming impationt,
and the judges, by request, warned the drivers.
Ed D. Baker, who took charge of his own horse Ed D. Daker, who took charge of his own horse this heat, accused Farnsworth of unwillingness to start, and it really seemed as though the heat could not be run. Finally they got off. Baker's frieuds confident that the stallion would walk clean away from the others. The stallion, at the start, took the lead. Jack Short, Frank Holbrook, and Josic following in the order named. Baker was ahead at the half-way, but so slightly that there was not a length from the front to the Bazer was ahead at the half-way, but so slightly that there was not a length from the front to the rear of the four. Rounding the south-west corner, Jack Short measured lengths with Baker, all four still running in a cluster. Debonching on the straight run, Jack Short was seen to leave the group, and he finished with half a length advantage over Baker. Tremendous cheer were sout up for Jack and all does the straight run lack and all does the straight run for lack and all does the straight run for lack and all does the straight run for lack and all does all does all does all does are were sout up for lack and all does al half a length advantage over Baker. Tremendous cheers were sent up for Jack, and all declared that it was one of the prettiest and most-closely-contested races they had ever seen.

The finish of the race was then postponed un-

til to-day.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY promises good racing, the purses being heavier and the horses of better record. George Mansur, proprietor of the course, was most useful in assisting the judges and seeing that order and regularity were observed. Mr. Mansur will see that, in addition to these observances, punctuality in starting will be observed to-day.

The judges were Orin Dean, McNaughton,

and Ailler.

CLOSE OF THE RACES AT LA GRANGE. IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

La Grange, Ind., Nov. 6.—The fall races of
the La Grange Association closed to-day. It
was a grand success.

Bine Buck
Lady Fremont.

Time—2:51; 2:51½; 2:52.

Trotting race, free for all, mile heats, b
five, for a purse of \$200: Gen, Sherman 3 3 2

Time-2:37; 2:36%; 2:40.

Running race, half mile, best two in three, free for all, for a purse of \$200:
Nelly Bush 11 1

> Time-52%: 53%. BILLIARDS.

THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The billiard tournamen seventh game, was won in 21 innings by Cyrille Dion, he scoring 300 to Rudolphe's 117. The eighth game was won in 18 innings by Vginaux—300 to Dauleis' 175. The math game included 20 innings: Joe Dion, 300; Slosson, 183. The tenth game was won in 30 innings: Vignaux, 300; Daly, 266.

THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

Gen. Ord Publishes a Card Denying Certain Damaging Reports.
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—In view of the fact that the Relief and Aid Society of Nebraska are loaning and speculating on the charitable dona-tions received for the grasshopper sufferers, Gen. Ord, Chairman of the Executive Com-mittee, has been ordered to make the following

statement:

No supplies received by the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society from Chicago or other Eastern cities or towns have been distributed on promises to pay for or return them. No funds received from such sources have been used to purchase supplies for distribution on conditions. All distributions made by the Society will be free and unconditional. statement:

Dissatisfaction with the Action of the Aid Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—There has been considerable opposition to the action of the Nebraska Aid Society taking notes from the sufferers by grasshoppers. The Executive Board today resolved to take no more notes, but to make free gifts to the needy, and to destroy such notes as have been received.

Broom-Corn.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin calls attention to the falling off of New England's trade in brooms. From 1440 to 1855, Massachusetts was almost the only State engaged in raising broomeorn and manufacturing brooms. Along both sides of the Connecticut were farmers who cultivated this article, sometimes to the exclusion of every other product, while the manufacture was carried on mostly in Hadley and a few other towns in Hampshire County. Boston was the great distributing point for the manufactured goods, and, besides supplying the whole United States, a thriving export business was built up by her merchants. In 1860, 500,000 brooms were shipped from Massachuseits to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah and other Southern cities. The war put an end to the business. At cresent there is probably not an acre of broom-corn sown in New England, the farmers who were formerly in the business having mostly taken to raising tobacco. The great broom-corn raising State is now Illinois, New York and Ohio coming next. Chicago and Cincinnati are the centres of the business, while New York is the great depot for manufactured goods. manufactured goods.

London Correspondence of the New York Heraid.
Another alteration in our railroad management is the establishment on the Metropolitan Railway of carriages for "ladies only." This is an adoption of the dames scales idea with which we are all familiar on Continental railways, and is said to have been necessitated by the behavior of men who make it a practice of traveling by the underground line for the purpose of offering offensive familiarities to women. It is not probable that the plan will succeed here, for the underground trains scarcely stop more than a minute at each station, and there is enormous difficulty in selecting the carriages of the class for which you have a ticket, so great is the throng and confusion; the selection of a special compartment will therefore be almost impossible. One will be curious to see the style of ladies who avail themsalves of the now regulation. In the carriages for dames scales in France I never recollect asseing any but the oldest, the plainest, and the most uninviting of the sex.

A Warning to England.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

The following story is related of Justice Scott, the bright judicial mind who presides over the destinies of the Justice's Court at Battle Mountain. A short time since an English passenger on one of the trains was fleeced by some three-eard mente sharps, and went before Scott for the purpose of making a complaint. Before the complaint could be drawn up, however, the monte-men returned the property to the passenger, who, wishing to continue his journey, refused to make a complaint. Scott insisted that he must make the complaint, and when he declined, addressed him as follows: "I'll have you know, sir, that no subject of Great Britain or any of the erowned heads of Europe shall browbeat this court with impunity. I fine you \$50, sir, for contempt of court!" The Britisher paid the money and went his way, musing on the uncertainties of American justice. A Warningito England.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Important Conference at Pittsburg Between Manufacturers and Workers.

A Deduction of Wages Demanded -A General Lockout Threatened.

The Welfare of a Hundred Thousand Laborers Involved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBUEG, Pa., Nov. 6 .- The Dispatch of to

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Dispaich of to morrow will contain an article of considerable length in regard to our interests, of which the following is an abstract; "To-day one of the most important meetings which has evertake place between employer and employe in the city will be held by the Committees of the manufacturers and the Puddlers' Union. The point involved in brief, is the reduction of the eliding-scale of prices for puddling, without which is seems inevitable that our rolling-mills must generally stop. The situation is about a stollows: At the time of the long strike, when the reaction from the prosperity during the War commenced to be felt, an agreement. lows: At the time of the long striawhen the reaction from the property during
the War commenced to be felt, an agreement was
entered into between the manufacturers and
puddlers and bailers by which the price to be
paid for work should decound upon the
the present time, with slight variation, and, in
consequence of its terms, puddlers are paid to
day \$6 per top. or the card rate of \$ cents. The
public prints have been, during the past is
months, announcing the partial stoupage of
this establishment or that, and the
very hard times have fallen upon the
iron manufacturers here has been unversally
understood. This great depression has to
a great extent been due, cay the manufacturer,
to the comparative high price they have been a great extent been due, eay the manufacturers to the comparative high price they have been compelled to pay for puddling. At these figure the mills find it impossible to continue running. Under the sliding scale, the lowest point at which a reduction of wages follows a reduction of price is when the price reaches 3 cents. At the present time from can be bought at 3½ cents, while the price of puddling still remains at \$5, in accordance with a card-rate of 3 cents. The manufacturers claim, therefore, that the sliding scale is unfair in the particulars of its inoperativeness below 3 cents, but, even did it operate, when such by prices are reached the proportion of deduction prices are reached the proportion of d in price to that of wages is not equal. in price to that of wages is not equal, and, even with iron at a selling price of \$3 per ton, the price of boiling would still be \$5.10. The operation of this law of proportion has caused the present descrepancy between wages and prices, now that the lowest cash rate named in the agreement has been reached.

now that the lowest cash rate named in the agreement has been reached.

"The immediate pour at issue is, therefore, that, considering the present and prospective condition of the trade, the mills here cannot possibly continue to run. Oue-half of them are now proposing to stop. This has brought about, besides, the inability to make money, by the fact that, in the East where different rates of labor exist, wages have been so far reduced that the mills have started up, and are pouring iron upon the trade at competitive prices with Pittsburg.

"The manufacturers will ask a rearrangement in the sliding scale by which the price of boiling will be immediately reduced, and will precent the agreement as given above as an ultimatum, that the mills not engaged in speculation will be forced to shut down, and a lock-out take place. What the result of the conference will be it is almost unable to say."

The Mahoning and Shenango Valley manufacturers were to have met to-day, but they have decided to await the result of the Pittsburg conference. Should it be unsuccessful, all the iron mills in Western Pennsylvania will have to shut down, throwing out of employment not along tens of thousands of ironworkers, but upwards of 100,000 laborers, including coal-miners in the states, and will cause a general stagnation in almost all brauches of trade that have connection with this portion of the State.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

Michael Monahan, 22 years of age, and the support of a widowed mother, was ticked on the head by a mule in a coal-mine, at LaSalle, a few years ago. Since then be has often shown sign of insanity, and latterly has become so bad that he was yesterday taken to the Jacksonville Arylun.

The City Council of Bloomington passed as ordinance last night to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, payable as follows: thousand dollars on the 1st day of Janury, 1890, and a like amount each year until the whole is paid. The Committee on Water-Works are lastructed by the ordinance to advertise impeliately for bids to lay mains for hydrauts as prescribed by the statute.

—On Thursday night a German named Head, a stranger in Alton, while going up-stairs to his room, at his bearding-house, ruptured a bloody vessel, and died from hemorrhage in a tay minutes.

ressel, and died from hemorrhage is a sweminutes.

—On election night, the daughter of Japas Haworth, of Towanda, a young girl of but it years of age, was enticed away from he home, under promise of marriage, by a worthless fellow named Beujamin Stretch, who had been her father's employ. The couple went to Bicomington and took the train east, followed by the father of the girl, who, up to this time, has not overtaken them. has not overtaken them.

Brooming too and took the train and has not overtaken them.

A successful robbery was perpetrated at Morning Sun on Thursday night. The store of W. S. Huffman, a dry-goods merchant, was broken into and its contents taken, to the value of \$500.

—About 3 miles from Colfax, on Wednesday night, a man named Peck got into an altercation with a farmer and shot him, breaking nis collabone to fragments. Peck escaped.

—J. W. Margart was kicked by his horse on Wednesday, at Guthrie Centre, and died immediately. On the same day Joseph Hester, at Van Meter, was kicked by his horse and killed.

—A young man named Crawford, with his headquarters at Desoto, and one of a gang of horse-thieves, was arrested at Des Moins on Thursday. In his possession were several dozen ivory harness-rings.

—The packing season was opened at Council Bluffs yesterday, by Stewart Bros. They killed over 1,200 head of hogs. The weather is wars, and may interfere; otherwise they will run about that number every day.

—Mrs. Wagner, wife of the homicide, Wasner, who came to Dubuque Thursday to get possession of her child by habeas corpus, had the writ dismissed yesterday, she apparently having made up with her husband.

—In the orstorical contest held at Iowa City on Thursday night, by the State Collegiate Association, Thomas W. Graydon, of the State University, carried off the palm, and is therefore to represent the State at Indianapolis, in February next, at the Inter-State contest.

—The residence of August Schlapp, of Ford Madiscop, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of clothing and jewelry to the scale of \$300.

Conductor Maguire was instantly killed, ear Buck Creek, by a freight grain following his transported in the last contest.

rain of \$300.

Conductor Magnire was instantly killed sear Buck Creek, by a freight train following his train running into his caboose. Four others were badly injured. The fog was so dense that the train shead could not be seen.

—Pollard Able, who was arreated at Segmon, and held to bail in \$500 Thursday for burning Chinton Reno's bare, failed to appear in early yesterday, and his bail was declared forfeited.

—The Jeffersonville, Madison, and North Vennon Methodist District Conference has just closed a four days session at North Verses. A number of ministers were present, and the daily attendance was good.

—The case of the State vs. W. A Hill and wife, for the attempted assassination of William Morfis, at Butlervile, two weeks see, has concided four days of Justice Hogin's court, resulting in the discharge of the parties.

The project of annexing the Village of West St. Paul, Dakota County, to St. Paul and Ramsery County, was approved by a popular vois of both counties.

—James O'Brien was discovered Thursday pilling ties across the track of the Lake Superior Road, and arrested yesterday morning. Two hours after, when brought into court at St. Paul, his face appeared terribly bruised, so if pounded. He declares he does not know he was injured, and the jaller says he was not disagned when locked up.

—Orville Grant left St. Paul Thursday with a winter stock for his several sutler-stores at the Northwestern military nosts.

—Father Chevie, for four years paster of the Catholic Church at Faribault, died Triany and the

SCANDINA

A Chicagoan in Denn and Norway

Thorwaldsen's Wor penhagen

The Journey to Hamme tude 70 Deg. 38

The Midnight Sun--out a Suns

Norwegian Mountai

People, Manners, toms. All our older citizens need n H. Burch is. It will seem to day when he was one of our l the corner of Lake and Clark the last summer he made a jo fest, the most northern city i

a most interesting excursion notes, which we are permit bundantly show: From Hamburg I proceeds via Kiel, across the Baltic So hours and railway conveyance Copenbagen is the most impodinavia. It has an extensi Sweden and Russia, and also

THORWALDSEN The great attractions to a hagen are the matculess works and by far the most interesti the Lutheran Church "Of statuary that I have seen in I so impressed me as did this green in the "Frue Kirke." I fe description of it, because of encacity to do justice to or faintly to convey to you a pressions I received from at that compose it.

The group consists of the c Christ and the Twelve Apon Reptismal Font, about which a mid and written. The central nent figure is, of course, that Savior, which stands at the hes with an expression of face Divinity, and with outstre in the attitude of best Directly before this remarks the Communion-table, around periods, kneel those who cele commemoration as instituted Whoever has stood before the of the Last Supper as deline of the Last Supper as defines Da Vinci upon the wall of the Milan, can reach a higher com-words can convey of the feelin nicants around this table, dis faith, spiritually, the body and in the elements of the feast, hearts, investing with life and sentative form before them manded, "This do in remembe Before the table, and betwee regation, is the Baptismal Fo

either side by the hands, is which forms the basin. It is e this figure is truly angelic. As the order of accepting the ord ments of the Church, as inst precedes the reception of the must this fant be passed, and must this font be passed, and the which it is so appropriately dead by the believer, before he take a seat at the table at which supposed always to preside.

The Aposties are placed at the nave of the church, equid other, as if overlooking with a chom Christ died. Each bespense conceive of him from the laby the Sacred Redord.

In side rooma. Dening from the bas-reliefs by the same artist, one, the baptism of Christ by the institution by Our Savier of

by the figure of an Angel, with floor, while upon the other, a

the institution by Our Savior of The perfection of Art seems waldsen, as by no other artist have seen. waldsen, as by no other artist have seen.

I stood awe-stricken in the m roundings, and left the church that I had not only seen a remtion of Divinity, but had discothese forms, the glow of imm been soucated to another faith is "the substance of things he dence of things not seen," I trated myself before these gram intensity of adoration that valtogether the growth in the sual apprehension of things etcens which alone constitutes saints.

The Thorwaldsen Museum in

The Thorwaldsen Museum, in filled with the productions of the which are matchless of their kin mythological and allegorical kineacingless to me after what I brack kike. Still, I dare say the same measure be attributed to ment in my own mind, that inv before me with the attributes I sees. That is the key to nearly the thind of the sees of wood he worships; and from Catholic women in Rome swear The ROYAL FAMILY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF A STEER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

IRON INTEREST.

Conference at Pittsburg en Manufacturers and Workers.

on of Wages Demanded General Lockout Threatened.

of a Hundred Thousand aborers involved.

steh to The Chicago Tribune. entain an article of cousiderable d to our interests, of which the

a abstract; "To-day one of the methogs which has ever taken it employer and employe in this ide by the Committees of the manthe Puddlers' Union. The point of, is the reduction of the sliding for puddling, without which it alle that our rolling-mills must. The situation is about as folicition from the prosperity during enced to be felt, an agreement was between the manufacturers and bailers by which the price to be should depend upon the card. This bas been adhered to up to me, with sight variation, and in f its terms, puddlers are paid to. or the card rate of 3 cents. The have been, during the past six buncing the partial stoppage of ment or that, and that times have failen upon the card rate of the price and the cheen due, say the manufacturers, rative high price they have been ay for puddling. At these figures timpossible to continue running, ing scale, the lowest poin: at which of wages follows a reduction of the price reaches 3 cents. At the iron can be bought at 3½ cents, ice of puddling still remains accordance with a card-rate of the manufacturers claim, there-we sliding 'scale is unfair in of its inoperativeness below 3 in did it operate, when such low hed the proportion of deductions of wages is not equal, and, even selling price of \$3 per ton, the control of the trade, the mills out, besides, the inability to make fact that, in the East where difficult, besides, the inability to make fact that, in the East where difficult, besides, the inability to make fact that, in the East where difficult to the trade at competitive to the price will be say the present and prosports on the trade at competitive to the price will be say the present and prosports on the price of the price was an end of the prosport on the East where difficult besides, the inability to make fact that, in the East where difficult besides, the inability to make fact that, in the East where difficult in the later of the price was started up, and the mills have started up, and the mills have started up, and the mills have started up, and t

con upon the trade at competitive taburg.
acturers will ask a rearrangement cale by which the price of boiling liately reduced, and will present as given above as an ultimatum, not engaged in speculation will be down, and a lock-out take place. It of the conference will be it is to say."
ag and Shenango Valley manufachave met to-day, but they have it the result of the Pittsburg conlid it be unsuccessful, all the iron in Pennsylvania will have to shut yout of employment not alone ads of ironworkers, but upwards errs, including coal-miners in this piters in Michigan, Missouri, and ad will cause a general atagnation ranches of trade that have connected.

dowed mother, was kicked on the in a coal-mine, at LaSalle, a few then he has often shown signs latterly has become so bad that he taken to the Jacksonville Asylumouncil of Bloomington passed as night to fesue bonds to the 0.000 navable as follows: Teu s on the 1st day of Janury, 1890, unt each year until the whole is nmittee on Water-Works are lo-cordinance to advertise immedi-to lay mains for hydrants as pro-

a night, the daughter of James Towands, a young girl of but 12 ras entioed away from her home, of marriage, by a worthless felujamin Stretch, who had been interested to the girl, who, up to this time, and took the train east, followed in the girl, who, up to this time, and them.

10WA.

robbery was perpetrated at Mornareday night. The store of W. S. ty-goods merchant, was broken beents taken, to the value of \$500, alies from Colfax, on Wednesday amed Peck got into an altercation and shot him, breaking his collar-ents. Peck escaped.

gart was kicked by his horse on Guthrie Centre, and died immehe same day Joseph Hester, at skicked by his horse and killed. Man named Crawford, with his t Desoto, and one of a gang of was arrested at Des Moines on his possession was opened at Council sy, by Stewart Bros. They killed to f hogs. The weather is warm, refer; otherwise they will runnber every day.

ser, wife of the homicide, Waste to Dubuque Thursday to get her child by habeas corpus, had inseed yesterday, she apparently with her husband.

storical contest held at Iows City ight, by the State Collegiate Assons W. Graydon, of the State United State at Indianapolis, in February ter-State contest.

Ince of August Schlapp, of Fortentered by burglars on Thursday bed of clothing and jewelry to the a night, the daughter of James Towards, a young girl of but 12

INDIANA.
Inguire was instantly killed, near
y a freight train following his
into his caboose. Four others
ured. The fog was so dense that
deould not be seen.
le, who was arrested at Seymour,
il in \$500 Thursday for burning
barn, failed to appear in ceure
his bail was declared forfeited.
rsonville, Madison, and North Verst District Conference has just
lars' session at North Verson. A
insters were present, and the daily
s good.
Of the State vs. W. A. Hill and
ttempted assassination of William
tlervile, two weeks ago, has couof Justice Hogin's court, resultharge of the parties.

MINNESOTA.
of annexing the Village of West
ta County, to St. Paul and Ramas approved by a popular vote of
Brien was discovered Thursday

Brien was discovered Thursday the track of the Lake Superior rested yesterday morning. Two hen brought into court at St. Paul, and terribly bruised, as if pound-res he does not know he was in-juiler says he was not disagured

p.
rant left St. Paul Thursday with a
or his several sutler-stores at the
military posts
ovic, for four years paster of the
oth at Faribault, died Friday last,

A Chicagoan in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Therwaldsen's Works at Copenhagen.

SCANDINAVIA.

The Journey to Hammerfest, in Latitude 70 Deg. 35 Min. The Midnight Sun--- A Week Without a Sunset.

Norwegian Mountains, Fjords, People, Manners, and Customs.

All our older citizens need not be told who I. H. Barch is. It will seem to them but yester-day when he was one of our leading bankers, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets. During the last summer he made a journey to Hammera most interesting excursion, as the following notes, which re are permitted to publish, will bundantly show:

From Hamburg I proceeded to Copenhagen, via Kiel, across the Baltic Sea,—a sail of eight hours and railway conveyance of five hours. Copenhagen is the most important city in Scan-It has an extensive commerce with Syeden and Russis, and also with Germany and

THORWALDSEN. The great attractions to a tourist in Copenhagen are the matchless works of Thorwaldsen, and by far the most interesting of these are in the Lutheran Church "Of Our Lady." No samery that I have seen in Italy or elsewhere so impressed me as did this group by Thorwald-sen in the "Frue Kirke." I fear to undertake a lescription of it, because of my sense of inexpectly to do justice to the great artist, or faintly to convey to you an idea of the impressions I received from studying the figures

The group consists of the colossal figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles; besides the Reptismal Pont, about which so much has been aid and written. The central and most promined and written. nest figure is, of course, that representing Our Savior, which stands at the head of the chancel, with an expression of face that bespeaks Divinity, and with outstretched hands as in the stutute of bestowing blessings. Directly before this remarkable form stands the Communion-table, around which, at stated periods, kneel those who celebrate the feast of commemoration as instituted by the Master.
Whoever has stood before the remarkable ideal of the Last Supper as delineated by Leonardo ba Vinci upon the wall of the old convent at Milan, can reach a higher conception than any words can convey of the feelings of the commumicante around this table, discerning, through faith, spiritually, the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the feast, while, in their bearts, investing with life and reality the representative form before them of Him who commanded, "This do in remembrance of me."

Before the table, and between it and the con-

gregation, is the Baptismal Font. It is formed by the figure of an Angel, with one knee on the foor, while upon the other, and supported on either side by the hands, is the conch-shell which forms the basin. It is enough to say that

l stood ave-stricken in the midst of these sur-I stood we stricken in the midst of these sursundings, and left the church with a feeling
that I had not only seen a remarkable personation of Drvinity, but had discerned as well, in
these forms, the glow of immortality. Had I
been educated to another faith than that which
is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," I could have prostrated myself before these graven images with
an intensity of adoration that would have stifled
altogether the growth in the soul of that spiritual apprehension of things eternal in the Heavens which alone constitutes the anchorage of
saints.

mai apprehension of things eternal in the Heavens which alone constitutes the anchorage of saints.

The Thorwaldsen Misseum, in Copenhagen, is filled with the productions of the great artist, which are matchese of their kind; but the things mythological and allegorical looked tame and meaningless to me after what I had seen in the Frue Kirke. Still, I dare say my intense enjoyment of those works I have described may in some measure be attributed to a religious sentiment in my own mind, that invested each image before me with the attributes I desired it to possess. That is the key to nearly all the superstinate had been superstined in my own mind, that invested each image before me with the attributes I desired it to possess. That is the key to nearly all the superstinate had been superstinated that the superstinate had been superstinated to the look of wood he worships; and from like cause the Catholic women in Rome swear by the Eambino.

TER ROYAL FARILY OF DENMARK me greatly beloved by the people, as doubtless they merit. Few mothers are capable of so training their children as to make their daughters the preferred companions,—one of the Crownfince of England; another, of the Czarewitch of Bussia; while a son was chosen, on his own mens, king of Greece. A proud mother must be the Queen of Denmark.

At Copenhagen I was well up in the latitude of wooden shoes and prolonged daylight. The wooden shoes and prol

costs en route from Copenhagen to Christiania has as little to interest one as action, but it is the place of departure of the control of the and of the country, the laws of the highth, by which your duties and your, rights are
strong defined. It is a lamp to your feet everythe laws of the highest fits you out
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as boys navigated Chicago Rivar with on Sundays, before Brothers Moody and Farwell opened the batteries of the North-Market Missim Sunday-School upon that previously-neglected portion of transgressors. The thills pass over the axle and behind far enough to admit of a seat formed by a board across the ends. This valide is faven by one person, and is drawn by one horse, and is a very comfortable affair. I think I have driven 800 miles in one the past summer. Horses are provided at post-stations from 7 to 10 English miles from each other, and at an expense of about 71/2 cents, our money, per mile. The charge is regulated by law, and, to a certain extent, stations are compelled by law to furnish horses on demand. For the care of your horse, a man, woman, or child, mounts upon the board-seat behind you, and accompanies each party throughout the stage for which they supply the horse. Stations are supplied with horses by requisitions made by virtue of the law ways the law ways. out the stage for which they supply the horse. Stations are supplied with horses by requisitions made by virtue of the law upon the land-owners of each district. A Board of Supervisors, not dissimilar, as regards their functions, to the same officials in our counties, have that business, as well as the care of the roads, in their charge, and well do those persons discharge their duties. The roads of Norway are simply perfect; scarcely would a coating of aspiralt make them smoother.

FINE SCENERY.

From Christiania my course of travel lay directly north. By railway and steamboat over Lake Miosen, I reached Lillehammer, which occupied twelve hours. Thenceforward for five days I journeyed by carriole to Trondbjan, distant from Christiania about 360 English miles. My route lay mainly through the valleys of the Laagen, Driv, and Gula Rivers, and over a range of mountains cailed Dovre Fjelds, pictareaque and beautiful all the way. So magnificent is much of this scenery that I was often rominded of familiar spots, of superior grandeur, on the Cornice road. In descending from the Dovre Fjelds through the valley or gorge of the Driv, one comes upon scenery most vaof the Driv, one comes upon scenery most varied, and exquisitely beautiful. The river winds, by cataracis and torrent-passages, through a deep glen, increasing in grandeur as it goes on, and all is in full view from the road, as one's carriage spins furiously down the declivity of the way, to the music of the roaring torrents. As

and an is in full view from the road, as one's carriage spins furiously down the declivity of the way, to the music of the roaring torrents. As you may well imagine, it is joily driving on a smooth road, and such surroundings, when in a procession of half-a-dozen carriages, mounted by as many wide-awake ladies and gentlemen. There is no lack of beautiful waterfalls and cascades from the mountain-ranges that border the way, and many are in no way inferior to those of the Yosemite,—varying in height from 500 to 1,500 feet. Not unfrequently these cascades mark their silvery course down the slope of mountains covered to the summit with Norway evergreens,—looking like a roll of white ribbon dropped down over a green background. In the construction of the road through some of these gorges and along the sides of overhanging mountains, there is shown engineering skill which only adepts in the art possess.

REMINISCENCES OF CHICAGO.

One night, on this route, at Oien, I lodged beneath the hospitable roof of Madam—, sister of our respected townsman, Mr. Jevne, who se beautified our drawing-rooms by his exquisite frescoing, and, at a later period, perpetuated in such beautiful style, by the lithographic art, our dear old homes, and the public buildings we were so proud of. The walls of this lady's dining-room are hung round with her brother's lithographs. I here refreshed my sight by a visit to our old churches; looked in at Trinity, also the old mottled Second Presbyterian. I tried in fancy to search out my old pew, where sitting I had for so many long years drank from the deep-drawn treasures my beloved pastor had so faithfully dispensed to all who sat beneath his ministrations. My eyes were suffused with tears as I remembered how faithfully and exemplary he went in and out before us, and yet—but he will have his reward. The North Presbyterian Church; the University; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Station; Armory and Gas-Works; the corner of Lake and Wells streets, with Prairie

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad/Station; Armory and Gas-Works; the corner of Lake and Wells streets, with Prairie
Farmer sign at the second-story window; and
Park Row, as natural, if not as large, as life,—
were all in this pretty mountain-home. I looked
anxiously at the palatial residences of friends
Van Arman and Wicker, in hopes to see those
gentlemen start away to their respective places
of business, enjoying en route their morning
cigar. I surmise they slept late that morning,
as I started on my journey before they appeared.

But I must alight at Trondhjem, put my hich forms the basin. It is enough to say that is figure is truly angelic. As the baptism, in 63 deg. north,—12 deg. north of Chicago.

seamer for Hammerfest. I am now in latitude 3 deg. north,—12 deg. north of Chicago.

TRONDHUM is on the Passed. and the sacrament for which it is so appropriately designed be acceptably the believer, defore he can presume to the asset at the table at which the Master is supposed always to preside.

The Apostice are placed six on each side of the nave of the church, equidistant from each other, as if overlooking with concern those for the mere of the church, equidistant from each other, as if overlooking with concern those for the same artist, representing,—na, the bapitum of Christ by John; the other, ma, the bapitum of Christ by John; the other, the institution by Our Savior of the Supper.

The perfection of Art seems attained by Thorwiden, as by no other artist whose works I have seen.

I stood ave-stricken in the midst of these surbulled in the tenth central is the eleventh as a set in God as the Creat is the transgression that God has the pot that fond bears of Norway; has 20,000 in-habitants, and considerable commerce. The buildings are mainly constructed of wood; to be more definite, I should say of logs, squared to about 8 inches. These are laid carefully one above another, and secured by dove-tail where they come together at the corners. The logs are chamfered when they face each other, so as to admit of calking, which is done by the use of moss, and pitch, and cement. The roofing is formed in great measure by a layer of boards first upon the rafters; upon that, turf cut about 6 inches thick. Troodhjem is said to have been founded in the tenth century, though the temple of Thorwards, as by no other artist whose works I have seen.

I stood ave-stricken in the midst of these surbulations and left the church with the control of the seems attained by Thorwards, and left the church with the careful of the control of the seems attained by Thorwards, as by no other artist whose works I have seen. name. The Cathedral is the principal object of interest in Trondhjem; it was commenced early in the eleventh century, and is said to be a union of three distinct churches built at different periods, and in different styles of architecture. The most pleasing to my eye is that known as Gothic, of the tooth or pointed order. It is constructed of blue soapatone, and has suffered less from the ravages of time than most ruins I have seen in Europe of a far later epoch. It is being restored in faithful imitation of its original construction. By the Constitution of Norway, it is provided that all her Kings shall be crowned in that Cathedral. It is difficult to compare one cathedral with another, so shall be crowned in that Cathedral. It is difficult to compare one cathedral with another, so
unlike are they in style; but, with the exception
of that at Salisbury, in England, I think, when
fully restored, this at Trondhjem will surpass in beauty any I have visited. The
peculiar shade of the soapstone gives the soft,
"dim, religious light" so appropriate for churchedifices. About 3 miles from Trondhjem are
two cataracts, formed, in the River Nid, half a
mile distant from each other. In volume they
are said not to be surpassed by any in Europe;
yet it would take a dozen such combined to
equal Niagara. I received great courtesy from
the English Consul at Trondhjem. He is a
Norwegian of superior intelligence. In addition

equal Nuggara. I received great courtesy from the English Consul at Tronchjem. He is a Norwegian of superior intelligence. In addition to the business of his Consulate, he conducts also that of Soforsikringsselskabs.

ON THE KONG CARL.

It was the 15th of June, at midnight, I sailed on the good steamship Kong Carl, from Trondhjem for Hammerfest and the midnight sun, in company with a goodly number of intelligent passengers. Our little steamer was well found and well provisioned, and had a Prince of a Captain, who was a thorough gentleman as well as sailor. The library of the ship comprised neither more nor less than the one volume of "Frost's Pictorial History of Indian Wars and Captivities," illustrated,—how faithfully I cannot say; yet, if the face and head of Gen. Sheridan are well given, he may with good reason expect, when time or the Indians have removed the hair from the top of bis head, that he will strongly resemble Count Bismarck, one of the best looking men in Europe.

Dismarck, one of the best looking men in Europe.

Our steamer's course lay wholly in the fjords and behind the islands that frings the entire coast of Norway; so, with the exception of an occasional half-hour, we were as free from the jolting of the North Sea and Arctic Ocean as though we had been in a river. As we proceeded northwardly, signs of vegetation gradually diminished, until, at Hammerfest, it had almost wholly disappeared, and snow of great depth capped the mountains and filled the valleys at high altitudes. At latitude 66 deg. 30 min. we passed the Arctic Circle, and, what was of greater interest to us,

WE HAD PASSED SUNSET

also. The Laffoden Islands begin to loom high at sea, in a northwesterly direction, and daylight was scarcely distinguishable from night-light, though, in consequence of the mountains con-

though, in consequence of the mount though, in consequence of the mountains continuously interposing on our left, we had not been able to see the sun at the hour of midnight. We went through the forms of retiring, rising, and, to some extent, aleeping; but continuous daylight, and the wakeful habits of our Norwegian fellow-passengers, so demoralized our ship's company that to sleep at midnight, or any other hour of the night, was the exception; while reading, writing, sketching, smoking, and talking, at 12, 2, or 3 o'clock, constituted the neadle employment.

and, having disposed myself in comfortable lodgings provided for me in advance by the gentlemanly American Consul, Mr. Carl Rein, I remained at Hammerfest from the 21st to the 28th of June,—the week that comprises the longest days of the year. Hammerfest has a population of 2,200. Its principal commerce arises from the fisheries of the Arctic Sea and the neighboring fjords and islands. It has communication with Spitzbergen by sailing-craft, whence it receives largely of the skins of the Polar bear, foxes, reindeer, and seal, and the ivory and oil of the walrus. The fish most numerously taken in these waters are cod and say. The liver-oil from the cod is put up and shipped in great quantities to all parts of the world. Fish are not cured to any considerable extent, as with us, but divided into half and hung up in the open air to dry, unsalted. They are then packed, by the use of machinery that compresses powerfully, into bales or quintals, when they are shipped, and find market, mainly in Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

The northern portion of Norway is divided into districts known as Nordland, Finmark, and Lapmark, and is mountainous in the extreme. Inhabiting the two last-named districts, the remnants of two distinct aboriginal races still exist, known as

nants of two distinct aboriginal races still exist, known as

LAPPS AND FINNS.

They are diminutive in stature, with features indicating greater intelligence and a higher type of humanity than characterize our American Indians. They are simple-minded, amiable, industrious, and conscientious; have great regard for the observance of the Sabbath, and take kindly to their religious teachers. While in the mountains they subsist on reindeer, which are numerous, and live on moss. They gravitate largely, however, to the coast, where they purchase boats, and betake themselves, women as well as men, to fishing. Their clothes are made of sheep and deer skins, with the wool and hair inside. They are not cleanly in person.

AN EXCERISG RACE.

The Lapps are not wholly without ambition and self-respect. A friend related to me an interesting account of a Lapp fisherwoman racing with a coast steamer, as both were entering the harbor of Hammerfest. The woman, alone in her little craft, with sail but half bont, sat musing —whether on her coad or ill fortune for she harbor of Hammerfest. The woman, alone in her little craft, with sail but half boot, sat musing,—whether on her good or ill fortune (tor she had been outside fishing all night) was not stated,—helped by a strong and favorable wind, which she had but partly utilized, when the pretentious steamer came alongside. She heeded it not, but kept quietly on her course. A taunt or jeer from those on the steamer feil upon the ear of the anobtrusive Lapp. The words, though unintelligible to her, were not whoily meaningless. She knew well the sailing qualities of her boat, and the full measure of her capacity to make them available. She measured in her mind the forces of the tempting wind, its current, and her power to utilize it. She at once shipped the tiller, which till then had lain at her feet; the half-bent sail was spread to its full proportion; the guys attached to its lower corners were unfastened, and passed through the ringbolts on either side, and held, one in each hand. Then, placing herself astride the tiller, that she might move it by the genuflections of her body, her soul swelled with the importance of her high purpose. Onward flew the little bark. The steamer's crew saw a challenge was given, and that by a despised Lapp fisherwoman. Instantly rolled from the chimneys of the steamer increased volumes of black smoke. The Captain swore through his speaking-tube at the engineer; he in turn gave the same courteous salutations to the stokers; all was exertement among the passengers. Little did the solitary Lapp heed the confusion on the groat ship. With flashing eye, the straightened herself to the full measure of her stature. The guys of her sail she drew tighter and tighter as she saw the black smoke from the steamer rise denser and higher.

Like lightning flew the fisher's boat; and before many minutes there was murmured among the crew and passengers on the coaster, "She gains!" "She gains upon us!" And soon thereafter went up the londer short, "The Lapp has won the race! "And so she did; for, after a sharp contest of half an hour, the Lapp fisherwoman led the great steamship into the harbor of Hammerfeet. The boats used are of exquisite model, and, when unladen, scarce touch the water, except at the centre, the bow and stern lifting so gracefully. They are remarkable sailers, but very crank.

ble sailers, but very crank.

RELIGIOUS.

Among the aborigines in the mountains of Finannark is a sect called Quains. They believe in God as the Creator of all things, and that sin is the transgression of His law; but they deny that God has the power to forgive sin, and claim that only certain of their priests have that power, bestowed upon them by God, and that, in this peculiar subrogation of power, God did not retain unto Himself equal power to exercise pardon. The religious faith of most Norwegians is that of the Lutheran Church. Catholicism is making desperate efforts to secure a footbold in that country, but thus far has not met with very marked success. The Romish priest at Hammerfest told some of my traveling companions, who are Romanists, that "Every day for seven years he had said Mass in the chapel in his house, and preached a sermon on each Sunday during all that period, and he could not yet claim to have made the first convert."

But I must tell you of But I must tell you of

But I must tell you of

THE MIDNIGHT SUN,
for I have seen it. Its influence I had felt for
many days, while watching the growing
supremacy of light, as I advanced northwardly.
That night should not succeed day when the
hours of weariness came, gave me a sense of
existence quite anomalous to that of all previous experience. Sleep only waited on weariness
from the monotony of continuous day, and,
when attained, did not refresh. One sleep but
fitfully, and at last awoke, with eyes pained by
the involuntary effort, while sleeping, to exclude
the unwelcome light. And the day of many days
prolonged itself. The sun kept on round and
round in its monotonous course,—sometimes
clouded or obscured at mid-day; at others, 11,
12, 1, or 2 o'clock in the nighttime, pouring forth round in its monotonous course,—sometimes clouded or obscured at mid-day; at others, 11, 12, 1, or 2 o'clock in the nighttime, pouring forth a flood of light, if not with heated, certainly with effulgent rays, too brilliant for the eyes to look upon. The light of the luminary rising seemed brighter than when descending; whether that was real or only apparent I cannot state, nor can I explain from what it proceeded.

The lowest point reached by the sun at midnight, was, as near as I could estimate, about twice and a half its diameter above the horizon; and, after moving parallel to it for half an hour, in an easterly direction, its ascension began for the unfolding of another day. The degree of light at midnight, as compared with that at midday, may be estimated by observing that with you, when the sun shines brightly, two hours before setting, as compared with the light when it is in the zenith.

This wonderful phenomena can be seen only during the period from the lat of June to the 10th of July, but the sun is, of course, in its highest altitude at midnight on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of June.

The reindeer on the mountains, and the Laplander fishing in the fjords, were as industrious at midnight as midday, and seemed equally unconscious that the hours they kept were not consistent with the approved rules of good society, or such as conduce to the highest state of morals in a neighborhood. They fished and fed apparently without cessation; and perhaps they were wise to do so while the sun shines,—for, in a few monthe, a night cometh when not even a Lapp can work, in this Arctic region.

A POLITICAL SUGGESTION.

were wise to do so while the sun shines,—for, in a few months, a night cometh when not even a Lapp can work, in this Arctic region.

A fellow-traveler, who is also a fellow-citizen (by adoption), signified his appreciation of the country by continued reiteration, in contemptuous tone, that he "would like to know what that country was made for, anyhow." I could not enlighten him on that point; but, when I learned that his business at home was politics, and he invariably voted the Democratic ticket, I counseled him to remain in Finmark and organize a Democratic party, on the same basis, and to be worked in like manner, as that he was connected with at home. The field was free, and I had no doubt but the Lapps and Quains might be induced, by a judicious use among them of the customary electioneering appliances, to abandon their industria: pursuits, and live by voting and the spoils of office. Then, too, what a glorious election could be secured here, if appointed to be held the lat day of June, with the constitutional provision that the ballot-box should be kept open "from sunrise until sunset,"—giving an election-day eighty times as long as that we enjoy at home. Again, beer and brandy, for lubricating purposes, were abundant. "cheap and nasty." And, what with the Democratic usage of "voting early and often, "there seemed to me a combination of circumstances which, if only seized upon and utilized, might be made a grand success. I further advised him, that, when done, he should take out letters patent of "How to do it," on which, by the aid of Tammany, he could easily form a stock company in New York, and "float" the shares beyond a peradventure.

My friend acknowledged the feasibility of the enterprise; that the "opening" was very tempting, and the material to work with all a Democrat could desire; but thought, in view of recent home-experiences,—the defeats and disasters of the party [The news of the late elections had not reached Mr. B.—ED.], of which he retained most vivid recollections,—he would prefer somet

bave entered a "caveat" respecting it before leaving. What other Democrats did afterwards I cannot say. I heard of some prominent ones exploring that country after we left.

My return-passage, by steamer to Trondhjem, was not attended by any unusual incident. Occasionally, en route, we saw the midnight sun. Porpoises sometimes played off their gymnastics to our edification, and the eiderduck we saw in the fjords by thousands.

On arriving at Trondhjem, I took my cavriole aboard the steamer, and proceeded to Molde, on the Bomsdal Fjord. Here I came upon scenery not less grand, and more beautiful and varied, than that I have described. But, before going more into detail, I must tell you what a Front same into the same into the first place, "j" in Danish and Norsk is always pronounced as "y," thus "Fyord,"—"Trondh-yem." A fjord is an inlet of the sea, extending sometimes hundreds of miles into the interior, among the mountains; and from the main flow, branch away in every direction, other fjords which wash the base of other ranges of mountains, and from such branches shoot off still other branches. So, as they figure upon the map of Norway, they greatly resemble a genealogical chart of some old family, with their outgoings (to say nothing of their shortcomings) right and left, regular and irregular. They are, almost without exception, bordered by high mountains of great beauty and grandeur, which, in many places, fold them in so narrowly that the width is not above 200 or 300 yards, while the depth of the water is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It has been ascertained by Government soundings that the depth of water in the fjords is usually about equal to the height of the mountains bordering them, and they vary in altitude from 1,500 feet to 5,000. The principal great fjords of West Norway are Romadal, Sogne, and Hardanger; and of lesser magnificence; out of Stor, and the Gudrangen, out of Sogne, present scenery more grand, varied, picturesque, and beautiful than that of our awn boasted Yosemite. I am not alone in this

eautiful.

My last resting-place before starting back for

beautiful.

My last resting-place before starting back for Christiania was

BERGEN,

a fine city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants. It has much commerce with England, Hamburg, and all the North country, and exports largely of fash to Catholic countries.

The first, and, so far as I'know, the only, Norwegian vessel that ever entered the harbor of Chicago, was consigued to me many years ago from Bergen. I found the circumstance was well remembered by many business-men and old sailors whom I met there. The Captain was a great favorite with his friends and employers. After returning from Chicago, he was promoted to the command of a larger vessel, and subsequently was lost at sea.

From Bergen to Christiania my course by through Sogne Fjord,—a delightful sail: and by Fille Fjeld, etc.,—a no less delightful drive; requiring one week in which to make the journey. It was a great comfort, after the experience I had, which embraced not less than 800 miles of carrioling, and two months of "roughing" in Norway, to get back to one's trunk of ciean clothes, take a generous bath, and hid adieu forever and aye to the sattered garments that savored more of carriage-smear and bilge-water than of the roses of Shafron.

I have been deeply impressed by the CHARACTER AND APPRARANCE

of the Scandinavian people in their own country. I had known in Chicago, and respected highly, as we all do, our fellow-citizens, the Lawsens, Olsons, Andersens, Knudsens, Neilseus, Iversens, Jevni, and many others, but believed them above the average of their countrymen. I find they are but representatives of those left behind in their Fatherland.

I cannot withhold the expression of my convictions, that, in regard to integrity and gennine kindness of heart, they are not excelled by people of any other nationality. In the cities of the three countries, one cannot but be impressed by the superior intelligence and entire of the upper classes. It appeared to me the men were larger in staturs than are those of the other nations on the Continent, or the a

LARKIN G. MEADE.

Now that Larkin G. Meade's name is to be always associated with that of the immortal Lincoln, all important facts connected with his history become matters of public interest. The thousands who witnessed the unveiling of the statue of the great President, and the dedica tion of his monument at Springfield, on the 15th of last month, pronounced it a perfect success. The artist has fixed, in enduring bronze, every feature of Mr. Lincoln in more accurate lines, and with stronger, more speaking force, than any other sculptor has yet ap-proached. In preparing his model, he used every photograph and picture-score or two—that he could find, and from each he selected every lineament that could illustrate the features and the character of his great original. Hence the perfection which all dmit he has achieved.

But our object in this article is mainly to give

few of the facts in relation to his more especially for the benefit of our lady readthat Mr. Meade was left in charge of the United States Consulate at Venice by his brother-inlaw, Mr. W. D. Howells, at present editor of the Atlantic Monthly, during Mr. Howells' bridal trip home to America. Everybody who has been in the quaint old city of the Adriatic will remember the crowds the Adriatic will remember the crowds that of an evening promenade on the beautiful plazza San Marco. While residing in Venice, the youthful artist met a lady whose perfection of form, flashing eye, classic face, and elegant bearing toward her associates made a case of desperate love at first sight. But of the lady the artist knew nothing whatever; he could not speak a word of her language; he was a stranger in a strange land; and how to make himself known to the object of his ardent affections was the problem not only of the hour, but of week after week, perhaps, and month after month. Of course his own promenades on the plazza were long and frequent, and, taking care not to be observed, every meeting with his inamorata only increased the ardor of his affections.

While at home Mr. Howells was offered and accepted the editorial chair of the Atlantic Monthly. In due time Mr. Lincoln appointed the Hon. Francis Colton, of Galesburg, Ill., to the Venetian Consulate, and, on his arrival in Venice, Mr. Meade returned to his studio in Florence, where he had already acquired some celebrity as a sculptor. But absence from the home of his unknown divinity was intolerable to the young artist. He went back to Venice and told his story to his friend and countryman, Mr. Colton, whose sympathy and kind offices were at once enlisted in behalf of the disconsolate lover. The interpreter and assistant of Mr. Colton was a member of one of the older noble families of Venice, and without at first knowing the object of the request, he was commissioned to find out who the lady was that had so unconsciously captivated the heart of the American artist. She was found to be both in her connections and culture all that could be desired, and now the problem was how to make the lady acquainted with the character, social standing, and prospects of her lover. In time this was sufficiently accomplished to warrant a meeting of the parties most in interest, but all the talking has a story of the church ruling in Venice, no priest was permitted t that of an evening promenade on the beautiful plazza San Marco. While residing in Venice,

of a great nation, to dedicate a statue by her husband of a patriot who, next to Washington, will fill the highest place in American history. She bore her honors with a grace and dignity worthy of a daughter of the old Romans. Queenly in bearing, in figure, and in form the peer of Eugenie herself, she is a most worthy consort of one of America's most prom-ising artists.

A SOCIAL CRIME.

The London Speciator, in an article sommenting on the dispute between Sir James Matheson and his Hernera tenantry, save: "The story is alight, and in a sense trivial; but it is valuable for the light which it throws on the power wielded by the owners of the soil in the Highlands of Scotland. No despotism could be more complete. And some of them rule an almost kingly stretch of territory. Some of them can ride over their estates for 30 or 40 miles in one direction without seeing a patch of ground that is not their own. Most of it is moorland, no doubt, and is of little value in comparison with the rich coun-fields of England. It is chiefly made up of bare hill-sides and deserted glens. But there was a time when these glens were not deserted. Some that are now absolutely bare once held nearly 100 families, and many were once the sites of thirty or forty farms.

"The walls of many old homesteads are still standing, and the furrows of the fields can still be marked amid the rank grase and the overgrowing heather. There is not a sadder sight in all the Highlands. The men and the women who once lived in these cottages belonged to a class which is unhappily becoming rare, and the loss of which we shall some day bitterly ragret. It will be said that they lived in poverty, and that it was better for them to seek comfort in the United States than to toil for a bare subsistence in Lewis or Braemer. But many of them never went to Americs; they went to the slums of the large towns: and such places of horror as the Cowgate of Edinburg, with its rich collection of the most villainous faces under the sun, is a terrible commentary on the Highland clearances.

"That it was becersary, in some cases, to less-Sviction in the Scotch Highlands.

tunity of forming this alliance, which has united two of the oldest and best families in the two countries.

It is not, however, of the present, but of the former Marquis that we have something to tell. He was one of the wildest of his wild race, and for years his exploits among the deam-monde, the puglists, cabmen, cade, and roughs, and in the wildest hau nts of London, were the staple news of the police-courts of the mere the staple news of the police-courts of the mere the staple news of the police-courts of the mere that had a blue-blooded companions the Earl of Waldegrave, a tineal descendant of Sir Robert Walpole, and the owner of Strawberry Hill, that brica-chact toy, built by Horace Walpole, near Richmond, and filled with rococo enriestites and antiquarian gems. Waldegrave was, however, a very different man from Waterford. While the latter was reckless and liberal, the former was vicious and penurious. If Waterford 'milled' a cabby, he would fight fair, and, however it might result, would always the bejon handsomely afterwards. If he kicked over an apple or a coffee stand, or brought a costermonger's stock in trade to grief, he invariably liquidated. Waldegrave, on the contrary, would do more mischief of this character, twice over, than his triend, but invariably sneaked off, if he could, without paying for his frolic. The result was, one was liked everywhere, while the otherwas merely tolerated for his rank. The cabbies and "peelers," as policemen were called, were never sorry to see Waterford, as he drove into the Haymarket, or the vicinity of the Covent Garden and Drury Lane, or the heart of St. Giles', for an all-night spree, while they never knew what might ensue from the irresponsible "carryiage on" of Waldegrave, With them, nearly always, were two or three professional puglists, their favoruse being "Young Dutch Sam, "Dick Curtis, and Owen Swift, the latter still living and keeping the most reliable sporting "public" in London, and a member of the betting-ring at Tatter-sall's. These three men we

gland. Waterford's freaks are innumerable as they Waterford's freaks are innumerable as they are original and laughable. He was for years a member of the Quorn Hunt in Leicestershire, and, being a fearless and perfect cross-country rider, always took a straight line and commanded a good place at the finish. Melton Mowbray is the hunting metropolis, and one morning it awoke to find every sign in the town transferred to other localities, and some prominent residences foolishly daubed half over with red paint. Waterford and his party had done it. For a wager he had a celebrated hunter of his steed brought into the dining-room, in the midst of a drinking bout, and, mounting in his dinner dress, rode him over the dining-table without disarranging an article on it. At Stockholm—we think it was—he was very nearly killed by a vigilant policeman. The officers of the law there carry clubs with spikes in the end, which are called "morning stars." Waterford, in attempting to play the London game over the Stockholm peelers, received a blow with one of these persussive staffs on the head, and very nearly succumbed to it. The foreigner didn't understand Waterford's ways. He was a celebrated steeple-chase rider, and had one of the finest stude of thoroughbreds crossed by the hunter to be found in Ireland or England. He kept this pace up for about ten or fifteen years, and finally saw the vanity of his ways and retired to Curraghmore, married, and became a resident landlord. Following the example of Charley O'Malley, he at one time harnessed four young thoroughbreds to his carriage and attempted to drive them. The result may be imagined. The establishment was spilled, but Waterford's luck cinng to him. One day it failed. It was in the hunting-field. The fox had taken a straight line, the scent was breast high, the field was a free one and going well, the hounds were well down to their work, and Waterford sent his horse at a rattling pace at a stiff wall on the creet of a slope. It was his last jump. The horse—as Irish horses do—jumped on and off, and in doing so stepped on a loose boulder, blundered and foll—fell on Waterford, who was taken up senseless, and, so far as we remember, never spoke again. And that was the last of Waterford's ways.

STRUGGLING WITH THE OCEAN.

Science and Nerve Conquer the Waves and Wind on the Irish Const.

Cork, Ireland (Oct. 22), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

When it was announced in the city this morning that an American seaman had in the gale of Tuesday night jumped overboard from a transatlantic steamer, and, after swimming for seven hours, had landed on the Skibbereen coast, people, while quite prepared to give Americans credit for doing big things, were yet unprepared for such a asmand on their credulity as this. The thing, however, was done, and the hero of it was Capt. Paul Boyton, of the New Jersey Lifeguards, Atlantic City. This gentleman, a professional diver of well-known daring, left New York about a fortnight ago in the National Company's steamer Queen, taking with him a patent swimming costume. It was Capt. Boyton's intention when from two to three hundred miles distant from New York to jump overboard and swim back, but the commander of the steamer was a man of little faith, and vetoed the experiment. Capt. Boyton had therefore to remain an involuntary passenger until the vessel approached the Irish coast, on Tuesday evening, when the commander, having been repeatedly importuned, gave his permission. Capt. Boyton drew on his India rubber airtight suit and inflated the air-chambers; in his air-tight sack he placed food for three days, a compass, a bull's-eye lantern, some books (just to beguile the time on the water), some signal rockets, and a United States flag. In his inside pocket he placed a mail which the passengers had given to him to post; he strapped his bowie knife and ax to his side, and, grasping his paddle, was lowered into the water, amid the cheers of the passengers, at half-past 9 o'clock p. m.

It was a wild, dark night, he was close to the Fastnet rock with Cape Clear 3 miles from him.

street was to American there was to be about the control of the co

Diphtheria in New York—Alarming Progress of the Malady.

From the New York Heraid.

The recent reports of the Board of Health show rather alarming figures in regard to diphtheria. Old and young are in danger, but more especially children between the age of 4 and 15. The causes of diphtheria are chiefly want of proper nourishment, pure air, etc.

The best preventives are cleanliness, frequent bathing, pure air, and good, wholesome food. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the danger of diphtheria, but what renders it especially dangerous is the rapidity with which it may attack large surfaces, as well as the mechanical obstacles which it may offer to one of the most important functions of life and the obstinacy with which it resists the therapeutical resources which generally modify other inflammations. Thus, although it is generally not very dangerous to the skin, it becomes so when it attacks the mouth and the nassal fossee, but it is most frequently fatal when it attacks the pharyux, and, unless it is immediately attended to, it scarcely ever spares the patient when it has once reached the laryux and the bronchial tubes.

Diptheria is at present alarmingly prevalent in this city, and appears to ravage the crowded districts. The victims for the most part have been children, residents of close, confined tenement-houses and attending public schools. The very greatest cantion should be used to prevent the spread of the contagion, and immediately the nature of the disease is ascertained the patient should be strictly confined and kept apart from other human beings.

Figures very plainly exhibit a steady increase in the deaths from dipthcheria and membranous croup during the past three weeks, and call for some serious attention on the subject. In Staten Island a number of cases have been reported, and in Brooklyn there were seventeen fatal cases of this disease during the west ending Oct. 17. Hudson County, New Jersey, does not appear to have escaped the contagion, as it lost forty-five from the same malady during t

Count Moltke on War. A Berlin correspondent writes: On the much-mooted question of Landsturm or Landwehr, a great military authority. Field-Marshal Count Moltke, has recently addressed the following letter to Dr. Braun, the translator of Camille Rousset's well-known work, "Les Volontaires de 1791;" "I thank you for sending me your translation of Rousset's interesting book, "Les Volontaires, with your excellent account of the Commune appended to it; the translation will do much good. It is sad anough when armies are compelled to lacerate each other, but it is absolute return to bafbarism when whole nations are let loose. Warfare by ragular armies is like a thunderstorm devastating doomed tracts of land with fearful effect; but a struggle like the one now going on in Spain may be aptly compared to a fetid atmosphere destroying the barvest of a whole kingdom. Impoveriahed armies will never be able to carry on war otherwise. Yours truly, Cours truly, Sept. 22, 1874.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS OF OHIO.

The Most Extensive of Their Works

The Most Extensive of Their Works at Newarty—Their Appearance and Conformation — Speculations as to Their Age.

Recart (O.) Correspondence of the New York Tribune, The first settlers of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys found various forms of earthworks in the solitudes of the wilderness overgrown with dense forests. It is said that Ohio alone has 10,000 of these in the form of mounds of various sizes, and 1,500 inclosures are scattered throughout the State. They are found in Hinois, Wisconsin, and other Western States, and in the Gulf States, varying in size. Some are amall hillocks 2 or 3 feet high, while others assume almost pyramidal magnitude, like the mound at Canokia, fill, which has a base of more than 6 acres, a summit of nearly 5 acres in area, and a height of 90 feet. One of the most elaborate of all these works is located at Newark, O. It is labyrinthine in structure, containing some 15 miles of embankment, and after years of investigation archeologists can do no more than surmise as to what its uses were. Clearly it cannot have been built for architectural purposes, for the inclosures of which it principally consists have the ditches on the inside of the embankment, while the outside presents no visible obstacle to an invading army. One of the largest of these inclosures, and the best preserved, is known as the "old fort," and stands 1½ miles southwest of the City of Newark. It consists of a circular embankment of more than a mile in circumference, entirely unbroken except on the side toward the city, where a mammoth gateway, 100 feet wide, was constructed by the builders. On each side of this passage the ends of the embankment project a little from the contre of the inclosure and rise to a height of 25 feet, while the general height is about 18. Upon this embankment, and within the ditch on the inside, the trees are as large as those upon the undisturbed portions of the ground around and within the fort. The citizer set till lives m Newark who cut an oak tree upon this bank sixty-two years ago whic

Prairie.

Prom the Pittsfeld (III.) Old Flag.

Three miles southwest of New Canton, in this county, can be seen one of the most wonderful sights ever witnessed. On the land of Shaw & Rupert, known as the northwest quarter of Sec. 29, of Township 5 south, 6 west, is found what has been known for years as the salt spring. This spring rises out of a level prairie, and a few weeks since the locality gave no indications that you were approaching one of the greatest wonders of this country. The spot has long been the resort of wild game and domestic saimals, who came to drink its saline waters, which never go dry or freeze, winter or summer. A few weeks ago the proprietors, who had long conceived that there was some undeveloped secret connected with the spring, sunk an iron pipe some 40 feet down the mouth of it, and immediately it began to throw out from the upper edge of the pipe water to the height of 23 feet. It has remained for a few days, attracting large numbers of visitors, who came to see and wonder. Some days after six more pipes, of the diameter of 136 inches were driven into the spring—the Jongest pipe about 55 feet—and such a cascade of water was never seen before on a level prairie. Some of the pipes have covers perforated with small holes, and the jets of water thrown from these form, in the sunshine, beautiful trainbows. For 10 feet or more in every direction, and 15 to 20 feet high, the white spray rises, glitters, and showers around, forming a pool 30 feet in diameter, clear, limpld, and cool. In a clear day the column of water can be seen for miles, and on a cloudy, drizzling day over 2 miles.

From the Macon. (Ga.) Telegraph.

The following paractes in was copied into this paper yeaterday, from the New York Commercial Advertiser: "A Georgia planter drained his rice-swamp last year, and planted the ground with corn last spring. A hybrid crop is his reward, the stalk, blades, and cob being that of corn, while the kernels on the cob are rice." A gentleman in this city showed us an ear of corn yesterday which partakes strongly, in appearance at least, of the hybrid character described in this paragraph. The grains were slaped somewhat like grains of rice, but were thicker, and were of almost the exact color of rice. The seed from which this ear was raised bore a much closer resemblance to rice than the grain on this ear did. The seed formerly came from South Carolina. It appears very probable to us that it is a hybrid, and that it will develop more of the nature of corn and loss of rice each year that it is cultivated remotely from the rice-field.

A country paper tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday-schools: "The previous youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about them, and replied that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the day he

A Sketch of Her Career --- Some Anecdotes.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Gazette.

Dejazet is not dead, neither is she in the hospital. Her fate is worse: she is alive, and dependent upon public charity. All the money she has received (and how much that has been you may reckon when I tell you the lowest estiate of her debts sets them down at \$40,000-a fortune) during the sixty-five or seventy years the has been on the stage has melted away as est as it reached her hands. She was so poor, ben the public went to her relief, as to be renced to the necessity of sharing the garret

duced to the necessity of sharing the garret, bed, and board of one of her old servants. She had literally nothing left her—not even money enough to buy a loaf of bread. Had her old servant not taken pity on her, she must have GONE TO THE FOOR-MOUSE.

Dejazet in the Poor-House! It weuld have been lamentable; but Paris, all great cities, are full of just suad distressing examples. There is, at this hour, many a woman who once (when her cheek was brilliant, her form full, and twenty springs on her head) could not sleep except in cambric muslin, or dine except on silver plate, but who now, even more filthy than ragged, prowls among the garbage for the few sous which enable her to live—if such an existence may be dignified with that name. They thought summer would last forever, and the gold flood

may be dignified with that name. They thought summer would last forever, and the gold flood would continue to flow into their hands. When they were undeceived, it was too late to begin to save for the wet days. The wot days had come.

HOW OLD IS DEFAZET?

has long been a debated question here. She either did not know, or pretended not to know, her age. The question has been settled. Here is her certificate of birth: "The 15 Fructidor, An. VI. (i. c.. 1 Sept., 1798), this birth was registered: Pauline Virginie was born day before resterday (30 Aug.), at 4 a. m., Rue (8t.) Andre des Arts, No. 115 division of the Theatre Francais, daughter of Jean Dejazet, tailor, 53 years old, a native of Villefranche. Rhone-and-Loird County, and of Charlotte Adelgonde Le Conte, 40 years old, a native of Royou, Pas de Calais old, a native of Villefranche. Rhone-and-Loire County, and of Charlotte Adelgonde Le Conte, 40 years old, a native of Royon, Pas de Calais County, married in Paris, in ci-devant Joseph's Parish, in 1777." As there were revolutionary times, the St. was dropped from St. Andre des Arts and from St. Joseph's Parish. This shows Mile. Dejazet to be 77 years and 1 month old. She was only 6 when she made her first appearance on the stage. There were then in Paris two children's theatres (1 mean stages where the parts were filled only by children), one, Rue de Bondy, the other, Rue de Thionville (the Rue Dauphine of to-day). She was engaged first at the former, and subsequently at the latter. It was here she made her first great hit. At that time a piece (which is still famous), "Fanchon la Vielleuse," was attracting all Paris to the Vaudeville Theatre, where Mme. Belmont played the part with great applause. The gree success of the day was played at the children's theatre, and soon all Paris rang with praises of "Mile. Virginie," the infant prodigy who played Fanchon to Vielleuse. Mme. Belmont went to see her, and was so much pleased she advised the manager of the Vaudeville to engage the infant prodigy. He did so, and asked Messrs. Dumersan and Bouilly to write a piece for her. They wrote "La Belle au Bois Dormant," with the part La Fee Nabote expressly for Mile. Virginie. She was then 11 years old.

and rates fainty with protess of the line of the standard of t

by years after this period of time; you will find it in "Pencilings by the Way." Recall what you have heard of Dejazet. Then turn to Scribe's "Marriage Enfantin," and imagine those girls in those leading parts. Is it not amusing? Does not Scribe juggle most adroitly with indepency, and never allow it to do more than dit before the spectator, just as some skillful ballet-dancer whirls on the razzr's edge where voluptures suggestions meet, without touching, revolting sensulaity. The girls became women. Leontine Fay became an accomplished actress of genteel comedy. Virginie Dejazet became a Vaudeville actress, and in time had the honor, as Trial and Dugazon had done, to give her name to a line of

anty. The girls became women. Leontine Fay became an accomplished actress of genteel comedy. Virginie Dejazet became a Vaudeville actress, and in time had the honor, as Trial and Dugazon had done, to give her name to a line of characters. Actresses are engaged to play les Dejazet. She quitted the Gymnase, which played only comedies, and joined the Theatre des Nouveautes, where a brilliant company were playing. Potier, Philippe, Lepeintre, Bouffe, Voluys (who afterwards married Leontine Fay), were among the company. How these constellations seem splendid compared with the companies Paris now has! Dejazet continued to grow in public favor until the revolution of 1830, when she rose at one dash still higher in popularity. The explanation is easy. During the Restoration, the very name of Bonaparte was forbidden the stage. Mile. Mars had roused a storm by appearing with a nosegay of violets in her hand in a play at the French Comedy. After the revolution of 1830, Napoieon was served up with every sauce. Messrs. Gabriel and Michel Masson determined to write a part for Mile. Dejazet which should represent

NAPOLEON AS A YOUTH.

The manager of the Nouveautes scouted the rice. Dejazet as Napoleon? Where is the likeness between them?" "Wo represent Napoleon in his youth." "In his cradle?" "No, not in his cradle, for Dejazet is no lenger an infant prodigy. We represent Napoleon as he was at the Brienne School. But do not judge our piece before we have read it to you." They read the play to him. He said: "The piece is charming, but really I shall not risk that sum of money on it. Dejazet as going to represent Napoleon. The play would cost \$4,000 to bring it cut, and really I shall not risk that sum of money on it. Dejazet as a going to represent Napoleon. The play would cost \$4,000 to bring it cut, and really I shall not risk that sum of money on it. Dejazet as a spoleon is became, the thing is impossible!" "But we will guarantee you the cost." "Ah, if that is your scheme, I'll agree to your terms." As soon as it became pu

in Boston.
Dejazet quitted in 1832 the Nouveautes.
Dejazet quitted in 1832 the Nouveautes.
Dejazet quitted in 1832 the Nouveautes.
De Palais Royal Theatre, which had then con opened. Her career here was one Long Exrits of TRIUMPHS.
Democratic properties of TRIU ONN LONG SERIES OF TRUMPHS.

Her strength lay in reviving the youth of those patulant, giddy, sprightly persons who are so minerous in French history: Voltaire, Henry IV., Nison de L'Enclos, Sophie Arnould, Mme. Pavart, Mile. La Champmele, or in depicting sandy peasant girls, roystering students, piquant grisottes, reckless spendthrifts, Indiana et Charlemagne, Naron, Suzanne, Vert-Vert, Judith, Richetieu, Letoriere, are still occasionally rovived. She became still more popular when play-writers abought of dramatizing Beranger's songs. She was, indeed, the beau ideal of Fretillon, Liestie, La Marquise de Pretintsille. These pieces ran for 200 nights consecutively, and were revived the and again with unabated sucess. and she took all her plays with her, and appeared in Gentil Bernard, Columbine. and Le Moulin a Paroles, new pieces. Her triumphs continued until she changed her theatre, going to the

in Gentil Bernard, Columbine. and Le Mouin a Parolea, new pieces. Her triumphs continued until she changed her theatre, going to the Vaudeville, where she was unsuccessful in piece after piece, until she hit upon "La Douariere de Brionne," which was successful.

Messrs. Alexandre Dumas, Jr., Jacques Offenbach, Leon Halevy, and Meilhac made, soon after "La Douariere" was brought out, a revolution on the French stage. They banished the champagee of the giddy Yaudeville, and introduced the Port, Madeira, and Curacoa of the modern play, the current musical extravaganza. There was no longer place for Dejazet in Paris. She Took To THE PROVINCES, and spent years strolling from place to place, She did not make much money, but she mataged to live. When she had satiated provincial curiosity she returned to Paris, and, being unable to find engagements anywhere, she opened a theatre of her own, a mere bandbox far up the boulevards. She called it Theatre Dejazet. It was successful. She had the honor of bringing out Mons. Sardou there. His two first plays, "La Pre de St. Gervais" and "Mons. Garat," were brought out by her, and, it is said, he owes her a great many valuable hints about the proper mode of managing "stage business." He is believed to have become enandored of her and she of him, great as was their disparity of age. These plays brought a good deal of money to her. Unfortunately, she had no knowledge of business; the tide of debt rose rapidly and carried Theatre Dejazet to the Court of Bankruptey. She went again to the provinces, and reaped poor harvest; still 'twas better than Paris, where there was no harvest at all. Then, the war came, and she shared the general ruin. She had some jewels left, vestiges of happier days; on their sale she lived till they, too, went: then the gaunt wolves drove her to implore the hospitality of one of her old servants. Her friends discovered her distress, and organized distress, and organized

distress, and organized

A DENEFIT FOR HER.

It was a most brilliant performance. Every actor and actress in Paris appeared in it. "Stars" of the first magnitude played the humblest parts. The public were generous. One gentleman gave \$200 for a box. The most popular actresses went over the house between the acts taking up collection for their octogenarian sister. The benefit brought, at least, \$12,000, which a committee of gentlemen have invested to secure a good revenue for the decayed favorite, and to keep the principal from her greatest enemy—borself.

Let me, before concluding, relate some ancodotes of the veterau actress:

While passing through a small provincial town, where she stopped for the night, she heard that the favorite actress of the strollers, who had played that season in the town's the-

heard that the favorite actress of the strollers, who had played that season in the town's theatre, had that very morning sprained her ankle and was unable to leave her chair. This actress' benefit was announced to take place the same evening, and she had reckoned on its receipts to pay her debts and to provide a sufficiency for her support during the long summer vacation. Mile. Dejazet saw that one of her pieces was announced. She ran to the theatre and offered to play the part which the strolling actress was announced to fill. Nobody have ber at the theatre, and the manager retheatre and offered to play the part which the strolling actress was announced to fill. Nobody lnew her at the theatre, and the manager replied: "Such a thing cannot be thought of; we should not take in one cent." She rejoined: "You are mistaken. Put a paper bar on your bills, write on the bar that Mile. Dejazet of the Paias Royal Theatre will take your actress' place." Six hundred dollars were the receipts poured into the stroller's hands. One evening she played at the Grand Opera for somebody's benefit. She desired to see who was in the theatre, and, attired in the costume of her part, she went to peer through a hole in the curtain. The curtains of nearly all theatres here have two holes, about 4 feet 6 inches from the floor, to enable people on the stage to examine the

this time of evening, and it was some time before one could be found. All this took time. The piece went on. My turn to appear came, but, really, I could not come on the stage until I was decently dressed." The public applauded and treated her as a spoilt child the rest of the evening.

It is said Mile. Dejazet attributes her health It is said Mile. Dejazet attributes her health and unflagging spirits to her habit of taking a Russian bath whenever she plays. Mile. Dejazet's son is an excellent musician: he once said to his mother: "You sing out of tune with exquisite accuracy." This remark, maybe, truly characterizes her talents; like Mile.

with exquisite accuracy." This remark, maybe, truly characterizes her talents; like Milo. Theresa, who now enjoys great popularity, Dejazet owed her success to her accent, to Theresoul she than the soul she found channel to the public in voice, eye, gesture, play of features. On one of her professional tours in the provinces she was engaged to play six nights at Caen. The manager filled the town and neighborhood with advertisements which exaggerated her peculiar style of acting. The clergy became alarmed, and all of them preached sgainst her the Sanday before her arrival. They declared that she was the own daughter of the Evil One, that her chief delight was to drag souls down to Hades, and that she appeared on the stage stark naked. The sermons had an effect contrary to that which was intended. Every man in town became crazy to go to see the Evil One's own daughter who played stark naked. Every woman cried, horror! but contrived some way of getting a sight at this she-devil. The town was in a blaze of excitement. When Dejazet reached there, a deputation of the older and more staid inhabitants waited on her, and begged her not to play in Caen as she was accustomed to play in Paris, to remember that she was in the provinces, and that a provincial audience would not tolerate the appearance of an actress stark naked on the stage. Mile, Dejazet was at first, for a moment, confounded by this address. She did not know what to make of it. Suddenly the truth flashedon her, and she gravely answered: "Receive my hearty thanks, geutlemen, for your kind warn-

which was contrary to their wishes. The intended husband became indignant when he heard thus, and demanded the presents (consisting of jewelry, etc.), which he had given her. The girl complied with his request for the jewelry, and handed over the presents. The party then separated and left for their homes."

IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

The Wickedest Man the World Ever

Precisely at what time the faithful and affectionate subjects of his Majesty Ivan IV. Czar of all the Russias, conferred upon him his pet name. "The Terrible," history neglects to inform Precisely at what time the rate it and ancotionate subjects of his Majesty Ivan IV., Czar
of all the Russias, conferred upon him his pet
name. "The Terrible," history neglects to inform
us, but we are left in no uncertainty as to the
entire appropriateness of the title, which is now
inseparably linked with his baptismal name. He
inherited the throne at the age of 3 years, and
his early education was carefully attended to by
his faithful guardians, who snubbed and scared
him, in the hope that they might so far weaken
his intellect as to secure a permanent control
over him, and through him govern Russia as
they pleased. They made a footstool of him
sometimes, and a football at others, and, under
their system of training, the development of
those qualities of mind such heart for which he
is celebrated was remaikably rapid. He was
always Ivan the terrified, and he became Ivan
the terrible before he was old enough to have
played a reasonably good game of marbles, or to
have become tolerably expert in the art of mumbling the peg. Indeed, it would seem that the
young grand Prince was wholly insensible to the
joys of those and the other excellent sports in
which ordinary youth delight, and, being
of an ingenious turn of mind, he invented others better suited to his tastes
and character. One of these pastimes,—
perhaps the first and simplest one devised by the youthful genius,—consisted in the
dropping of cata, dogs, and other domestic animals from the top of the palace to the pavement
below, and sentimental historians have construed
these interesting experiments upon the law of
gravitation into cruelty. Another of the young
Czar's amusements was to turn half-famished
pet bears loose upon passing pedestrians, and it
is the part of charity to suppose that his purpose
in this was to studyithe psychological and physiognomical phenomena of fear. A less profitable way he had of accomplishing the
same thing was by throwing, or, as youthful
Americans phrase it, "shying" stones at passers by, concealing himself

Ivan requested his dogs to remonstrate with the Prince, which they did by tearing him timb from

limb.

Having thus silenced the diotation of Shuisky the young Prince became the ward of the no less excellent Gluisky, and was carefully taught that the only way in which he could effectu-

the Gluisian system lay dormant. It was not dead, but slept, and after its nap of thirteen years it woke one day, refreshed. Anastatia, the beautiful Queen whose inducate had been supreme for so long a time, died, and Ivan was free again. He recalled an old Bishop who had been banished for his crimes, and consulted him at the fatters control of the crimes. as to his future course.
"If you wish to be truly a sovereign," said

this eminent prelate, "never seek a counsellor wiser than yourself; never receive advice from any man. Command, but never obey; and you will be a terror to the boyards. Rememyou will be a terror to the boyards. Remember that he who is permitted to begin by advising is certain to end by ruling his sovereign."

Here was advice of a sort suited to Ivan's taste and education, and for reply be kissed the good Bishop's hand, saying:

"My own father could not have spoken more wisely."

wisely."

That the Czar spoke sincerely, his farthfulness in following the Bishop's precepts abundantly attests.

His Ministers and advisers being manifesting

Discrete the contract of the c

sweep them from the face of the earth. As emblems of these, their functions, each member of the guard carried at his saddle bow a dog's head and a broom. As the punishment of the Czar's enemies included the confiscation of their property, a large part of which was given to the guards themselves, these were always singularly successful in discovering it oftentimes before the nobles themselves were always singularly successful in discovering it oftentimes before the nobles themselves were aware of their own treasonable sentiments.

Feeling unsafe still, Ivan built for himself a new palace, outside the walls of the Kremlin, making it an impregnable castle. Then finding that even this did not lull his shaken nerves to rest, he proceeded to put danger afar off by dispossessing the 12,000 rich nobles whose estates lay nearest the palace, and giving their property to his personal followers, so that the head which wore the crown might lie easy in the conviction that there were no possible enemies near on the other side of the impregnable walls which shut him in. But even then he could not sleep easily, and so he repaired again to his forest stronghold at Alexandrovsky, where he surrounded himself with guards and ramparts. Here he converted the palace into a monastery, made himself abbot and his rascally followers monks. He rigorously enforced monastic observances, of the severest sort, and no doubt became a saint, in his own estimation. He spent most of his time at pravers, allowing himself no recreation except a daily sight of the torture of the prisoners who were confined in the dungeons of the fortress. His guards were allowed a rather larger share of amusement, and they wandered from street to street during the day, punishing, with their hatchets, were allowed a rather larger share of amuse-ment, and they wandered from street to street during the day, punishing, with their hatchets, such distoyal people as they encountered. They were moderate in their indulg-ences, however, in imitation of their sovereign, doubtless, and it is recorded to their credit, that, at this time, they rarely ever killed more than twenty people in one day, while sometimes the number was as low as five.

ever killed more than twenty people in one day, while sometimes the number was as low as five.

But a quiet life of this kind could not always content the Czar. Naturally, he grew tired of individual killings, and began to long for some more exciting sport. When one day a quarrel arose between some of his ruards and a few of the people of Torjek, Ivan saw at a glance that all the inhabitants of Torjek were mutinous robels, and of course it became his duty to out them all to death, which he straightway did.

Up to this time, the genius of Ivan seems to have been cautiously feeling its way, and so the part of his history already sketched may be regarded as a mere preliminary to his real career. His extraordinary capacity for ruling an Empire on the principles taught him by the Prince Gluisky was now about to show itself in all its greatness. A criminal of Novgorod, feeling himself agerieved by the authorities of that city, who had incareerated him for a time, wrote a letter offering to place the city under Polish proteotion. This letter he signed, not with his own name, but with that of the Archbishop, and, instead of sending it to the King of Poland, to whom it was addressed, he secreted it in the church of st. Sophia. Then going to Alexandrovsky, he told Ivan that treason was contemplated by the Novgorodians, and that the treasonable lethe told Ivan that treason was contemplated

was addressed, he secreted it in the church of st. Sophia. These going to Alexandrovsky, he told Ivan that treason was contemplated by the Novgorodians, and that the treasonable letter would be found behind the statue of the Virgin in the church. Ivan sont a messenger to find the letter, and upon his return the Czar began his maren upon the doomed city. Happening to pass through the Town of Khur on his way to Novgorod, he put all its inhabitants to death, with the purpose, doubtless, of training his troops in the art of wholesale massacre, before requiring them to practise it upon the people of Novgorod. Funding this system of drill an agreeable partime, he repeated it upon his arrival at the City of Twer, and then, in order that the other towns along his ronte might have no reason to complain of partiality, he bestowed upon all of them a like manifestation of his imperial regard.

It is not my purpose to describe in detail the elaborate and ingenious cruelty practiced in the massacre of the Novgorodians. The story is sickening. Ivan first beard mass, and then began the butchery, which lasted for many days, was conducted with the utmost deliberation and most ingenious cruelty, and ended in the alaughter of 60,000 people. Ivan had selected certain prominent citizens, to the number of several hundred, whom he reserved for public and particularly cruel execution at Moscow. Summoning the small and wretched remnant of the population to his presence, he besought their prayers for the continuance and prosperity of his reign, and, with gracious words of farewell, took his departure from the murdered city. The execution in Moscow of the reserved victims was a scene too horrible to be described in these pages. Indeed, the half of Ivan's enormities may not be told here at all, and even the historians content themselves with the barest outlines of many parts of his career. He thought himself in some sense a deity, and blasphemously asserted that his throne was surrounded by archangela precisely as 60d's is identifying but himself in some sease a deity, and blasphemous-ly asserted that his throne was surrounded by archangels, precisely as God's is. Identifying himself with the Almighty, he claimed exemp-tion from the observance of God's laws, and, in defiance of the fundamental principles of the Greek Church, of which he was the head, he married seven wives. Believing that he might

married seven wives. Believing that he might with equal impunity insult the moral sense of other nations, he actually sought to add England's Queen, Elizabeth, to the list of his spouses. And he was so far right in his estimate of his power to do as he sponses. And he was so far right in his estimate of his power to do as he pleased, that the Virgin Queen, head of the English Church, while she would not her-self become one of his wives, consented to assist him, and selected for his eighth consort Mary Hashings, the daughter of the Earl of Runting-ton. She came near bringing about a marriage between the two, in face of the fact that the two churches of which Ivan and she were respective-ly head were agreed in condemning polygamy as

heinous crime.

For one only of all his crimes Ivan showed re-For one only of all his crimes Ivan showed regret, if not remorse. His oldest and favorite son, when the City of Pskof was besteed by the Poles, asked that he might be intrusted with the command of a body of troops with which to assist the beleaguered place. Ivan was so great a coward that he dared not trust the affection and loyalty of even his own favorite child, and in a fit of mingled fear and rage he beat the young man to death with his iron staff, saying:
"Rebel, you are leagued with the boyards in a conspiracy to dethrone me."
Remorse seized upon him at once, and his sufferings and his fears of retribution were terrible. Finally he determined to abandon the throne and seek peace in a convent, but the infatuated Russians entreated him not to desert

throne and seek peace in a convent, but the infatuated Russians entreated him not to desert them. He died at last, in 1580, and even on his death-bed attempted one of the most infamous crimes of his life, and was balked only by the flight of his victim and his own inability to follow her. She was a member of his family, being the wife of his son.

Did Scheherezade herself ever imagine a stranger stoy then this? And yet it to plain

stranger story than this? And yet it is plain history, and is only a fragment of the truth.— George Cary Eggission in American Homes for Nagaraher

The Danger of a Pocket-Knife.

The Banger of a Pocket-Knife.

From the Boston Transcript.

A singular accident happened at Lawrence,
Mass., last week to an 11-year-old son of Alonzo
Winkley, which resulted in the loss of his right
leg. The father had purchased a pocket-knife
for the boy during the day, and while the lad
was cutting a piece of thin wood, which was
resting upon the thigh of his right leg, the wood
split and the blade of the knife was driven into
the flest through the femoral artery. Physicians
stoped the flow of blood with a tournquet, and,
after etherizing the patient, dissected down to the stopped the flow of blood with a tourniquet, and, after etherizing the patient, dissected down to the femoral artery, which was elevated and a ligature applied just above the incision. All compression was then removed and the leg moved in position when venous blood came pouring out, showing that the femoral vein was, like the artery, badly cut. More physicians were called, and it was decided that the amputation of the leg was the only means of saving the patient's lite, and it was taken off about one-third of the distance from the knee to the body. The patient the, and it was taken off about one-third of the distance from the knee to the body. The patient is doing well, and his recovery is anticipated. The injury was similar to that received by the notorious burglar Carroll Sanborn, who was shot through the thigh by an officer. The surgeon in charge of the House of Correction at the time called to his assistance eminent surgical talent from Boston, and an attempt made to ligate the artery, which proved fatal to the prisoner.

An Irish paper says that at Parsonstown on a recent Sunday evening, on the occasion of the funeral of an old and respected Protestant inhabitant, named Reade, whose remains were being interred in the old graveyard of Parsonstown, a scandalous scene took place. The funeral left the house about 4 o'clock, followed (or rather preceded) by an unusually lerce number.

that can be assigned for this display is that the decased was through life a consistent Protestant, while his brother, who died some twelve years ago, and who married a Roman Catholic, was claimed by them to have died in the faith of their Church.

A GREAT FRENCH ACTOR. Frederick Lemaitre as Robert Ma-

Frederick Lemaitre as Robert Maccaire.

From the New York Times.

It was in 1849, precisely during a revolutionary epoch, when France was quaking, that I saw the greatest of modern actors. Some one has said, that as we grow old, no one will ever dance for us as Tagtioni did in our youth, nor any one sing for us like Mainbran. Youthful experiences may be more impressive, but still, I think to-day as I did then, that the player who stood closest to absolute dramatic perfection was Frederick Lemaitre. "L'Auberge des Adrets" was a melodrama allowed in the revolutionary time, and in it was that many-sided character of Robert Macaire. This play, written during the reign of Louis Philippe, had few dramatic positions, little real intrinsic merit, being simply a frame in which robberies and assassinations were set. It occupies but little place in the French repertory to-day, save that it contained the germ of Robert Macaire, and a second piece was made, embodving the adventures of the principal character, which was entitled "Robert Macaire." This personitication soon became famous, and is still known in France, and all over the world, as the type of the modern Scapin. The hero, Robert Macaire, is the great prince of scoundrelism, the epitome of all that is wicked and base, and his foil is Jacques Shrop, a mere potty flicher of handkerchiefs, a French Jeremy Diddter, whose puny pocket-picking is so small, so ludicrous by contrast, that one pities his trifling career in vice.

Lemaitre I had seen before and after this special performance of "L'Auberge des Adrets". in "Don Ceesar De Bazan," in "Ruy Blas," and in "Paillasse; "with wonderful versatility, tender pathos, and delicate touch he had given to each of these characters their distinctive cachet, but compared with Robert Macaire, they shrank into significance.

When I saw Lemaitre in the "Auberge des Adrets," he must have been almost 60, and was past his prime. His voice was somewhat broken, and though bis mouth was filled with false teeth

Whon I saw Lemaitre in the "Auberge des Adrets," he must have been sinost 60, and was past his prime. His voice was somewhat broken, and though his mouth was filled with false teeth, this very defect seemed to give him those glapissant tones which apparently belonged to Robert Macaire. Robert Macaire is then a barefaced scoundrel, full of wiles, tricks, and cunning. He is as crafty as a fox, as cruel as a tiger, and has a love of theft only equaled by the coyote. As an addendum to this catalogue of vices, he has the curious one, perhaps somewhat antithetical, of being a Bobadil and a blustering boaster. As Lemaitre conceived it, Robert Macaire had a certain efflorescence of education, and was given to florid words, and elucidated new systems of morals, which he glossed over with elaborate phrases and specious reasonings. He endowed the character with a glossed over with elaborate phrases and specons reasonings. He endowed the character with a certain amount of verbal pomp, which jarred in contrast with the ragged clothes of a woebegone wretch. Balzae's Vautrain was a magnificent scoundrel, with occasional good impulses. Lemaitre's Macaire was a removaeless pulses. Lematte's Macaire was a remorsiess vagabond, without pity or compassion. Robert Macaire were a long-tailed coat, torn to tatters, held fast round his chest by a single broken button-hole. His head was surmounted by a towering hat all mashed and battered. His neck was swathed in a solled and frayed cravat, in which the sater's head could be withdrawn. in which the actor's head could be withdrawn, like a vulture, and Macaire's rubicund. beak-like nose loomed out from under the eye covered with a hidious black patch, while to the other eye alone was left all the task of keeping up the

eye alone was left all the task of keeping up the many subtic changes of the face.

No human being ever made up as did Frederick Lemaitre. It was not the clothes which dressed the man, but the art of the actor, who, clad in his motley, imbued his garments with the character. If Robert Macaire as Lemaitre dressed it, showed the form, the lineaments of a besotted, brutal, yet philosophic wretch, the very lowest type of human degradation and cynicism, a French Mephistophiles of the bagne, in his Don Casar De Bazan, simply as an affair of cloth and tinsel, the metamorphose was a striking one. If Don Casar's pourpoint had slashes in it, all faded out of shape and tumbled; if the scanty mantle showed great gaps, slashes in it, all faded out of shape and tumbled; if the scanty mantle showed great gaps, and the embroidery was worn to the cord, the gallant mien with which the actor sported them made the sorry stage frippery supremely elegant. The plume of his hat, a peacock feather anapped most in twain, might dangle in his eyes, but the poor grandee of Spain did not wear his feathere as the magpie his borrowed finery. That tawdry feather stuck out definitely, and became an egret's plume, and if the rapier showed its blade through the gaping scabbard you felt sure it was a true Toledo, and that it would leap forth brightly and flash when called into play by its wearer. Lemaitre was faultless in his own decorations, and his art as to his own person was supreme. Take one of Messonier's minutest works, put it under a magnifying glass and expand it to a lifetike size, and its truthfulness, to a wrinkle in the hose, or a fold in the doublet, would give you Lemaitre dressed in this role.

I have been told by an able French critic that Lemaitre rarely played Macaire twice alike. Those inane gags to familiar to actors, with which they land the piece they have played a thousand times, until it becomes as flat as a frequently rewarmed dish, he was incapable of. The same typical idea of Macaire of course remained. When I saw him in the revolutionary period, I was informed that he had imbued the character for that night with the over-expansive traits befitting the times. Indifferent to the tide which was setting in, apparently untouched by the contagion of ideas, Robert Macaire laughed at the world as the French conceived it to be, ecoffed at it, and planned his robberies and assassinations all on a basis of the purest socialistic dootrine. French critic that stie doctrine.

We have both in England and America hosts of honest, painstaking, impressive, and singu-larly heavy actors. We are ponderous in our endeavors to stamp mimic effects upon our hear-ers. We work on a medium which we think is of toughest metal, and bring into piay heavy mech-anism which crunches through it. Actors strike often too had; so hard, in ract, that the andioften too haid; so hard, in ract, that the audience and the critics at times cannot but fail to see the recoil; the recovery, as it were, on the part of the actor on himself. Of course we are of a different race, and our sympathies, if not exactly duller, apparently lie deeper, and refuse to rise to the surface as quickly as with Frenchmen and Italians. Lemaitre's effects, especially of Robert Maccare, were made in an airy, gossamer way. An arm was barely outstrotched, and the twird of a inger or the flutter of a rag made the point of the speech. Such was the wonderful

of Robert Macaire, were made in an airy, gossamer way. An arm was berely outstrotched, and the twiri of a finger or the flutter of a rag made the point of the speech. Such was the wonderful art of the man, that some years afterward, in 1852, when Leanstre's voice was almost gone, and a few indistinct, painfully-guttural tones were all he could utter, so effective was his pantonime in his old pieces that the absence of his voice was hardly thought of.

"Robert Macaire" exists no longer on the English or American stage, and perhaps it is for the best; for, as it was interpreted by Anglo-Saxon words or santiment, it was a mere buffonery, played mostly extravagantly and ever boisterously. Lemaitre's characteristics were quietness and noiselessness, with the faintest possible touch of cynicism. What struck me as most wonderful in the portraiture was that smattering of universal acquaintanceship with all things in general, which Robert Macaire, as the great entreprenseur of the destinies of France, was supposed to possess at his fingers' ends. The robber was as ready to enter a young ladies' boarding-school as a piano-teacher, so that he might steal the spoons, as he was anxious to take the position of clerk with a banker, so that he could rifle a strong-box. In "L'Auberge des Adrets" there was a musical scene introduced, where Robert Macaire played on the piano. What was a triumph of art was the manner with which Lemaitre impressed the audience with the notion that he did not know a single note of music, and yet was poscessed with a sufficient stock of barefaced impudence to induce him to try the keys, something like Jean Jacques Rousseau at his first public rehearsal. But Lemaitre must have been a thorough pianist to have imbuded his music with the characteristics of Macaire. It had its ridiculous pretentiousness, with an attempt at musical glare and vulgar effects. Opening with a seriec of sounding chords something like the turgid periphrases or inflated exordium one often hears at the introduction of a lecture, t

town, a scandalous scene took place. The function of the control left the house about 4 o'clock, followed (or rather preceded) by an unusually large number of people, including many respectable townspeople of both persuasions. At the gate of the graveyard the corpse was met by the Rev. Marcus McCausland, who proceeded to read the burial service, but the opening sentence was the signal for an outburst of vells, jeers, and groans, and in a few minutes the coffin was seized and insafed fine the open grave, when three fellows, who evidently were sweiting the signal, commenced throwing in the clay so as to cover the coffin. During this come the Rector endeavored to proceed with the service, but his voice was completely drowned by the shorts and executions of the mob, who vented their rage by firing velleys of stones at the vailta and chesting for "Home Rule." The only cause

large, then in smaller and smaller circles. The actor—no Robert Macaire, for the actor was lost in his inimitable art—followed the box with his eyes. He scoffs at death, and only cares now for the last possible source of human enjoyment—his final pinch of suuff. As the box describes its last round, and clutters on the floor, Macaire's death-rattle is heard, and with a leer on his face, the robber and murders disa.

death-rattle is heard, and with a leer on his face, the robber and murderer dies.

Lemaitre was the incarnation of the characters he played. It should be remembered that Talma once thought that Lemaitre might have been his successor, but there was a certain vagabondism about the younger player which never would be imprisoned within the limits of classical verse. His prestige as an actor was founded on his intense melodramatic skill.

This peformance of Robert Macaire made an impression on me as a younger man, which was

tense meiodramatic skill.

This peformance of Robert Macaire made an impression on me as a younger man, which was terrible. Since that time I have listened, and with delight, to French, Italian, German, English, and American actors, but for great strength, subtile delineation, electric flashes, and absolute embodiment of character, I have never seen any one who was Lenaitre's equal. Loose and extravagant as was the period which followed 1849, "L'Auberge dos Adrets," with Frederick Lemaitre, was played but once more, the authorities withholding their sanction. I had not the moral courage to see it a second time. The picture of the worst scoundrel, the embodiment of human rascaldom, his manner and being, and how he looked, thought, schemed, ate, drauk, and murdered, and finally died, had been brought out so vividly before my mind in a few hours, was so indelibly burnt into my brain, that the acquaintance of Robert Macaire, in the "Auberge dos Adrets," at least as interpretated by Lemaitre, lasted me for a lifetime.

FORMOSA.

The Island and Its People.

The Island and Its People.

Formosa has ever been as great an object of terror to the sailors of the China Seas as was Scylla to the Romans of old. Lying in the direct line between the southern and northern ports of China, and in the stormlest part of that typhoon-tossed ocean, it would, under any circumstances, present dangers to navigators of no ordinary kind. But add to this that the distance between the inland and the mainland leaves little or no sea-room in case of storm, but serves only as a funnel to collete and intensify the force of the wind, while the east coast—outside which sailing-vessels are the east coast—outside which salling-vessels are compelled to pass—is a zeries of rugged heights, without a single harbor of any kind, and is inhabited by savage and inhespitable natives, and we have a picture of perils scarcely to be surpassed. During certain seasons of the year, storms arise with such rapidity and violence, that the eastern shore is strewn with the wrecks of headess innive and vessels. with the wrecks of hapless junks and vessels whose crews and cargoes are left to contend with the fury of the waves, and the even more hostile natives. There is reason to fear that the sailors of more than one English vessel have fallen victims to the savagery of the aborigines, who have the content of the care with the sailors of the savagery of the aborigines, maier victims to the savagery of the aborigines, who have uniformly treated in the same merciless fashion the survivors from Chinese and Japanese jurks. Constant representations on the subject have been made by the Mikado's Government to the Couft of Peking, and the murder of fifty Japanese suilors, who were shipwrecked last year on the southeest coast of this island, was made an important point by the Empassy disastence last year to the were shipwrecked last year on the southeast coast of this island, was made an important point by the Embassy dispatched last year to the Chinese Capital. As is usual when complaints are made at Peting of the behavior of natives in outlying districts, the Tsungli-Yamun sheltered themselves behind the excuse that the native tribes in Formosa were virtually beyond their jurisdiction, and that, therefore, though they abhorred the deed that had been committed, they were quite unable to indict punishment for it. Somewhat to their surprise, the Mikado's Government replied that; if that was so, they felt bound to take the law into their own hands; and, with that energy which has lately characterized Japanese movements, an expedition was fitted out, and has already landed in the incriminated district. How the matter will end it is difficult to say; but at present the disposition shown by a majority of the native tribes, and by the Chinese settlers, has been decidedly favorable to the invaders. The fact of this expedition being the first trial of the new military system and weapons recently adopted by the Japanese has attracted considerable attention to it in Europe, and the result will be watched with curiosity. On this occasion we do not intend to concern ourselves with the present war-like aspect of affairs, but rather to take advantage of the interest thus excited in Formosa to give some idea of its position, its inhabitants, and its products. to give some idea of its position, its inhabitants, and its products.
Situated at a distance of about 80 or 90 miles

and its products.

Situated at a distance of about 80 or 90 miles from the mainland, its highest mountains can be easily recognized from the neighboring coast of the Province of Fuh-keen. Its discovery, therefore, by the Chinese must have been contemporary with the first gaze directed seawards on a ctear day by any of the early settlers in the districts about Amoy or Foochow. And so, when Chinese historians assert that its existence first became known to their ancestors in the year 1430, they probably mean that at that date emigrants from the mainland gained that footing on the islness, to a wrinkle in the hose, or a fold in the doublet, would give you Lemaitre drossed in this role.

This actor had helped to write Robert Macaure, so that, like the Venetian players Riccohoni tells about, he was capable of carrying out his personication of the character to its utrhost limits.

The per told by mean that at that date emigrants from the mainland gained that footing on the island which they have never reinquished, and which has since developed into a system of constant encoachment, by which the level country has inch by inch passed from the ownership of the natives into the hands of the intruders. At all events, when the Japanese, two centuries later effecting the probably mean that at that date emigrants from the mainland gained that footing on the island which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished. The service which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished. The service which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished. The service which is an expectation of the intruders which they probably mean that at that date emigrants from the mainland gained that footing on the island which they have never reinquished, and which they have never reinquished. later, attempted to establish a colony in the siland, they found there a Chinese population sufficiently numerous to be formidable, and who, by the support they gave to the natives, succeeded in driving off these new bidders for the sulphur mines and camphor trees of Formosa. Against the Dutch, who arrived off the coast in 1634 they were not so successful; and for a Against the Dutch, who arrived off the coast in 1634, they were not so successful; and, for a time, the European invaders were able to boast of a colony which threatened to compete with Macao for the carrying trade between China and the West. Dutch priests proselytized the natives, Dutch engineers built forts and entrenchments, and Dutch merchants exchanged the products of the island for the merchandise of Europe and of China. Then followed events of a nature which belongs needlighty to the East. It

nature which belongs peculiarly to the East. It chanced that near Amoy there lived a Chinese tailor, named Iquoru, who, bong of an adventurous turn of mind, launched into commercial speculations at Macao, and, finding profit in the foreign trade, visited the Dutch in Formosa, and waxed fat on the result. Having in this way acquired considerable wealth, he settled in Japan for a time, and there increased in riches to such an extent that his fleet was said to number 3,000 sail. With this force at his back, the quondam tailor was seized with a desire for empire. He turned his ploughshares into a words, and converted his merchant fleet into a piratical flottilla. For a time he paralyzed the trade of Southern China, and subsequently—by means of more subtle diplomacy accompanied by a display of force—gained posession of the Province of Fah-keen. But he was destined to fall into the net he had set for others. At an evil moment he determined to visit Peking, in the hope of gaining the recognition of the new Tartar dynasty for his independent Kingdom; but accarcely had he set foot in the Capital when he was seized and cast into prison as a rebel.

His son Koksinga, who on the forced retirement of Iquorn took possession of his goods, inherited a full share of his father's love of predatory adventure; and, having learnt by experience the extreme difficulty of gaining a secure footing on the mainland, sailed for Formosa and announced his intention of establishing a Kingdom for himself on that island. The Dutch resisted his landing, but ineffectually; and, in 1661, they were driven out by the invader. In the course of the following year an expedition was sent out from Holland to recover the lost colony, but "the floating castles" were ignominiously defeated by the junks of the pirate, who died King of Formosa. His son and successor, however, failed to keep what his father had won; and, in 1663, the island fell again under Chinese enigrants have established themence where he were substant to the vicerogai dovernment. Though

From the days of Candidius and David Wright in the seventeenth century, down to the present time, for foreigners have voluntarily visited the

The inducements to do so are very small, and the danger of venturing among them is considerable. Of trade there is none, and the jealousy with which they view the presence of foreigners serves to surround a sojourn among them with a considerable amount of risk. Who they are and whence they came is a disputed point; but it plain that there is no affinity of race between them and the Chinese. Their features are more prominent, and they resomble much more nearly the Malay than their Tartar neighbore. Similarities have also been discovered between the dialects spoken among them and those employed in the Malay Peninsula. The probability is, therefore, that they are, equally with the Loles of Burmah and the Miau-tsze of China, an offshoot from the Malay stock. At the present time they are divided into soveral tribes, each speaking a dialect of its own, and each maintaining a separate political system. They are almost absolute strangers to reading and writing, and the only manuscrips which they are known to possess are some scrawling European letters, which are preserved by a tribe professing to be descended from the early Dutch settlers on the island, as an irrefragable proof of the artisenticity of the tradition. The religion they are fess takes the form of the groasest materialism. They believe that the world is governed by good and an evil spirit, each of whom is constantly striving for the mastery; and that both are to be propulated by presents and sacrifica. The priesthood is monopolized by women, who combine fortune-telling with their sacredist detuce, and who exercise supreme power over their votaries by trading on their superstitious fancies, at the same time that they retain their hold over their affections by encouraging them in names of their gods, to give full vent to their passions. These prestuces, and who exercise supreme power superstitious fancies, at the same time that they retain their hold over their affections over their votaries by trading on their superstitious fancies, at the same time that th

disregarded, and they accordingly return every man to his dwelling.

Like the Miau-tsze, the Formosans delight in open-air feasts and merry-makings, and, during the nine great festivals of the year, all work is suspended, and the people, one and all, sit down to dance and to play,—and, it must be added to drink. As the feasting proceeds, the meeting become, especially at the Venus fotes, seems of the lowest debaucheries: all decency is had aside, and the people, led by their priettesse, give themselves up to every form of sensual enjoyment. The marriage-tie is as loosely made as it is easily dissolved. The young swain, who, by an unwritten law, must have arrived at the sage of 21 having made a choice of a lady-lova serenades her; and she, if she favors his suit allows herself to be enticed by his music in his company. He them sends certain presents varying in value according to the resources at his command, to the lady's parents, a day is fined for the weedding, and the happy pair—having youred out libations to heaven and earth—become man and wife. But, by a curious pervession of the laws of nature, from the day of his marriage until he reaches the age of 40 the hashand is not permitted openly to enjoy the society of his wife. Only by stealth and at night is he allowed to visit her, at her father's house; and daylight is the signal for his departure. During this or any future time, the mercst quarrel, however alight, in frequently made the excuse for a divorce, and, if it should be proved that the wife is the provoking cause of the dispute, the husband has a right to claim from her parents the presents he gave them at his botrothal. This license of divorce is freely used, and it often happens that man marries and divorces several sives in a single year. The evils arising from this free-and easy state of things are somewhat mitigated by a law which provides that no child before it mother has reached the age of 37 shall be allowed to live.

In their style of dress the Formosans strongly resemble the Malaya. In al

suddeuly let down by the run, is believed to pos-sees particular curative qualities for those whoars strong enough to survive the does. If the patient should die, his body is placed in the open air on a raised stretcher, and is there left to bleach in the sun until it becomes dried up and mamm-fied, when it is buried in the house which had been his home when alive. From the time of his death until the burial, a wake is kept up round the body by the friends with the hirst mourners and the Inibs, Dancing, ainging, weeping, drinking, and eating form the pro-gramme of the ghastly entertainment; and, if recort speaks truly, no Venus feast witnessed report speaks truly, no Venus feast witnesses more disgusting orgies than do these saturalisa. Living from hand to mouth, as do the abeigines, it is certainly not due to their exertion that Formosa is known as the granary of China. But there, as elsewhere, the Chinese colonial display their instinctive industry. On every available piece of land within their borders field rice, and super, are carefully entitying and

that Formosa is known as the gramary of China. But there, as elsewhere, the Chinese colomist display their instinctive industry. On every available piece of land within their borders field of rice and sugar are carefully cultivated, and recompense the farmers by yielding them constant and abundant crops. These aloss, in addition to such products as jute, grass-cioth, fibre, rice-paper, and rattens, would make he island a valuable possession: but far non precious, in the eyes of the Chinese Chancellor of the Exchequer, are the sulphur and the camphor which are obtained from the raines and the mountains of the island, and which are claimed by the Government as crown monopolies. In the northwestern portion of the island sulphur mines are frequently met with, presenting disfiguring blots in the otherwise beautiful scenery. Mr. Swinhos, in his "Notes on Formosa," thus describes the aspect of one he visited: "The sulphur mine," he says, "appeared at a distance like a canker on the side of the grass-covered hill, which was fresh and green everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the mine. The broad sulphur valley or chasm was everywhere a pale, sickly tint of yellow and red; and out of many of its numerous recesses hot vieun guade in jets with great noise and force, like the steam from the escape-pipe of a high-pressurengine; in other spots small pools of pure sulphur were bubbling. At the bottom of the barren ravine rippled a foul rivulet, carrying of the sulphurous cozings from the ground. Within and round about this hollow the earth and to foot crumbled and groaned, and the air was so saturated with the arrender of the product of the sulphur, which is seatered around." When taken from the mine the sulphur is boiled in iron boilers until the sulphur is boiled in iron boilers, the sequence of inching one of the sulphur, which is then ladded out the wooden tube shaped libs sugar-loa

Weights of Boys and Girls.

Upon the average, boys at birth weigh a little more and girls a little less than 7 pounds. For the first twelve years the two senes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that are the boys acquire a decided preponderance. Young men of 20 average 135 pounds, while young women average 110 pounds each. Men result their heaviest weight at about 40 years of age, when their average weight will be about 140 pounds; but women slowly increase in weight until 50 years of age, when their average weight until 50 years of age, when their average weight will be 130. Taking the men and women together, their weight at full growth will then average from 108 to 150, and women from 89 to 130. The average weight of humanity all over the world, taking all ages and conditions, working men and women and people wishout company Weights of Boys and Girls

origin of the Traffic--ican and Europ Commerce. Varieties and Values of Far Trade Sales --- St and Prices. From the New York Re The skins of animals constit

FURS AND FURR

miment of which we have an a with the exception of the flimsy tial fabric which was worn in kden. An antiquity of 6,000 yes by some historians to the origin furs. Other and more modern of for it a much longer existence, ing that their nation had used an 30,000 years. The utilization of 1 with the destruction of wild an the undressed skins of the slain ing as raiment. Mention is free the Scriptures, as well as by the poets and historians, of the use imals as wearing apparel. thentic account, however, of a skins is from Eussia, from whice akins is from Bussis, from white quantities of the finest que were forwarded to all I Orient. The use of furs gin Russia in 1555, and the im for them incited adventurous Ruspeneirate far into the East and Medianovery and subsequent in the disnovery and s for them hieror and subsequent two the discovery and subsequent two the discovery and subsequent two the country, and styled himself in the country, and styled himself in lands of Siberia." The traific my at this period was confined solely China, and was not extended to the hamtschakks until about 200 NORTH AMERICAN COMM In 1785 the Russian American was incorporated, and in 1799 the many new and important privilege yerv beneficial to flussia in a comview. The Camoany had their pron the islands of Kodjack and Siplaces they monopolized the exchibe Indians.

How the French, Outch and B for the monopoly of the fur-traif

How the French, Dutch and R for the monopoly of the fur-trad ward became British America, is of history. After the Treaty of was compelled to transfer Hude Caledonia, and Newfoundland to by France lost the whole of her famerica.

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years only.

In 1783 a rival association was the Northwestern Fur Company and trappers extended the buscame into contact with the Hudpahy. A butter feud was the comprosecution of which large bodies regularly disciplined and officeregled for the superfortry of the This contest was carried on for y loss of life and at a cost which is comes of the shareholders to At length these two Association dated as the Hudson's Bay Commented in a vast accession to the shutting and trapping grounds of In 1863 the capital of the Compite hands of the International Fof London, which accepted all its ships, houses, lands, privileges for each share, the nominal valuation. The capital of the Composterling. The capital of the Composterling. The capital of the Composterling. The capital of the Composterling, and it is to result of the Composterling, and it is to result of the Composterling and the composition of the Composterling and the composition of the Compositi American fur companies are all The City of St. Louis was so me trader, Pierre Liqueste Facilde, t ber of an organization for ear traffic, commissioned in 1762 by Director-General of Louisiana. Lets were then the City of M Huron. The American Fur chartered in 1809. Prince Rupert's Land, a prov

Prince Rupert's Land, a prov
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VARIETIES AND VALUES O

recognized by the Chiefs of tribe admitted into the forts.

**AsikTIES AND VALUES of The greater part of American feetion of mink, is exported in tities. The skins of foxes and what are almost all sent to Europe and other furs are princtured in the Eastern States into lars for gentlemen. Muskrat are dyed. Beaver and fox skin ported to Russia. American declinto gloves and exported by the of the cheaper American furs are for Russian sable-coats and cloat. There are probably experted his country to Europe 120,000 beaver, and 30,000 otter skins worth per dressed skin from \$30 aary ofter, from \$3 to \$15: beauto \$50. Undressed deaver skins pound about \$3.50; muskrat shown 15 to 35 cents undressed. There are about 25,000 mink manufactured in New York, and whole country.

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Andressed, \$1.50.

The only turs that are imported and a subject of the United States and United States and the United States and United Sta merican mink resembles the material and has a fine, glossy shorter hair than the sable. Popular for ladies' use than an is also probably more durable, as more desirable than any other of these admarks are used for the purposes, and bring from the purposes. And bring from the court of the purposes and bring from the purposes, and bring from the purposes.

y view the prescues of foreigners and a sojourn among them with a nount of risk. Who they are and ame is a disputed point; but it is in and the Chinese. Their more prominent, and they resore nearly the Malays than their ors. Similarities have also been recent the dialects spoken among employed in the Malay Penin-bability is, therefore, that they in the Lolos of Burmah and the chines, an offshoot from the Malay present time they are divided into ach speaking a dialect of its own, aming a separate political system. Set absolute strangers to reading and the only manuscripts which are a tribe professing to be destroyed by the early Dutch settlers on the early Dutch settlers on the ofragable proof of the authendition. The religion they professing to be destrained by presents and sacrification of the grossest materialism, that the world is governed by a lapirit, each of whom is confort the mastery; and that both lated by presents and sacrification occurring their their hold over their affections them in names of their gods, to their passions. These prestites by trading on their faucies, at the same time their hold over their affections them in names of their gods, to their passions. These prestite his hold over their affections them in names of their gods, to their passions. These prestite his hold over their affections them in names of their gods, to their passions. These prestites by trading on their faucies, at the same time their hold over their affections them and warlike expedition of any magnitude is in contemill further token from the gods in the movements of the bind passed and the passions. These prestite as a warning not to be it they accordingly return every liling.

-tsze, the Formosans delight in and merry-makings, and, during estivals of the year, all work is the people, led by their priestesses, up to every form of sensual examerisms from the day of his de reaches the according to the resources at the lady's parents, a day in fixed people, led by their priestesses, up to every form of sensual exameris

of dress the Formosans strongly lays. In all but the cold weathonly a cloth round their loins, a short petticoat. The latter
ing their hair with flowers, and rings. Both sexes seem to be extremes of temperature, and thing in cold water all the year be subject of remark and ridise writers. That they are a thy people is certain; and possiste absence of doctors and the fireating the sick account for ce of any stray weakly ones from if a man is ill, his affectionate of attempting at all hazards to dopt the kill-or-cure remedy of the kill-or-cure remedy of the panied by the shock of being an by the run, is believed to bear active qualities for those who are survive the dose. If the patient ody is placed in the open air on r, and is there left to bleach in becomes dried up and mummiburied in the house which had when alive. From the time of the burial, a wake is kept up to the friends with the hired the inibs, Dancing, singing, ng, and eating form the proghastly entertainment; and, if ruly, no Venus feast witnesses grastry environment; and, and truly, no Venus feast witnesses orgies than do these saturnalias, hand' to mouth, as do the aborainly not due to their exertions known as the granary of Chinase colonists instinctive industry. On every of land within their borders fields gar are carefully cultivated, and farmers by yielding them commant crops. These alone, in a products as jute, grass-cloth, and rattans, would make the possession; but far more he eyes of the Chinese Chan-Exchequer, are the sulphur which are obtained from the mountains of the island, and dy the Government as crown a the northwestern portion of the mountains of the island, and the mountains of the sland, and the mosa," thus describes the aspect d: "The sulphur mine," he at a distance like a canker on grass-covered hill, which was reen everywhere except in vicinity of the mine. The alley or chasm was everywhere a of yellow and red; and out of grass-covered hill, which was reson small pools of pure subbling. At the bottom of the poled a foul rivulet, carrying off as oozings from the ground, and about this hollow the earlies of the same and groaned, and so saturated with the examphur as to have been exempled and groaned, and so saturated with the examphur as to have been exempled in iron boilers until the all assumes a traccie-like commains of beetles and butterflies d." When taken from the mine colled in iron boilers until the all assumes a traccie-like command of the traccie-like command the content the sulphur, which is into wooden tube shaped like in these it is left to cool, and the reed from the buttom thereof.

The Chinese who man the constant supply is somewhat difficont those tribes which are obvith the Chinese woodman then of the trees which appear to be with any and, having felled them, the part of this valuable component of the sland, which, both all and artificial products, is well t

rage, boys and Girle.
rage, boys at birth weigh a little less than 7 pounds. For years the two sexes continue weight, but beyond that age the decided preponderance. Young arage 135 pounds, while young 110 pounds each, Men reach reight at about 40 years of age, age weight will be about 140 years of age, weight will be about 140 fage, when their average weight dring the men and women to age to 150, and women from 50 to 150, and women from 50 to 150, and women from 50 to 150, and people without occupations of the second people without occupations, works, boys, girls, and habitat is pounds, available weight. to of Boys and Girle.

arign of the Traffic --- North American and European commerce.

FURS AND FURRIERS.

Varieties and Values of Furs---Fairs and Trade Sales---Styles and Prices.

From the New York Republic, The skins of animals constitute the earliest The skins of animals consequence the earliest miment of which we have an authentic record, with the exception of the flimey and unsubstantial fabric which was worn in the Garden of the An antiquity of 6,000 years is assigned to the order of the control of the c year. An antiquity of 6,000 years is assigned by some historians to the origin of the traffic in furs. Other and more modern chroniclers claim furs. Other and more modern chroniclers claim for it a much longer existence, the Chinese saying that their nation had used and traded in furs in the their nation had used and traded in furs to the state of the same saying the destruction of wild animals for food, with the destruction of wild animals. the undressed same of the control is frequently made in the Scriptures, as well as by the Greek and Latin ing as raiment.

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How the French, Dutch and British competed for the monopoly of the fur-trade in what after-

How the French, Dutch and British competed for the monopoly of the fur-trade in what afterward beame British America, is familiar matter of historf. After the Treaty of Utreent, France was conjelled to transfer Hudson's Bay, New Caledonia, and Newfoundland to England. Finally, France lost the whole of her far commerce in transfer.

ly, Praced list the whole of the Tale Schallector in America.

A treaty between the Russians and English was speed early in the nineteenth century, making the limit of their respective possessions on the Coninent the 140th degree or longitude west. The Russian possessions, under this treaty, included the islands of Sikka and New Ardiangel.

The Hudson's Bay Company has existed since it of the state of the six and was incorporated by a grant from

treaty, included the islands of Siega and New Archangel.

The findson's Bay Company has existed since itio, and was incorporated by a grant from Chales II. For 2:0 years this Company was enraged in a continual controversy with the Government which gave it life; its opponents dedaring that the charter in perpetuity which it had teceived was invalid, not naving been confirmed by Parliament at the time, that body having diginally conceiled a grant of seven to ten years only.

In 1783 a rival association was formed, called the Northwestern Fur Company, whose agents and trappers extended the business until they came into contact with the Hudson's Bay Company. A butter fend was the consequence, in the prosecution of which large bodies of armed men, regularly disciplined and officered, dereely stringgled for the superforty of the first companies. This contest wise carried on for years, with great loss of life and at a cost which reduced the incomes of the shareholders to almost nothing. At length these two Associations were consolidated as the Hudson's Bay Company, which resulted in a vast accession to the already immense housing and trapping grounds of that monopoly.

In 1883 the capital of the Company passed into the hands of the International Financial Society of London, which accepted at its stocks, money along the state of the company passed into the hands of the international Financial Society of London, which accepted at its stocks, money along the state of the Company passed into the hands of the international Financial Society of London, which accepted at its stocks, money along the state of the Company is £5000. Unsterling, and it is to render to the stock-loaders during forty years 10 per cent bouns.

Of the career of John Jacob Astor as a furties, first intentive accepted at less well known. The City of St. Louis was so named by a furties, first Lindon and the state of the Company and the surface of the Company and the state of the Company was the state of the Company and the state of the Company and the s

lets were then the City of New Orleans and the great English trading post of Mackinaw, on Lake Haron. The American Fur Company was chartered in 1808.

Prince Rapert's Land, a province of British America, was at one time larger than the whole of Europe. It was granted to a company composed of Prince Rupert, Hoheist, Christopher Dake of Albemarle, and others, in 1670. The vast sudderness included in the grant was explored by an expedition under the command of Gillem, an Englabman, and Grasselier, a Frenchman, who were suitably rewarded for their adventious undertaking. A fort was built called Fort Charles, the site of which is now probably forgotten. Almost all of the trading posts and forts founded at an early period still exist, and the traffic continues with very slight changes in the mode of conducting it. Supplies of various kinds, rum, and cheap commodities in the way of trinkets and gengaws, still form—with the modern addition of muskets, powder, and ball—the staple of exchange for the valuable furs brought in br the Indians, the bargains being almost invariably concluded upon a fixed basis recognized by the Chiefs of tribes, who alone are simitted into the forts.

Vasteries and values of furs.

The greater part of American fur with the sy-

most invariably concluded upon a fixed basis recognized by the Chiefs of tribes, who alone are similated into the forts.

Vastries and values of furs.

The graste part of American fur, with the execution of mink, is exported in very large quantities. The slines of foxes and wolves from Alasia are almost all sent to Europe. American beaver and other furs are princitally manufactured in the Eastern States into gloves and column for gentlemen. Muskrat and conev skins are dred. Beaver and fox skins are largely exported to Russia. American deer skius are made into gloves and exported by thousands. Many of the cheaper American furs are used as linings for Russian sable-coats and cloaks.

There are probably exported annually from his country to Europe 120,000 muskrat, 80,000 leaver, and 30,000 otter skins. Sea otter is such per dressed skin from \$50 to \$300; ordiny otter, from \$3 to \$15; beaver, from \$2.50 to \$4. Undressed beavet skins are worth per guad about \$3.50; muskrat skins are worth man 16 to 35 cents undressed.

There are about 25,000 mink skins per annum anufactured in New York, and 40,000 in the shole country.

For skins are worth, the white undressed, \$5 tab; the red undressed, \$1.50 to \$2; the gray marked, \$1.50.

The only furs that are imported in any contarble quantities into the United States are as Russian ashle, worth from \$15 to \$100 per as aim; the Siberian, worth from \$15 to \$100 per as aim; the Siberian, worth from \$15 to \$100 per as aim; the Siberian, worth from \$15 to \$25; ermine, and the states of \$1.50 to \$2; sitch, from \$2 to \$3.5; Persian, from \$4 to \$8; astrakhan, from \$1.50; Persian, from \$4 to \$8; astrakhan, from \$2 to \$3.5; Persian, from \$4 to \$8; astrakhan, from \$3.50; as \$1.50 to \$20; coney, 15 tas to \$4. These furs are imported mostly by salar in skins, who sell to the manufacturers.

The salar as according the form \$2.50; and \$2.50 annifacturers import their own firs. In the first affactory connected with almost all balease stores, and a few retailers also have interest as the stores are brought chiefly for a litanes, already dressed by the Indians, at rage in price from \$4 to \$13 each. Skunk in are largely exported to France for ladies' inmines, and called by courtesy "Alaska wat," It may are also used extensively in this seaty, The angors far is used for fringes, the states and called by courtesy "Alaska wat," It is a seaty and called by courtesy "Alaska wat," The angors far is used for fringes, the states and made into cheap sacquees for the poorer insea of buyers. The finest skins of the anguan able, which is in reality a marten, are mught from the coasts of the Hudson Bay, find what, and Little Whale Rivers, East also and the coast of Labrador. These furs to the seath of the St. Lawrence will bring but \$5 the American sables, being so much cheaper than the Russian, are used even in that country. In a state of the the bring the biguest prior size and bring, and has a fine, glossy brown fur, but the marten in size and the same of the size of the size

greater number and the most beautiful are trapped on the New England coast. The State of Maine yields the finest mink. The American mink is worth three to five times as much as the Russian. In consequence of the greatly increased demand for it in this country far less is exported than formerly.

Russian. In consequence of the greatly increased demand for it in this country far less is exported than formerly.

The most brilliant and valuable fur is undoubtedly that of the Siberian sable, an animal which resembles in size and form the German marten. It varies in color from light brown to one shade lighter than black. The finest sables come from the Siberian Provinces of Iskootek, Okhoteak, and Yenesei. In China this fur is used for robes; in Russia, for capes and collars; in Vienna, Paris, and the United States, for minfs, boas, and ladies' trimmings. The American sable is coarser than either the Russian or Siberian. Its size is about the same, and color reddish brown. In winter the skins are thinner than at other seasons, and hair thicker, which renders the working of the skin much easier. Buffalo, or more properly bison, skins, are brought from the West to the number of more than 100,000 per annum. Raccoon skins are largely exported to Germany, to be used as continuings. Here they are used as trimmings and for ladies' sets. Beaver fur, which was formerly extensively used for gentlemen's hats, is now used for ladies' sets. Beaver fur, which was formerly extensively used for gentlemen's hats, is now used for ladies' sets. Beaver fur, which was formerly extensively used for gentlemen's hats, is now used for ladies' sets, as a substitute for seal. The fur from the belly of the animal is, however, employed in France for ladies' bonnets. The chinchilla is a South American quadruped, smaller than the rabbit. The durker the color of the animal the more valuable is its fur, which is used principally for military caps, housings, and bolsters, the fur of the brown bear for articles of ladies' dress. The fisher is a North-American animal, larger than the sable, with longer and fuller fur. The most valuable fox skins are those of the black and silver fox, the latter, which are only trapped occasionally, being worth as high as \$50 apiece. In European markets they will bring, when carefully dressed, from 10 to 40 gui

kets they will bring, when carefully dressed, from 10 to 40 guineas each. They are bought up principally for the Russian and Chinese markets. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the Chinese, Persians, and Greeks purchase in foreign markets the skins of our red foxes, and order than the chinese and constructions. make them into robe limings, and ornament them with black fur, which is set on in spots or waves. From the fur of the lynx, which is grav, but commonly dyed black, are made ladies' sets, facings, and limings of cloaks. The ermine is a diminurive animal, resembling the weasel, and from 10 to 12 inches land. resembling the weasel, and from 10 to 12 inches long. The sea-otter resembles the seal in habits and appearance, and is found on the American and Asiatic coasts. Wolf-skins are of little value for anything but sleigh-robes. Black astrakhan is a far of the most glossy appearance and beautiful fitneness, but it is not so tashiomable as formerly. It is stated, on the authority of a prominent fur-trader of this city, that if the female astrakhan is killed while pregnant its fur is more delicate than at any other time. The fur of the Pensan gray and black lambs is made to retain its curliness by sewing up the little creatures in leather immediately after their bith. Opossum fur is dyad black, to imitate lynk, and used for

All fur-bearing land animals have the best fur on the back, and the water animals the best on the belly, and as a general thing American have more durable and silken hair than European

fur is dyed black, to imitate lynk, and used fo

Skins before being dressed, by applications upon the inner side to keep the material soft, are known in commerce as petry. The first process is to soften and tender the skins smooth so as to make them flexible, by carefully lubricating them with oil or fat. Flour is then usually thrown upon them, to cause them to der quickly, after which the skins are generally worked through warm sand and sawdast, rolled about, "tampered" with sticks, and drawn through sharp from. Sables are made longer and wider by cutting the skin at various places, which will not show on the hairy side. Lamb skins of all minds are put into water, there soaked, and then wasted, after which they are accounted and govern. washed, after which they are scraped and cover asset, atter which they are sorped and covered with shot, then saited and stored. They are also "turned" every day, which prevents them from becoming hot, and the process is continued for some twelve days, when they are subjected to a thorough cleaning. Rabbit skins are cleaned with alum. Squirrel skins are painted with parter, and cleaned, with said or clay. Chinchil. outter, and cleaned with sand or clay. Chinchilla skins are cleaned with flour, then thrown into la skins are cleaned with flour, theo thrown into cloth sacks. Seal skins are placed in lime-water, and kept there until a fermentation arises. This facilitates the cleaning, which is done with a sharp from utensil. Seal skins are best worked in England, where they are tramped by the feet. The English learned this method of the Germans, who abandoned it, however, forty years ago. Skins, as they reach the market, have been

the smaller skins have been first steeped in a solution of alum. It is necessary to dry the peltry thoroughly, so that purefaction will not be caused by packing the skins together. Dampness must be carefully excluded from skins when stored, and moths kept off by sprinkling with camphor. An overhauling takes place a few weeks after this, when they are beaten with a stick, which causes the worms of the moth, if any, to fail upon the floor. After this they are subjected to various processes by the fur-dresssubjected to various processes by the fur-dress-er, according to the kind of fur and the purpose for which it is destined. The finer ornamental Rinds of fur are trampled by the feet in a tub ment are then removed with a sharpened iron, and the greese with which the skins are saturated got rid of by trampling them again in sawdust, that of mahogany being best for the purpose. The pelt is also occasionally beaten and the fur combed. They are then ready for the cutter to shape and sew together to make the various articles required. The same shades of color are selected from a great number of similar parts, and thus muff, boa, or collar presents a uniform shape. The seams are concealed by the lining with which the furs are finished. Furs intended for felting, i. e., the sorts used in hats, are prepared differently. The hare skins used for this purpose, after having been split open and rubbed with a jagged knife, called a "rake," to remove bits of fleshy matter adhering to the pelt, and the pelt sides are then damped and placed together in a press, pelt to pelt. The long, coarse nairs are then clipped down close to the fur, which prepares them for "shearing," which is done with broad sheet-iron or steel knives, by which the fur is cut from the pelt, the angular ment are then removed with a sharpened iron, done with broad sheet-iron or steel knives, by which the fur is cut from the pelt, the angular projections and edges of the fur having been previously rounded off. The skins are held upon a cutting-board made of willo-wood and kept moistened with water. The knife is applied first to the cheeks of the skins and run rapidly backward and forward, steadily removing the fur as it progresses toward the tail. Winter furs are intintely better than summer ones, and are called "seasoned," the others being termed "unseasoned."

It is said that the best dressed skins are of Chinese manufacture, and next to them the sams turned out by the Imperial Tannery at St.

Chinese instruction, and heat to their the same turned out by the Imperial Tannery at St. Petersburg.

Furners are paid from \$18 to \$21 per week. Very few are practical workmen, and have to be taught the business by their employers.

PRESENT STILES AND PRICES.

Short and long boas are taking she place of fur collars. Large articles are most in vogue. Seal and mink are more fashionable than any other kinds of fur, and are worn as sacques, boas, and mufs. Astrakhas sets, which were formerly so popular in New York, are now sold principally in the West. Some chinchilla sets, and particularly sacques, are still wore, but this variety of furs is most popular for trimming ladies cloaks. Lyux boas and muffs are also fashionable. The Lynx boas and mufis are also fashionable. The most popular fur is mink, since it is handsomer and more durable than any fur that can be bought for its price. Robes of fox, wolf, beaver, and racoon fur are very popular. All kinds of furs are used for trimming ladies' cloth cloaks. The latest style of muff closes with clastic at the wrists, excluding the cold air and adding greatly to the comfort of the water. See lasts a boa and comfort of the wearer. Seal sets, a boa and muff, range from \$18 to \$50. Seal cloaks cost from \$10 to \$300. Mink sets cost from \$20 to \$80. Lynx sets can be bought for \$15 to \$30. Chinchilla sets are worth \$50 to \$100. Chinchilla trimming costs \$5 to \$20 per yard; black marten for trimming from \$1.50 to \$4 per yard. marten for trimming from \$1.50 to \$4 per yard. Ermine sets vary from \$20 to \$75. A fine set of Hudson's Bay sab es, muff. boa, or collar, is worth \$800. An ordinary set of Hudson's Bay sables costs from \$60 to \$250, a set of fitch from \$15 to \$25. Persiana and astraklian sets are worth from \$50 to \$150, and collors or boas of the same from \$20 to \$45. A beaver collar is worth from \$2.50 to \$5, and gloves of the same \$8.50. Otter caps cost from \$12 to \$20. Wolf ropes are valued at from \$15 to \$40, and bear robes from \$60 to \$150.

The major part of the Russian sables are shipped from Leipsic to Bremen and Havre de Grace, and thence to foreign countries. Whole-Grace, and thence to foreign countries. Whosesale furriers or their agents buy their supplies
mostly at the Fair at Leipsic, which is the great
fur market of the world. This Fair is usually
held in the month of March or April, and thither
flock fur merchauts and traders from every
quarter of the globe, even from the most remote
districts of China and Crim Tartery. It is also
held in the autumn, but the attendance is then
not present so large as in the apriling. The great not nearly so large as in the spring. The great Fair of Mishua Novgorod, in Russia, is likewise an occasion for the assembling of traders from all parts of the world. The great trade sales of the Hudson Bay furs in Fenchurch street, and

those of Sir Curtis Lamsen & Co. in Mincing Lane, London, England, held every year in March and September, are also largely attended by American, Continental, and Assatic buyers.

Notwithstanding the apparent gains, the companies giving only about one-twentieth of the prices they receive for the firs, and mrespective of the great amount of the barter, which averages from £200,000 to £300,000 yearly, the profits of the companies have not averaged more than 10 per cent during the last thirty years.

The vearly production of North America in furs is about 6,169,600 skins, worth in the neighborhood of \$5,884,250, and the wholesale trade in skins of New York has been estimated at \$1,375,000.

Most of the beaver fur is sold in January, fine skins in March, and Oregon furs in September.

skins in March, and Oregon furs in September.
Furs sold at auction are usually marked in catalogues ten days prior to the sale, subject to inspection, the warchousemen of the companies aiding purchasers to examine the stock. These warehousemen are persons who were formerly seamen, and are habituated to the endurance of seamen, and are habituated to the endurance of cold. In Iceland the skins cannot be packed dry, being congealed by frost. Those exported thence to Europe are therefore pressed into barrels. By this process the hair becomes saturated with fat and oil, turning it yellow and thereby causing its diminution in value. To prevent such a result, many skippers secure the packages to the sides of their ships and permit prevent such a result, many skippers secure the packages to the sides of their ships and permit them to trail and wash in the sea. This plan tends to delay the passage some days, but the skins are greatly improved in beauty and consequently in value by its adoption.

Poems by Tennyson's Brother.

From the New York Graphic.

It is not commonly known that Alfred Tennyson has a brother Charles, who, under the adopted name of Charles Turner, has published several volumes of poetry, which, though they do not show the wonderful power of poetic expression for which the poet Laureate has become celebrated, yet evince the same currents of thought and feeling which have made "In Memoriam" familiar to all lovers of the poetry of religious sentiment. Nearly half a century ago moriam "familiar to all lovers of the poetry of religious sentiment. Nearly half a century ago the brothers published a volume of poems which is little known now; in 1885 appeared the "Small Tableaux," and five years later the "Sonnets, Lyrics, and Translations," by Charles Turner, from which we give a few selections. The sonnets are reflective, and show as plainly as does much of the poetry of the Laureate great familiarity in the configuration. larity with the works and point of view of Wordsworth. Charles Turner, it should be remembered, is a clergyman.

bered, is a clergyman.

THE PASTON'S PRAYER.

At dawn he marks the smoke among the trees,
From hearths to which his daily foots(sps go;
And hepes, and fears, and ponders on his knees,
If his poor sheep will hear his voice or no:
What whole-ome torn will Athist's sorriows take?
Her latest sin will careless Annie rue?
Will Robin now, at last, his wiles forsake,
Meet his old supes, yet hold his balance true?
He prays at noon, with all the warmth of heaven
About his heart, that each may be forgiven;
He prays at eve, and through the midnight air
Sends hely ventures to the throne above;
His very dreams are faithful to his prayer,
And follow with clos'd eyes, the path of love.

Another sonnet is the lesson he draws fre

Another sonnet is the lesson he draws from

the effect of St. Augustine's mother upon her son, who once led a very wild life at Carthage: When Monica's young son had felt her kiss—
Her weeping kiss—for years her sortow flowed
At last into his willind blood; he owed
To her his after-life of truth and bliss;
And her own Joy, what words, what thoughts could
paint!

when o'er his soul, with sweet constraining force, Came patience—a fusion from remorse— And made her boy a giorious Christian saint! O ye who tend the young through doubting years Along the busy path from birth to death,
Parents and friends! forget not in your fears
The secret strongth of prayer, the hely breath
That swathes your darlings; think how Austin's
faith

Rose like a star upon his mother's tears! The following is a pretty Wordsworthian son net on a Wordsworthian theme:

THE SEASIDE, IN AND OUT OF SEASON. THE SEASIDE, IN AND OUT OF SEASON.

In summer-time it was a paradise
Of mountain, frith, and bay, and shining sand;
Our outward row rs sang towards the und,
Follow do waving hands and happy cries.
By the full flood the groups no longer roam;
And, when as ebt the glistening beach grows wide,
No bareroot children race into the foum,
But passive jelies wait the turn of tide.
Like some forsaken lover, hugering there. But passive jellies wait the turn of tide.
Like some foresken lover, inspering there,
The boatman stands; the maidems trip no more
With loosened looks; far from the billow's roar
The Mauds and Maries knot their treesee fair,
Where not a foam-take from th' enamor'd shore
Come down the sea-wind on the golden hair,
And the following might have been addressed
to the author of "Literature and Dogma," and
certainly is a true expression of the reeling of
an orthodox ciergyman on such a subject:
How the Higher Christian Blesses the BIBLE
You say 'us still God's Book, still true and wise,— You say 'its still God's Book, still true and wise,— Tho' you have shorn it of its noblest parts, Disparag'd sli its great biographies, And left no nourishment for pining hearts; But that's a foodless river, where the han But that's a Toodless river, where the fish Are stolen from the waters, every fin, Whence thieves have harried all h. I dod puts fin, And spared us feares enough to freight a dish ? So you have stolen away our food for faith,—With Muses disallowed and Paul review d. And Carist himself by rival peus pursued, That race each other thro' His life and death,—It irks my soul to see how bland you look, Giving your foolish blessing to the Book!

Wills and Testaments. London (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the New York On Tuesday morning took place the transfer of the wills and testaments of England from the strong room in Doctors' Commons, where they have been stored since the ecclesiastical charge of them was abolished in 1857 by act of Parias ment, to their new recentacle in the Long Hall in Somerset House, running parallel with the Thames embaukment. The history of the treatment of the wills which have been stored in Doctors' Commons from the beginning of the fifteenth century is exceedingly curious. For generations they were kept in cupboards and lofts, in odd corners of the range of buildings which comprised the Prerogative Court, the Court of Arches, the Archdeason's Court, and ther obscure semi-ecclesiastical tribunals, of Court of Arches, the Archdeacon's Court, and other obscure semi-ecclesiastical tribunals, of the procedure in which a sketch is given in "David Copperfield." About seventy years ago the Registrars, who were, of course, sons of an Archbishop of Canterbury, built a strong room for the custody of the wills abutting on the old gardens of the Doctors' College, at the eastern end of Knight Rider street. When the act of 1857 abolished ecclesiastical jurisdiction attogether, and cleared off at one sweep of the broom doctors: proctors, and all the rest of the fossil machinery, the doctors sold their college and its grounds to the Metropolitan Board of and its grounds to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Queen Victoria street now traverses what was once partly gardens and partly the site of the old strong room. Another strongroom was built ten years ago, with a frontage to Knight Rider street, but this structure has become overfilled, and, as the Court of Probate sits at Westminster, it was thought well to transfer westward to Somerset House the documents and official machinery with which that court and its suitors have concern. The removal began on Tuesday, and the new searchroom in Somerset House will be open on the 24th inst., the interval being occupied in the removal. The new accommodation in Somerset House consists of the large range of offices recently vacated by a section of the Admirativ Department. It consists of 106 rooms in the river front of Somerset House, and, in case any of your readers should have occasion to make a search into the tenor of an English will, it may be mentioned that the door of the public search. be mentioned that the door of the public search ing-room is exactly opposite the archway leading into Somerset House from the Strand and into

the court-yard. As the method adopted to rob the Bowdeinham Bank, and repeated at Milford, N. H., on the night of the 19th inst.. is getting to be a favorite with the burglars, the Boston Advertiser suggests that there is a very simple way of preventing such robberies. If the key used to secure hank funds is a made as to be separated. venting such robberies. If the key used to secure bank funds is so made as to be separated, and the parts put beyond the control of any one person during the night masked burglars would find the gagging and intimidation of cashiers to be profitiess work. "We know," it says, "of at least one case where this plan has been adopted, and it seems to offer complete security against the latest and the most favorite trick of burglars."

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Nov. 6.

RARIVED.

Prop Sky Lark, St. Joseph, fruit.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, lumber.

U. S. stmr Andrew Johnson.

Prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.

Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Hanca, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Harrison, Saugatuck, lumber.

Schr Hiller, Schreiber, Schr Holler, Schr W. S. Grant, Green Bay, lumber.

Schr Hiller, Kenosla, lumber.

Schr Glad Tidings, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Glad Tidings, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Gloder, Schreiber, Schr Holler, Humber, Schr Wollin, Holland, wood.

Prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries.

Schr Annie O. Hansen, Manistee, lumber.

Schr George Steele, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.

Schr George Steele, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.

Prop East Saginaw, Alpena, lumber.

CLEARED.

Schr L. A. Burton, Red River, 2,616 bu oats

feed, 20 bris pork, 25 bris beef.

Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 4,596 bu oats

flour, 80 bris beef, 25 bris pork, 45 ton

Schr Adirondac, Ogdensburg, 15,498 bu corr

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 12,868 bu corn, 2,468 bris flour, 100 bris corn meal, Prop S. D. Caldwell, Cross Village, 225 bris flour, and

Sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Oswego, 18,179 bu wheat,
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bris flour.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoo, sundries.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 20 bris beef, 10 bris pork, Barge Windsor, Manistee, 20 brls beer, 10 brls pol 15,000 briek. Schr C. H. Walker, Buffalo, 12,240 bu corn. Prop Persis, Buffalo, 60,000 bu wheel. Schr E. M. Davidson, Sturgeon Bay, 1,100 bu corn. Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Saugatuck, sundries,

Lake Freights

Were dull and unchanged. Quotable at the for corn, or the for wheat, to Buffalo. The charters reported where: To Buffalo—Schr D. A. Wells, wheat at the barge Marian Egan, corn at the control of the control of the forms; prof Vanderbilt, wheat and corn, and prop Roanoke, wheat through. To Collingwood—Schr Lake Forest, corn at Sec. To Sarais—Prop Montgomery, corn through. Total, 7; capacity, 70,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu costs.

Vessels Passed Port Huron. Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Port Huron, Nov. 6.—Passed Down—Props Idaho, Inter-Ocean and tow; schrs Fayette, Brown, Jak Leaf, Champion, Reindeer, William Howe, City of Sheboygan, M. I. Wilcox.

Passed Up—Props Manistes, Alpens, Huron City, Winslow; schrs Ahira Cobb, Tilden, Empire State, I. N. Foster.

Wind—West; gentle. Weather fine.

Pour Huron, Mich., Nov. 6—Eve.—Down—Prop St. Joseph; schrs Windiats, Twilight, Vanderbill, Hazard, Unaddila, D. Stewart, Nimrod, Emma Hutchinson.

inson.
Ur—Props Colorada, Potomae; schre Hiram Cobb,
Tilden, Empire State, S. H. Foster.
Wind—Southwest, light. Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Bridgeport, Ill., Nov. 6.—Cleared—Merch.
Sences, 120,576 ft lumber; Danube, LaSaije, 64,34
lumber.

A Disnstrous Senson.

Though each month of this season has been unprofitable and disastrous to the vessel-owners, still the month of November will prove the most disastrous of all. It was expected that during this month, it being the last of the season, some of the losses might be made up, as rates usually are higher during November. In calculating upon the increased rates of freights, the vessel-owners, however, overlooked the increased risks from fogs and gales, which have been unusually severe thus far this month. Veteran vessel-men declare that the gale and fogs of Wednesday and Thursday were the most disastrous that have been experienced for many years. Disasters are reported from every section, and it is stated that the beach is strewn with wrecks, etc.

tion, and it is stated that the beach is strewn with wrecks, etc.

The latest disasters heard of are:
The schr Hattie Johnson, with a cargo of grain from this city, is sabore on Lake Huron.

The schr Bolivia and Twin Sisters, with sait, and one unknown, are ashore below Port Dover.

The lumber-carrier Isabella Sands struck on Grasse Point Wednesday, displacing the centre-board, and was compelled to come to outside the harbor, between shore and the lake crib, where she is now lying.

Out, King reports the tug Frank Moffsit ashore on the lower end of Bois Blanc, and out about two feet. The tug Urania offered her assistance, which was declined. Subsequently the tug Brockway, of Detroit, went to her aid.

The expedition which attempted to aid the schr Thomas T. Sheldon, ashore below Bar Point, were unable to accomplish anything on their arrival at the wreck.

The barge Warner, which was ashore a short distress shore with White Book Lake Huron and bandoned wreck.

The barge Warner, which was ashore a short distance above White Rock, Lake Huron, and abandoned tames above white Nock, Lake Huron, and abandoned after herculean efforts on the part of four tugs, has been gotten off at last by the aid of the pontoons and the tug Champion. She was taken to Detroit.

The sciar John Wesly is rejorted ashore on the south shore, but the locality is not stated.

Tae schr Chenango, which was ashore on Graham Shoals, has been released.

The Harriet Ross, sshore near Port Colberns, coalladen, from Erie to Buffalo, has been abandoned.

Miscellaneons. Most of the lumber-carriers have gone into winter

Most of the lumber-carriers have gone into winter quarters.

The lake is still covered with a black, impenetrable fog. Fog horns have lately been in great demand.

Capt, John Crawford thinks if our lakes had no shores, navigation would not be half as dangerous in foggy weather as it is now.

-Owing to the high would, dense fog, and heavy sea running on Lake Michigan the Chicago steamers did not reach Grand Haven until Thursday afternoon, seven hours behind time.

-The owners of the schr Pamlice intend to sell her on the other side if purchasers can be found. What will be done with the schra Alice and Trumpff has not been ascertained.

while done with the sours ance and frampil has not been ascertained.

ELSEWHERE.

Mr. Quinn, the submarine explorer at the Brooklyn wreck, has found the sternpost and rudder as far away as Grasse Isle. The whereabours of the engine, howwreck, has found the sternpost and rudder as far away as Grasse Isle. The whereabouts of the engine, however, are as much a mystery as ever.

The sturn N. K. Fairbank is-lying at Marine City. She is owned and was built by the Morley Brothers, and has never been outside, her owners having decided that business would not warrant bringing her out this fail.

The shipments of ore from the Lake Superior from district for the season of 1874, up to Oct. 29, were 741, 233 gross tons, against 1, 401,549 tons in the same perfod last year. The shipments of pig iron were 46,455 gross tons, against 31,464 tons in 1873.

The disasters occurring to the shipping during the month of October humber 199, which exceeds those of September 48. The casualties comprise the following: Collisions, 22; sprung aleak, 13; damaged in hull or outfat, 41; disabled, 21; jettisoned cargo, 5; capsized, 3; exploded, 1; sunk, 14; ashore, 56; dismissed, 3; broke wheels, 5; waterlogged, 10; damaged or destroyed by fire, 4; struck by lightning, 1. The total losses number 16. Of those which passed out of existence the following are enumerated, viz. Props Brooklyn, Frankfort, and New York; tug Douglass; sohrs City of Painsville, Wanderer, Preble, Thomas S. Mott; barges Clifton and Sherman; four barges ashore at Point Abino, and two also on the north shore of Lake Erie, opposite the lower extremity of Long Point. The second and deaths amounted to 89, being more than during any previous month this season.—Detroit Tribune. of Long Point. The accidental deaths amounted to 39, being more than during any previous month this season.—Detroit Tribuns.

The stur E. B. Ward, Jr., and the schr Planet, belonging to E. B. Ward's line of vessels, are laid up for the season at Ludington, on Lake Michigan. All other vessels and steamers belonging to the same line, plying on Lake Michigan, will be laid up there.

The sohr Harriet Boss, leaded with coal from frie, for Buffalo, went ashore east of Port Colborne in a fog yesterday morning.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND—A LADY'S POCKET. OOK AT ERBY & BARNES' FUR Manufactory, 1d Madison st.

FOUND—HORSE AND BUGGY. CALL AT CHI. Cago Planing Mill Company, corner Brownst. and Camilport—av., prove properly, and pay charges.

LOST—FRIDAY, NOV. 6, ON THE HAISTED-ST. Iroad home from the races, a fine road blanket. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the stables, ST2 West Madison—st.

LOST—A CHILD—ANY BODY WHO WILL return a little girl, 3 years old, light hair, and light cycs, with a light blue dress on with a black stripe on the bottom of ft, by the name of Tady Katrs, to her parents, No. 23 West Seventeentin—st., near Halsted, will be suitable rewarded. KAHRS.

LOST—S5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RE. suitable rewarded. KAHRS.

I OST—\$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RE L every of lady's portmonnais, supposed to be lost on Madis:n and State-st. car, between Sixteenth-st. and Pacific Hotel incleaser, C., B. & Q. R. R. commutation ticket, and some other things of no possible value to any but owner. Finder leave as Tibune office. DEWARD—\$500 CASH WILL BE FAID TO THE berson who returns to me all the stolen furs, without asking any questions: if not returned the whole quantity, the reward less to the proportion of returned goods; appoint time and place. A. KAESTNER, 85 comb State-at. point time and place. A. KAESTIER, 85 SOURS Statest.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF THE

Justo of October, black mare, 5 years old, earn from kick on left him. I brown spelding, 9 years old, erippied in front feet; I bay yearing horse only, with the right forward hoof slightly deformed. Strayed from the premises of Daniel Sullivan, South Englewood, or Ten-Mile House. A suitable reward will be paid for their return, as above, or for information leading to their recovery. Address D. SULLLIVAN, South Englewood, or H. B. PICKET, 24
Washington-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS. A BRAND NEW AND VERY FINE MINK MUFF A (store price, \$45) for \$15; a \$25 mink muff aid collar for \$10; a \$40 scal set for \$10; a black lynx set for \$10. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

Residence 545 Michigan-av.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellong's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

A LI CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND
misceilaneous goods of all kinds by sending to
JONAS GELDER'S Lean Office. 528 State-st.

A LI GOOD CAST OFF CLOTHING WILL BR
bought at the highest prices, by J. A. DRIELSMA,
327 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 27 South Clark st. Orders by mail promutly attended to. CHROMOS — ABOUT 100 CHROMOS IN BLACK CHROMOS IN BLACK CHROMOS IN BLACK CHROMOS — BOUT 100 CHROMOS IN BLACK CHROMOS — BOUT 100 CHROMOS IN BLACK CHROMOS — BOUT 100 CHRO HONG SCHING CHINESE LAUNDRY—WASHIN and ironing two shirts, 25 cents; ladies' clothes, per dozen. 122 Randolph-st., basement, corner Clark. WANTED-A GOOD SCALE WITH LEVER, ONE that will weigh 2,000 pounds; also, straw-cuttling machine. All to be in good repair. State lowest cash price, and where they may be seen. Address ERASTUS, Tribung office. W ANFED-A HOME FOR A GIRL 18 YEARS wild with a family of undenbted respectability who have no children, would not object to country or town. Address P & Fribune office.

INSTRUCTION. A LLEN'S ACADEMY, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. And Twenty-accond-si., Chicago, Splendidly equipped for boys of all ages; rooms spacious, and beautifully fated up; faculty able and experienced. Call and examine before placing your sons elsewhere. New pupils received at any time. IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., Principal, 737 Michigan-av. pal, 787 Michigan-av.

A YOUNG MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY OONversant with the Latin, Greek, and French languages, wants a postion as Professor in some college or
school, or would attend at the residence of private families. He is of good character; can furnish most unexcoptionable references. Address, for two days, PROFESSOR, Tribune office, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE—AN \$85 DOMESTIC FAMILY SEWING-machine, in pariest order, for \$30. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

CINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OF. of see Ill State-at, Machines sold on monthly payments; in per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Haisted-at, city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-GROCERS, SPECULATORS, AND bargain-hunters with \$500 to \$2,000, attention. There are several pieces of destrable city and suburban real estate upon which we have made advances, which the owners cannot take care of (2 groceries among them). Little money will secure the purchaser large profits, as the property is always worth much more than we advance. We see to it that the title is good. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fitth-3. BROWN, 168 Filth-av.

FOR SALE ASHLAND-AV. — TWO FIVE-ACRE
L blocks on the southeast corner of Ashland av. and Forby-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building,
northeast corner of Monroe and Lasile-sts. ty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

NOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—LOT 100x183 FEET to the state of the state of

FOR SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE dwellings, 9 rooms each, with modern improvements dweilings, 9 rooms each, with modern improvem located on Campbell-park, Congress-park, VanHøst, and on Campbell-av.; prices low and terms to sui 183 Dearborn-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE-Sories FERT ON MADISON-ST., EAST of and near Central Park. R. P. BLANCHARD & CO., 124 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE-AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, ON Lerins to suit, new marble-front house, 78 Park-ev. Inquire on the premises. Inquire on the premises.

TOR SALE-OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Ryan-av.; fine residence lots at low priors and on very easy torms; now is the time to secure a bargain in this saceedingly choice, cheap, and beautiful property. Call for a plat; there is no more attractive or desirable property in market, for investment or improvement. J. ENAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND COT-tages of from 5 to 10 rooms at prices from \$1,200 to \$7,600, monthly payments, or 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; will buy a home at low figures; will rent till May at half price, giving the privilege of purchasing; who would not have a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 108 Fitth—av. FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Maywood; would exchange for good city property and assume a small incumbrance, MEAD & OOE, its La-Salle-st.

Salie-st.

IOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK
Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 month until paid; one
block from depot; property shown from . Cheapest propecty in maket. IkA BROWS, 184 LaSalie-st. Room & COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-6 CHOICE PARMS, CONTAINING I 10,500 acres. Lemuel Milk, Esq., of Kankakee, offers for sale his well-known farms and lands in Kankakee and Iroqueis Counties, at and near the Villages of Chebanse and Clifton, all within 10 miles from those town, 68 and 79 miles from Chicago, and wnich will be sold in farms and tracts of 80 acres and upward, to sait sperchasers, on parment of 3, 10 % the purchase money down, balance on hay farm in Chicago importance on methical the value of any farm in Chicago importance on the chicago in Chicago importance of the sait of th County, Ill.

FOR SALE SOME OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms of 40, 60, 100, and 200 acres, 25 miles from Chicago, at a decided bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 South Olarket.

Clarket.

FOR SALE-READ THIS-\$220 CASH WILL BUY
SU acros good dry farm land, with some nice young
timbor, near railroad in one of the best corn counties in
Illinois; purchaser to improve in the spring; warranty
deed and abstract.

C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 Randolph-st. doiph-se.

FOR SALE 22.500 WILL BUY GOOD HOUSE, 135

acres of land, with abundance of bearing fruit trees.

de., its pleasant willage, to minutes' ride from Unicago. G.

C. WHIPPLE, 133 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, east of State, and north of Thirty-first-et., in ex-change for good farm of 160 acres, 40 miles from Chicago, or good unimproved real estate on the avenues. Address P. D. Box 385. P. U. Box 886.

WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT IN HYDE PARK
(near Kenwood preferred). House of about ten
rooms, in exchange for house and lot in Syracuse, N. Y.,
85, 000, or good real estate in Chicago. Will pay difference in cash. Address P. O. Box 888. W ANTED-HOUSE ON MONROE, ADAMS, OR Jackson-st, west of Loomis; not over \$10,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison. WANTED-TO BUY-A COMFORTABLE RESI-dence, north of Twenty-second and east of State-at, Address, confidentially (if desired), for one wesk, P74, Tribune office.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO HENT-HOTEL-THE HOYT HOUSE, CORNER COLLEGE GROVERS AND THE BOYT HOUSE, CORNER COLLEGE GROVERS AND THE BOYT HOUSE, CORNER CONTENT OF THE BOY OF TH

Clark and Kinzie-sts.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE 111 SOUTH
Wood-st., 2-story basement brick, with barn and all
modern improvements. Apply at once at 109 South Wood.

TO RENT-4 COTTAGES, 6 ROOMS EACH, ON
Twonty-seventh-st., just painted and exicimined,
\$13 per monia, to good tonants. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 146 Madison-st., Reom 4. TO RENT — A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 17 ROOMS, with all modern improvements, to a private family; owner: wife, and child with to board with the family; reference required. Inquire at 286 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT — DWELLING IN BRICK BLOCK, ON Indian-av, pear Twenty-diffust, 8 rooms and bath, 500 a month. Apply at Room 13, 132 LaSaile-st. TO RENT-HOUSE NO 1116 MICHIGANAV., 9 rooms completely furnished, in perfect order; price, 565 per month, by A. L. UROUNER, No. 176 East Madisonat.

TO RENT FUNNISHED BRICK HOUSE IN HYDE Park, near depot, water, gas, etc.; rendeman would board if desired. CHAUE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-AT HALF PRICE, UNTIL MAY NEXT.

A house and cottages in Evanston, having from 5 to 10 rooms; instead of 815 to 850 per month (the former reatt), I will rens for from \$4 to 830. I have good houses, well located, and pure water. Or will sell for monthly paynotated, and pure water. Or will sell for monthly pare-ments, or on leyears' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 108 Fifth-av., Room II, or as Eyanston.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE-men, & South Clark-st, between Randolph and Wash-ington; house relited; rooms pleasant and comfortable. Inquire at Room 6.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished rooms, with or without beard, cheap, at 8 East Twelfth-st; good neighborhood.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITH-out board, at 15% North State-st. TO RENT-FOUR NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, at a reasonable rate. Apply at 36i West Madison-st. TO RENT-SEVERAL GOOD ROOMS-FURNISH-d, in the Davey Block, corner Green and Madison-sts.; also unfurnished rooms on first floor, suitable for any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st. Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS FOR 15 TO 50 BOARDERS; A good stand for boarding-house. The rent will be taken in board. Inquire at 918 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week, or month, one block from P. O.; 71 Monroe st., near State; day board in building. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR party of gentlemen. 38 Kast Washington-at.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c. Miscellaneous,
TO RENT-THE STONE CHURCH, CORNER
Green and Washington-sts., all in complete order;
will be reated cheap, or will be sold at a great bargain,
other property taken in exchange. D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st. TO RENT—COMMODIOUS CORNER BASEMENT, with or without store above and 20 rooms. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st. 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT-ONE OF THE MORT DESIRABLE coal-yards on the West Side, with large office, sheds, and railroad track accommodations on the premises. Apply to A. M. RICHARDS, Division Superintendent Chicago & Alton Railroad, Room 5, 2 and 4 West Van Burea-st.

W ANTED TO RENT A WELL-FURNISHED room on the West Side, within ten minutes' walk of the Gault House; where there are no children preferred; terms must be reasonable. Address P 34, Tribune office. W ANTRO-TO RENT-A PURNISHED HOUSE ON The desired the avenues, between Twelfith and Twenty-fithese site, it will be well taken care of; would board the owner if desired. Address W 23, Tribune office, the owner if desired. Address W 20, Tribune office,
WANTED TO RENT BY JAN. I, A FIRST CLASS
store, on South Water or Lake-st., between Wabash-av, and Clark-st.; state size of store and rent. Address 5 86, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT A SUITE OF FURNISHED
rooms, either North or West Side. State exact loeation and terms. Address X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT OR TO BUY-A GOOD
two or three-story brick or stone-front house horth of Twenty-ninth-at. and east of Wabash-av. Must becheap. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-st WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE for a family of four adults. North or West Side pre-ferred, no attention will be given to answers unless less-tion and price is stated. Address W 16, Tribupe office. TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE SOME VALUABLE LANDS on the line of two railroads near county seat of Kearny Quarty, Neb., for a good residence in Chicago. Address W., 167 Park.av.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR A CLEAR PARM, 24 acress at Washington Heights, close to Book Island Railroad and Morgan Park improvements. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 18, 34 Washington-35.

TO EXCHANGE-A \$1,500 SECURED NOTE, PAY. able in these months, for a business chabce, with stock of goods; grocery or hardware preferred. W 66, Tribune effice. Tribune effice.

TO EXCHANGE—THE BEST STRAM PLOURING mill in Central Illinois, nearly new; cost \$31,000. Will take good substytute property or well-located lows or Nebraska lands. C. B. HOSMER & CO., Ilé Randolph-sh. delph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPAN OF BAY HORSES, 7
years oid, sound, quiet, gentle, 2,100 bounds, suitable for carriage or business. Having no use for them, will trade for most anything; will give some cash and the horses for first payment on nouse and lot west of Union Park, worth shout \$2,000; must be a bargain. Address, with full particulars, W 33, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL. W ANTED-TO BUY \$50,000 WORTH OF BRIC. pay half cush and half real estate. Address P. O. Box 16

PERSONAL PERSONAL -H 72 LETTER RECEIVED. SHALL WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY BILL
clerk in wholesale grocery house; must be very proficient; unwarried; give city reference, age, and where
last employed. Address O SI, Tribune office. ANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS IRISH DRY soods salesmen, L. KLRIN, 884 South Halsted-st. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO keep a set of easy keeping books; one that can loan his employer \$2,000 and take full energe of office business and finances as security; to the right person a literal salary and interest on capital. Address Q 34, Tribane

WANTED-BOUKKEEPER FOR AN INCORPO-W ANARD-BOOKARREER FOR AN INCORPO-tive stock company that has been established in an interior town for the past twelve years, who is willing to laves from \$4,000 to \$2,000, upon which can be realised a large por cent, besides receiving a good salary; the sp-pleant must be energies, of good address, and be able to give good references. Address, for particulars, SMITH-SOAIAN, care Tribbine office.

WANTED-A BLACKSMITH-A MAN WHO IS A good horse-sheer and general job workman will find stoady employment. Ope used to work in this section preferred. Earlville, LaSalle County, Ill., S. ED SNOW. WANTED-50 ERICK-LAYERS, IMMEDIATELY, at the Alledo Packing Company's packing-house, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED-FOUR HARD-WOOD FINISHERS CAN find employment by calling at 183 Twenty-third-st. WANTED-A PRACTICAL BUTCHER. INQUIRE
at 84 West Madison at., between 8 and 9 o'clock. W ANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO RUN A GURDON Dreas and set type; one with about two years' experience. Apply to C. H. WYMAN, 6I Washington-is.

W ANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER CAN FIND steady employment and good wages by calling immediately at Room 32 Tribune Building.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
WANTED-A COACHMAN-A MARRIED MAN;
must come well recommended; desirable situation;
permaneat employment. Apply before 9a.m., for 3 days,
at \$22 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-lifth and
Twenty-sitch.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-SO RAILHOAD LABORERS, FREE
fare, 25 farm-hands, work all winter; 50 wood-chopport. ORRISTIAN & BIRG, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED-19 COAL-MINERS AT MINONE, ILL.,
W docdford County. Steady work. No strike. Railroad fare trom Chicago, \$4.40. Inquire of M. T. AMES
à CO., 134 LASAlle-st., Chicago.
WANTED-MEN SEKKING BUSINESS CAN PUT
a little money into a permanat, thing that works and the control of the control o W a little money into a permanent, thing that pays 3:0 per cent by sending to us for 900 samples; sent free to men that mean business, and can cover a county permanently. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18. WANTED-20 MEN TO WORK IN COAL MINE and 200 to work on canal. A. HALVERSEN, 5 North Clark-St., Room 2. North Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO M TO DU CHORES Around the house, for which services he will be well compensated. Call at URISOULUS, Packersar, near Armour's Packing-house, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN; CAPITAL required, 250. I have for sale a valuable traveling agency which yields from 34 to 350 per day. Address, until after Saturday, O Si, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED IMPORTing liquor house in New York, a salesman for Chicago and vicinity, to commence in 1875; a smart, sensygitic young man acquainted with the drug and grocery trade who desires a permissent simuston preferred. Address for tendars, with references, Z S2, Tribune office.

WANTED—OUR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS books are how ready, and we wish to employ 160 setting men and women to introduce them. They contain from 75 to 20 tilustrations, and will take better than any books now offered agents. Address W. J. HALLUM & OU., 160 Lake-st.

W ANTRO-A GOOD MAN IN A FIRST-CLASS Will give such a good position. For interview address 5 75, Tribune office. WANTED ENERGETIC CANVASSERS FOR oils and country; articles entirely new in the West; samples, post-paid, for 50 cents. BARTON & CO., 127 South Clark-st., Room 48.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE GIRL, ABOUT 18 YRANS old, to do light general work in a select private bearding-house. Good wages. Apply st 22 and 34 Aber WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; German or Scandinavian preferred. 13 St. John's-place. WANTED - AT 1128 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD WANTED-A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, NOT Campbell-years old; a good house and small wanted. WANTED A PERSON TO COOK AND DO OTHER bousework. An American, Englishwoman or Canadian preferred. Apply at No. 6 Osgood-st., North Division. Division.

WANTED—GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK; TO one that suits, steady employment and good wages. 120 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF A diung-room in a boarding-house. None but first-class need apply at 481 Wabash-av. W ANTED-GIRL, GOOD WAGES AND GOOD place for a girl who suits. 460 North Clark-st., base-W ANTED-EXPERIENCED WAITHESS AND TO help at chamber-work; good wages; at & Bast

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS SECOND GIRL, Michigan av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM 12 TO HYEARS edd to help take care of a baby and make herself useful about the house. 128 South Wood-st.

Miccellaneous.

Miccellaneous.

WANTED-TO ENGAGE THIS DAY, POUR EXperienced sales ladies for our Hosiery, Suits, Corsets, and Underwear Departments. Ladies of education, refinement, and a large circle of acquaintance will have a permanent situation and good salary. During the holiday trade our store will be open evenings. Only ladies of esperience and good address need apply. R. H. McDOWELL & CO., corper Peorla and West Madison-sis.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A T DENVER, COL., AN OLD ESTABLISHED drug business for sale, having the fixest location and A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY A half interest in an old established cash business, paying \$400 monthly. Call on or address 127 South Clarkets, Koom 6.

Madison st.

A GOOD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, WITH STOCK
A of dry goods, clothing, greceries, &c., for sale. Will
also sell or rent store, building, and dwelling. Stock
clean and nice. Change of business cause or selling.
Address D. KELLY & SON, Monticello, Piatt County. BUSINESS CHANCES—IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell, or trade for a business of any description, partnership interest, patients, or patent-rights, call upon THOMAS & CO., St Ulark-sr., and get their Monthly Record for November, now published. Mecord for November, now published.

I ACTORY FOR SALE—THE SUBSCHIBERS OFfer their factory, No. 119 Larrabee-st., and adjoining
lots for sale; brick building 30 feet front, two stories high;
ean be readily adapted to almost any bosiness; will be sold
cheap. For full information apply on the premises.

I OR SALE—PATENT RIGHT YOR STATES OF
Ohio ann Illinois of a most useful invention. For
particulars, apply to W. H. MOORE, Barrister, Peterberough, Province Ontario. L AUNDRY FOR SALE-OR WILL TRADE FOR boree. Inquire at 704 West Lake-st., tuis week. ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED WARDON AND blacksmith shops in Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., for sale. Shop and tools nearly new, with a good ran of custom; will be sold at a bargain. This is a splendid chance for a good horseancer. Address C. H. ADAMS, Princeton, Ill. Princeton, H.

Princeton, H.

DEAD THIS—A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY PERturing business in Detroit, Mich.; having a good and permanent city and country trade already secured, and
which, with a reasonable amount of capital and effort,
may be largely increased. Will good country the country to be a compared to the country of troit, Mich.

TOCK AND FXITURES OF A STATIONERY AND
picture store for sale, added to which other notions
might be kept. Desirably located on a business street;
I rooms for dwelling astached; rent light. Will sell
theap for cash. A good chance. Address W 22, Tribune
these.

W HOLESALE LIQUOR-HOUSE AND SAMPLE-room for sale or exchange for clear property; four Y room for sale or exchange for clear property; four billiard tables; doing a trade of from \$40 to \$50 per day; cheap rent and No. 1 location. Call or address W & M, Room 1, 151 Kast Madison-st. \$2.000 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING for selling, owner leaving the city. Address U 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

OR SALE—TWO UPRIGHT SHOW CASES AND two counter show-cases, and two counter-tables. A It to contact show-cases, and two counter-tables. As it south Green-st.

I'OR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT MINK MUFF I and boa; cost sids, for \$16. A \$40 seal muff and boa for \$10. A lyna muff and boa for \$10. A mink muff and collar for \$10. Read one \$40 Ministan-av.

I'OR SALE—BLOODED POULTRY, CHEAP, light Brahma chiekens from freshly-imported stock, in numbers to suit. MARTIN, \$21/4 Park av.

I'OR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE SET OF FINE Jewelry, nost \$200; will sell obsep for each, or exchange for No. I outter. Call or address floom 1, 171 East Medica-at.

FOR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF CHCAGO
Tribune for 6 months, ending June 30, 1874. Address
XXX, Tribune office. TOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH AND BED TOR Exterminator; warranted. Contracts taken Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 690 States to AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE A teils who wants agenta, and what for; 100 firms to fovember now ready; on trial 3 months, 10 cents AMES P. SCOTT, 120 Clarket. AMES P. SCOTT, IN CHARLES, A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A We want a first-chass agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer attracting induced to the attraction. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 19 Statest.

A BRAND NEW AND SPLENDID WALNUT AN ON EASY TERMS - FURNITURE, STOVES orcekers, and carpets, on terms to suit the purchas or. Examine our goeds and prices before perchasing class where. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

BOOKS. DOOKS-BOOKS-CASH PAID FOR BOOKS OF all kinds. Good books will always bring good prices. Old books stohanged for new ones. Call, or address CHAPIN BROSS, Mand till Rest Madison-81.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.
STUATION WANTED AS SALESMAN IN wholesale or retail toy and fanoy goods house by a man of many years experience. Best of references given. Address V & Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT MAN
as bookkeeper or traveling salesman; would invest a
few hoadred dollars in some paying business; best of references, and security given if required. Address B 25.
Tribune officers. STUATION WANTED-BY A MAN COOK IN REA-taurant or hotel. First-class reference given. Apply at St Huron-st.

Conchmen. Teamsters. &c.
CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—THOR
Oughly understands the business, and careful drives
with best of references; willing and meritl. Address &
Tribune office.

M'scellaneous.

Lituation Wanted Anything Requiring excellent penmanship, close attention, and good references will be acceptable. Address N.B. Tribune office.

Lituation Wanted By A Bright And Intelligent lad, who can write a firt hand and make himself generally useful. Address N.B. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN-WILL work for board where I can learn good trade, or will take anything else suitable Address N 54, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL IN an American family. She is willing to do all kinds of bonework, and can be seen at the Remington Sewing Machine office, Sci Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE.

Seoteh girl to do second work in a private family. Please call at 280 Columnt-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE.

Sing-house or hotel by a respectable colored woman of experience; good reference if required. Call or address 179 Monroe-st. IN Monroe-st.

STUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE
Of girl to do kitchen or general housework in a private
family. Please call for two days at 30 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO ASSIST IN LIGHT
housework in payment of board by a respectable, neat
Danish girl, 19 years of age, with privilege of going to
achool; good reference. Call or address RMA POULSUN, 5:2 West Madison-st. (Washingtonian Home). SUN, 502 WESS MAGISON-ST. (WASHINGTONIAN H-SIME).

STUATION WANTED-BY SWEDISH GIRL IN
Derivate family: second work. Please call at 10 of clock
to-morrow, at 34 South Park-av.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO
second-work or general housework for a amail family.
Address No. 57 Eries-t. Good references. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO dining-room or chamber-work. Call on or address & F. M. No. 180 Archer-av., second floor.

Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do second work and plain sewing in private family;
will furnish ber own machine; reference given. Call on
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good Seardinavian and German bein ean be supplied
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A T A LOW RATE OF INTEREST I WILL LOAN
A moving on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. I also loan from the whole stock.
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I OANS ON REAL ESTATE, NOTES, HOUSES, OH leased lots, and collaterals. L. R. CASSWEIL,
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Grify in sums of \$1.500 and dowards. Apply at Union

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or on Illinois farms. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771

West Madison-st., office open in forenoon only. MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$2,000 TO \$3,000 on improved real setate in or near Chicago. F. O. TAYLOR, 136 Clark-st. TAYLOR, 136 Clark et.

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lots, good chattels, first or second mortgages, city or
suburban. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av. suburdan. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO LOAN-I CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS ON Conclude city property without delay, J. H. BISSELL, 89 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-UPON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE Security, 51,008; in sums of \$1.00 WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SECURED PAPER HAV-ing short time to run. Also, his shares of Gook County National Bank stock; give price. Address V S. Tribune effice. WANTED—88,000 AT S PER CENT. NO COMMIS-ston. Improved real-estate security. Address B 64. Tribune office.

\$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD
\$10 pay 200 per cent a month. Send for particularsTUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Well-st., New York.
\$1,500 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT ON REAL
estable. TUMBER & MARSH, 22 Westestable. TUMBER & MARSH, 22 West-\$2.000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT ON TO STATE OF TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

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\$4,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS AT 10 PRE MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

\$5.000 TO LOAN ON FOR 5 YEARS AT 10 PER MARSH, 102 Washington-st. \$20.000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES to buy purchase-money mortgages. L. CURRY, 6 Tribuna Bailding.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side

gentlemen; day boarders wanted.

22 AND 34 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE FRONT
22 parlor, first floor, nicely furnished and very attractive. Reasonable to married couple of two gents. Also, single room for young gent or lady. Best table. All modern comforts. Warms halls and house. A most invitag titler home for young people.

1551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS per week. Day-board, \$4.

260 warms the hieldy turnished reoms; \$500 \$8 per week. Day-board, \$4.

260 bonse modern, heated with steam, table first-class, no other boarders; to the right kind of a party, terms reasonable. 505 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOOMS RN SUITE OR single, with board.

South Sige.

16 SIXTERNTH-ST.—A SUFFE OF FRONT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished with board; also, two aingle rooms. References exchanged.

17 ELDRIDGE-COURT. NEAR WABASH-AV.—
Good board for ladies or gentlemen; \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane; day-board, \$4. 43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE to 87 per week. Day-board, 84. English family. 264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PERSONS CAN FIND a large beautiful room and first-class board at ressonable rates and desirable locality.

Hotels.

A TLANTIC HOTEL-THE BEST ACCOMMODAwanted.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BRTWERN
Madison and Mource-sta.—First-class board as very
low rates; rooms with or without board.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE OR four persons; location and accommodations must be desirable; state price, and address B76, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHING-ton-st., bare sains of horses and carriages every Tuesday and Friday at Io a. m., Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those saies, as great bargains are certain.

A SPECIAL SALK OF BUGGY AND TEAM HORSES, Anarness, and wagons at our yard at 20 clock Saturday. Private saies daily. Chicago Horse-Market, 275, West Twelfth-st. W. F. FUREY & CO. Twelth-st. W. F. FURRY & CO.

A T 406 WABASH-AV., SECOND HAND CARRIAGE
A Depository, carriages, buggies, wagons, suikers, cutters, at haif their value for one month.

POR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR WANT OF
T use—I offer my large sorrel horse, 16 hands high,
sound and kind; any sady can drive him, or suitable for
carriage. Call at 4 and 45 Fourteenth-st., or on JULES
BERK, Grand Central Hotel, Michigan-av.

TOR \$70 CASH—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness. Southwest corner Hubbard and Rucker-sts. T ness. Southwest corner Hubbard and Ruckersts.

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS ON THE BALTImore & Ohio Railroad at South Chicago.

WANTED—100 TEAMS TO WORK SCRAPING IN
the southwest part of the city. Each team must be
provided with a good 20-inch scraper. Also, vanied 8
plow teams; each plow feam must be provided with a
good plow. Pay once a week. Apply to F. F. FRISTEDT, 76 North Carpenter-st., until Monday moralig.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HORSE, BUGGY, AND
harness. Bogg must be light, and pisano-box styley
moderate. Address Z N. Tribuhe office.

LIVANTED, TEAMS WITH SCRAPERS, IMME. WANTED.-TEAMS WITH SCRAPERS, IMME-diately, at corner Thirty-first-st, and South Park av. Also, we will give away good, rich, black soil. Also, we want teams to haul ratible. A good, handy laborer want-ed to take down First Saptist Church. WANTED-THE USE OF A GOOD AND SPIRITED and careful driver. Address P 31, Tribune office,

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$200 OR \$400 TO manufacture and place upon the market an article in universal demand; this is no bogus arrangement. Please address 0 5% Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had. may be had.

PARTINER WANTED—A TOUNG, ENERGETIO man, good salesman, with a few hundred dollars to join a light and good-paying manufacturing business in running order. Address M. S. Tribuno other.

PARTNER WANTED WITH 31,00 IN A PRODUCE commission bouse, well established, on South Waterst. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED TO CRIB CORN ON shares in Iows. Satisfactory references furnished. C. E. WINGATE, Des Moines, Ia.

MUSICAL

A SOPRANO SINGER WHO HAS HAD CHARGE of a choir for five years desires to unite with some church in this city. For inriber particulars address at Tribune office.

NICACUSON CABINET ORGAN; THE BEST IN the market, Wholesale and zetail at the factors indicated as the company of t

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

ivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per w
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, oppositerman House, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. Afterno

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haisted street, between and Monroe. Engagement of W. J. Flor figragon. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Eve No Thoroughfar. M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Carlotta L Bereq. "Mary Warner." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES. BURNETTS PLAVORING EXTRACTS.-THERI

an osubject which should more engross attention that he purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring he various compounds prepared for the human stomach. Burnett's Ettracts are prepared from fruits of the best unality, and are highly enonemirated.

"We have sold Burnett's flavorings for years,—selbem exclusive. The very best in the country."—Stanton "I have sold Burnett's cooking extracts upwards o Patrick Gillespee.

Por sale by good grocers and druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 7, 1874

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that 'The election of Gen. Banks in Massachusetts gives a possible Speaker of extraordinary capacity and accomplishments to the next House."

The Carlists are said to be using petroleun shells in the siege of Irun. If so, they have gone to a needless expense, for petroleum shells are not peculiarly effective agents of destruc

The Forty-fourth Congress will not assemble until the first Monday in December, 1874, unless previously called together by the President. Between this and then there will be time enough for the members-elect to settle their principles which are at present, by all accounts, badly

The latest returns indicate that the next Legislature in this State will be divided about as

The Senators elected this year will vote for Mr. Logan's successor. The Independents, it will be observed, hold the balance of power.

Another explosion of powder is reported from England. Less than two years ago a Government Commission investigated the dangers of transporting powder in bulk. After fully ascertaining that there were serious risks attending the present system, the Commissioners reported to Parliament, which immediately did nothing The experience gained in the late explosion on the Thames and this one at Hounslow will doubtless serve the purposes of reform. This experience has cost many lives, which might have been saved by acting on the advice of the officers detailed to investigate the subject.

A very important meeting of iron-manufac turers will be held at Pitteburg to-day, to consider the reduction of puddlers' wages. With the present price of iron, it is impossible for the manufacturers to continue operations and pay as high wages as they now do. The puddlers have a strong union, and will probably strike at the hint of a reduction. If they do, tens of thousands of workmen, including miners, millof employment for the winter. The prospect is discouraging. If the puddlers have the sense of the locomotive-engineers, they will postpone a strike, whatever the provocation, until a more

A thanksgiving proclamation has been issued by the Conservative Central Committee of Louisiana, summoning all the people "to meet at their respective places of worship on Nov. 19, and give thanks to Almighty God for their deliverance from political bondage." Ordinarily an invitation of this kind by a "Central Committes" would be considered ludicrous or impious according to individual inclination : but the people of Louisiana have some slight provocation to exercise their religious natures, if half that is told of the election is true. However, the Central Committees may as well leave thanksgiving proclamations for the constituted au prities to issue ; else there will be Republican thanksgivings and Democratic fasts, or Republican fasts and Democratic thanksgivings, after every election. Such an order of things would cause dissensions in some families.

A significant circumstance of the late election in Massachusetts is that a full vote was polled. The opinion prevails in this neighborhood that Butler and the rest of them were beaten by the indifferent Republicans who staved at home. If this were true, the defeat would still be genuine, for a Republican or Democrat who does not vote is, for the time being, not a Republican or Democrat. But the Republicans in Massachusetts did not stay at home. They went to the polls and voted the Democratic ticket. The vote is one of the heaviest for years. We os, also, and direct particular attention t the fact, that the aggregate Democratic vote for smen is heavier than the vote for Ga ton. So it was not prohibition merely, or chiefly, which produced the Republican rout in Mases chusetts. Consider Ben Butler's District, for instance. It actually gave Talbot a majority of 2,000, while electing a Democratic Congressman by a majority of 1,000. Butler certainly was ten on his merits.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, under continued small re-Mess pork was active, and 20@25c per brl higher, closing at \$17.75@18.00 cash, and \$17.20@17.25 seller the year. Lard was active and 10e per 100 the higher, closing at \$11.87% seller the month, and \$11.75@11.77% seller the year. Meats were in fair demand and firm, at 6%c for shoulders and 8%@9c for short ribs, both seller the month. Highwines were quiet and steady at 961/20 per gallon. Lake freights were dull and easier, mg at 4%e for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was and unchanged. Wheat was active and ed 11/e higher, at 85%e cash, and 86%e seller

at 48c cash, and 47%c for the year. Rye was quiet and firmer at 82@83c. Barley was active and 2c higher, closing at \$1.20 cash or setler mber. The hog market opened active, at or to do so afterwards in the 5@20c higher, but most of the advance was lost efore noon. Sales at \$5.15@6.50. Cattle and sheep were fairly active and unchanged.

Ellis H. Roberts has been beaten in th Oneids (N. Y.) District by Scott Lord, the Demperatic nominee and the law-partner of Senato Conkling. Roberts thinks Conkling did it. There is a faint suspicion that the salary-gra had a hand in the game, whether Conkling had or not. Mr. Roberts, who has been a good Congressman, took his share of the backpay and went to Europe on it. When he cam back he found his district in such a ferment that he refunded. The Lord may have accepted this eleventh-hour repentance, but the district did not. The delay was the main argument of Mr. Roberts' opponents. It seems to have converted a good many voters.

Few of our readers will be surprised to learn that the insurance companies which withdrev from Chicago several weeks ago have decided to return. It has been all along a settled thing that the companies would repent of their inconsiderate action, and seize the first decent opportunity of amending it. And no the time has come. The acceptance of the offic of Consulting Engineer by Gen. Shaler furnishes the desired excuse. The companies which joined n the league have done no harm to Chicago. Their attempt at persecution forced the citizens to begin reform measures which otherwise might have been delayed indefinitely. But it is a circumstance not to be forgotten that the motives of those who directed the policy of the National Board have since been impugned by excellent authority. The report that New York merchants procured the withdrawal of the companies on ac count of commercial jealousy finds respectable support in Boston, whose capitalists the people

of Chicago have again to thank for timely aid.

The King of Burmsh, in search of some nev excitement, has recently been contemplating the issue of paper currency, and at last account was on the eve of doing so, having been induced thereto by one of his advisers, who told him Your Majesty is too kind to put any gold or silver at all in your royal coins. England, France, and America make most of their pay ments in what is called Treasury notes, and these are bits of paper only. Everybody takes them as readily as cash, and people have been known to fight because they did not want actual coin, but preferred that paper. Why, your Majesty can buy paper at only a few rupees per rean and then make Treasury notes for lakhs and lakhs of rupees out of them." As the King is going into the business very extensively, there is little doubt that he will soon have his popula tion in admirable condition to furnish an unlimited supply of the material out of which paper is made, which will of course correspondingly increase his supply of currency. The prospects are fair, therefore, that the Burmese will shortly have plenty of money and nothing else, and that, unless they can eat paper currency, they will probably go hungry.

We have received the 174th annual catalogue of Yale College. We learn from it that the College, or, as it should be termed, the University is now teaching 1.031 students. There are eightyseven instructors. The aggregate Freshman class, in the Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific. Art. and Academical Departments numbers 356. The post-graduate courses of the College are meeting with gratifying success. One of the most largely attended is that on political science Ex-President Woolsey lectures in it on interna tional law; Prof. Brerder on the relations of physical geography to political history; Prof. Wheeler on American colonial and constitutional history, and on the history of Europe during the eighteenth century; Prof. Walker on public ernment and on political economy. On this theme it would be difficult to find such a body of instructors and instruction elsewhere in the country. The interest excited by the course is a good sign. There is no danger of our having too many men trained to statesmanship

CANVASSING THE RETURNS The suggestion has been made that the return of the election in the First Precinct of the Twen-

tieth Ward should be thrown out on account of the gross irregularity and illegality of the con duct of the judges of election. There is httle doubt that their action was illegal. According to the best information attainable, the clerk of the election and one of the judges were disqualified, under the law, from acting as members of the Election Board. It seems to be true, also, that instead of counting the votes, declaring the result, and making out their certificate before adjourning, as the law requires, they adjourned on Tuesday night without having perormed these duties; that they three the ballots and poll lists into the box, and deposited it, without sealing, in the house of Johnny Corcoran, one of the candidates for Alderman; that they left it there some thirtyeight hours, and then borrowed it of Corcoran and took it to Adam Baierie's saloon on North Dearborn street, where the election was held, and proceeded to count the votes and make out their certificate. This was just the sort of bungling job which might have been expected from the class of men who controlled the polls in that precinct, where the shoulder-hitters had it all their own way, and where the Opposition party were not allowed a challenger inside the voting place, although the law expressly says that each

party may have one.

Notwithstanding all this, it is important remember that two wrongs do not make a right. What is required by justice and fair dealing is not that all the voters in this precinct, or any other precinct, should be disfranchised, but that the honest vote of the precinct should be ascertained. It is competent for the Board of Cap vassers, upon the demand of any candidate voted for, to ascertain what the honest vote is. It is charged that a number of repeaters were going their rounds on election day in the First, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards. It is alleged that there was a good deal of colonization and illegal voting done. It is believed by some of the bona ide residents of the Twentieth Ward that at least 500 more votes were polled than there are voters in the ward. The law provides ample acilities for ascertaining the facts. By requiring registration beforehand, giving the name each voter, and the street and number of his esidence, and by requiring that each ballot be ambered to correspond with the voter's name. and then placed on a string and preserved, all the detective machinery exists to purge the This machinery was invented to enable parties

to contest any election which they might deem

either to demand a recount of the votes and an investigation of frauds by the Board of Canvas ers before the certificate of election is granted or in the Common Council, or in Con gress, as the case may be. Of course an investigation of frauds will be much more thorough and satisfactory if made immediates after an election, when it is possible to ascertai the whereabouts of the voters, then six month or a year afterward, when many of them may we changed their residences, and when the tions of people in the neighborhood may

For these reasons it appears to be both unfair and impolitic to throw out a whole precinc merely because the judges of election were ockheads or cheats. The spectacle of an sealed ballot-box, containing the result of s idates, and that candidate Johnny Corcoran, is lculated to give a striking impression of th value of the elective franchise and the sacredness of law. Nevertheless, there is a right way and a wrong way of restoring the equilibrium between decent society and scoundrelism, and we trust the right way will be followed.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER ON LITIGATION In THE TRIBUNE this morning we print a morning xcellent letter by Judge McAllister, of the Sureme Court of Illinois, to the Secretary of the Bar Association of Chicago. That Association had passed a resolution advising that the session of the Supreme Court be centralized -that is all held at one place,-and this was urged as neans of facilitating the business of that Court Judge McAllister, while approving of the inten tion of the resolution, points out very clearly that that remedy does not by any means reach the real evil. Of the 700 cases on the docket of the Court at the last term, he declares that at least 500 of them were such that, in the olde States, "lawyers could not be found who would jeopard their reputations" by bringing them t the court of last resort. He thinks the thing most needed is a reform at the Bar, and he expresses himself very plainly when he says:

What we want most in the way of legal reform is out an effectual stop to the Supreme Court of the state being turned into a mere moot court for the ineffectual purpose of the education of those as law yers whom God Almighty never designed to be law ers, and who consequently never can be lawyers. It were the last utterance of my life, I would say the verily believe that if no cases were brought to tha rt but such as a good, sound, well-educated lawye would say ought to be passed upon by the court last resort, there would be no more complaint of t auch business in the Court.

The Judge advises the Bar to turn their atten tion to this grievance. He cites several in stances to show the trashy character of the cases, and especially the appeals by the railroad companies from judgments against them for cattle killed. He says that these companies use the Supreme Court as a substitute for fences on their roads. They appeal a case invotving the price of a cow, and by such means seek to worry the plaintiff into abandoning the claim,-them selves spending more money than would pay for the animal and keep the fence in repair.

This letter very appropriately calls attenti to the litigious spirit of the day. It might have added that the American people are the most litigious people in the world. We recently published the details of the reorganized judicial system of England. Under the new organiza tion, the whole number of Judges of England is twenty-one, and these have jurisdiction over the whole field of litigation. They hear all common law cases, all matters in chancery, all probate business, and all bankruptcy and admiralty cases. They also hear and determine case arising under the ecclesiastical law, and all con troversies with the national exchequer. England is the greatest commercial and manufacturing country in the world, with a populatio of 24,000,000 of people, and yet the num ber of cases tried before all her courts do not equal those tried in Illinois alone. Against this judicial system of England, officered by twenty-one Judges, we have in Illinois thirty Circuit Courts, one hundred County Judges for probate business, and a Supreme Court of seven Judges,-and this for a population of 8 000 000. In the country at large we have thirtyseven Supreme Courts, averaging five Judges each. There are, perhaps, in each State an average of twenty-five courts, equivalent to one Circuit Courts, and a Probate Court, or its equivalent, in the two thousand and more counties of the country. To this immense judicial array must be added the fifty District Courts of the United States, the nine Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States. All these courts have as much business as they can possibly attend to, and all the courts of last resort are overwhelmed with dockets that are far in

artear. It is a question whether the extraordin litigious spirit of the people is the result of so many courts, or whether the vast number of the courts is due to the spirit of litigation. There may be much said on both sides of that onestion. All these courts in this country which we have enumerated are courts 98 per cent of whose business is civil, as distinguished from criminal. Owing to the fact that controversies between citizens of different States-mere actions of debt-may be brought in the Federal District Courts, these courts transact a vast amount of business that ordinarily should be done in the State courts, yet the demand for additional State courts is made in every State. Judge McAllister states that five-sevenths of the cases taken to the Supreme Court of this State are trashy, and such as no educated lawyer ought to take to a court of last resort. Might he not have gone further, and added that the same or even a larger proportion of the suits brought in the Circuit Courts are so trashy that no eduoated lawyer having regard for his reputation would bring in any court? Is not the Bar, as a body, responsible for the trashy character of the suits brought in all the courts? The Legislature not long since enlarged the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to all sums not exceeding \$200, and also in cases of replevin and other kindred matters, nevertheless the demand on the Circuit Courts continues. In fact, the lawyers described by Judge McAllister, who deal in flood-wood, appeal all their cases from the Justice Courts, and eventually get them before the "seven old gentlemen" who are gravely required as a tribunal of last resort to determine the identity of their client's pig or calf, or the ownership of a peck of corn. The Judge is right in saying that merely having the Court meet in one place will not remedy this; the trashy cases can be taken to Springfield as well as to Ottawa or Mount Vernon.

ation and sympathetic tendencies, it would equally humane to treat all the "statesman's secondly with the Legislature. If the Bar will ersist in urging clients to litigation, and will grounds are sufficient to explain the liberty alead them into heavy costs and all the animosities growing out of lawsuits of a trivial charater, then the Legislature must intervene, and and fat, and old : that they have not lived in in must limit the right of appeal in all cases where dolence and have not been gourmands and wine-bibbers; and lessly, that their habit of body has the sole question is one of fact which has al-

ready been determined by a jury. Certainly the Circuit Courts have legal knowledge enough to justify the assumption that a case of that kind tried before them has been properly determined, and that no further appeal ought to be allowed. As the matter now stands, it would be eco to have all these cases brought originally in the Supreme Court, because that Court has now to try them all over again. The limitation on anpeal might, perhaps, be extended to other classes of suits and controversies. If this had no effect in restraining litigation, it certainly would protect the Supreme Court, and give it an opporunity of hearing and determining the law in natters of importance.

DOUBLE TAXATION

A tax is supposed to be levied on property, and to be impartially distributed. If the property of A pays a tax once, it is manifestly unins that that of B should pay it twice. Double taxation is wrong. This is readily admitted in theory, and resolutely ignored in practice. Illinois compels the owners of all the mortgages, stocks. etc., which her Assessors happen to find to pay a tax upon them. In doing so, she is guilty of double taxation. Suppose that A lends I \$50,000, secured by mortgage on real estate. B will spend this money either in improving his real estate or in extending his business. In the first case, it becomes part and parcel of the ealty, and is taxed with it. In the second. becomes part of B's stock of goods, an is taxed with it. In either case, B pays a tax upon this \$50,000. Requiring A to pay a tax apon his mortgage is, then, making the same thing pay a double duty. If A has invested his \$50,000 in the stock of a corporation, the principle is the same. When the property represented by the stock has been fully taxed, it is unjust to wring another tax out of the stockholder. This is equivalent to mulcting a man first on his property and second on his title-deeds. A ortgage, a bond, a certificate of stock, is not in itself taxable property. It is the title-deed to such property. A franchise is different. The State may rightfully make a railroad, for instance, pay a percentage of the value of its substantial possession and then something more on account its franchise. In order to be guilty of double taxation here, the State must tax the franchis and then the parchment certificate of incorporation, which is the witness to the existence of the

If a just rule were followed and evidences of ndebtedness were not levied upon, the value presented by them would still be taxed, as we have already shown, and this tax would be shared etween the lender and the borrower. Although collected from the latter, he would either share its payment, by private agreement with the lender, or he would pay a lower rate of interest in consideration of paying the whole tax.

It is assential to the full development of th Northwest that money should be freely loaned to its inhabitants. Now a tax upon mortgages wherever imposed, is a clog upon the loa market. Connecticut is about to levy such tax. One of the first fruits of the adoption of that policy is the withdrawal of a Connectic capitalist from his Chicago investments. He has refused to extend his present mortgages, because he fears that the extra profit of Western over Eastern investment will hereafter be mor than absorbed, in his case, by the Connecticut tax. He will use his money in some other way, in order to escape this new imposition. This is an example of the way the thing works. It is to the interest of borrowers, as well as lenders, that such double taxation should cease. Thu self-interest and justice both combine against it, The next Legislature of Illinois should abolish

A STATESMAN IN EXILE. One of the Commissioners of Public Charitie and Corrections in New York states that Boss Tweed, the "statesman," is living in elegant retirement at Blackwell's Island, and with such he pleases,-a privilege not conceded to his fellow-prisoners, who are kept under strict surveillance, and whose comings and goings are watched by day and night. Why he has not left there is sufficient reason. Although the "states man" is restricted from any large degree of social freedom, and is no longer an ornament in those social circles in New York wherein he once shone with such lustre, he is not obliged to associate with his companions who are re maining at Blackwell's Island for offenses of a similar character but less in degree than his The other convicts are perforce constrained to adopt a fashion of dress and hair more unique than ornamental; the "statesman" dresses en regle and cultivates his hair. The other pound stone day in and day out, with the taskmaster over them; the "states man" is allowed a beautifully-shaded walk for promenade in fine weather, and the companionship of books and bon vivants for the rainy days. The others occupy uniform 7x5 apartments, with stone walls and floors and iron doors, furnished with an iron pallet and a three-legged stool; the "statesman" has an apartment in the central building 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 12 feet in height, furnished with a double bed screened with a curtain; a bureau equipped with all the articles of toilet necessary to the beautifying of a "statesman"; two writing-desks, one of which is for his private secretary, an elegant young fellow, who makes a daily call upon his distinguished master in exile; easy chairs, a library, walls decorated with muslin-colored maroon, and floors covered with soft carpeting. The others have to be content with bread beans soup, and pea-coffee; the "statesman" has the large dining-room formerly devoted t the gastronomic uses of the ten Governors set apart for his menus, and these menus comprise the delicacies of the season, with such wines as he may desire to wash them down, and such company as he may elect to dine with him. In all respects a tender regard is paid to his persons tastes, and no discrimination is made which will be likely to come into collision with his former habits of life. One of the Commissioners having complained of this style of treatment as compared with that bestowed upon the " statesman's" less fortunate companions, anothe Commissioner assumed the responsibility for it, and defended it upon the ground of Mr. Tweed's age, corpulency, habit of body, and habits of life, also upon the ground of humanity. So far as humanity is concerned, it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. If it is humane to treat the

'statesman" with such distinguished consider

companions in a similar manner. If the other

owed to the "statesman," then it is cruell

infortunate that his companions are not rich

not been dyspeptic and gouty, enervated by dissination and weakened by debauchery. Not having had these advantages, they must submit to stone-pounding, to constant surveillance, coarse fare and close confinement, to protest organist which will result in nunishment to atempt to escape from which in death.

Mr. Tweed's conviction and sentence were the

first fruits of the Reform movement in New York City, and were accepted by the country as a grateful omen that at last the tide of municipal prruption was to be checked, and that New York City was to set an example of public morali ty and honesty. The "statesman" went to his cell amid general rejoicing, not because Tweed was personally punished, but because in the conviction of one so powerful and influential prospect was held out that the era of dishonesty ad come to a close. It eventuates, however hat, under the rule of this very Reform party. e has not been punished at all. The only penalty incurred by him is a separation from soc ty, which to Mr. Tweed is no penalty at all. As Mr. Tweed never associated with good society, e can hardly miss it on Blackwell's Island. As the other kind, he has been at liberty to have it whenever he wanted it. This, under Reform rule. New York City has now declared at the ballot-box that the cause of honesty is indesirable by putting itself back under the rule of Tammany, of which Tweed was the cknowledged leader in his palmy days. To be onsistent, therefore, the "statesman" should be released, and other thieves who wish to steal with impunity should not commence until they are well along in age, gout, and fat.

SMOKING IN SELF-DEFENSE.

The habit of smoking is usually acquired defiance of the protests of the stomach, and ersisted in in defiance of the smoker's female elatives. The weed ought to give its votary great enjoyment in order to repay him for the domestic trouble in which it often involves him According to the smoker's view, it discharges its duties fully. In promoting good-fellowship, in oothing sorrow, in calming worry, in putting a nan in good humor with himself and the world, t has no rival. It is true that the habit is expensive, and is sometimes unpleasant to other people, and often injurious to the smoker's own health. But most personal pleasures, it is replied, are costly, and occasionally displeasing to the people who do not have them, and burtful to health. Smoking may be paughty, but it is certainly nice. When men have to choose between society and cigars, they are apt to prefer the latter. Rather than be driven, as Thackeray said he was, to smoke up the chimney at home, they have built homes of their own, sacred to the Goddess Nicotia, in the shape of the great club-houses of London and New York.

There is one way, however, that a good deal of nale smoking might be stopped, and that is by the ladies adopting the practice themselves Husbands and lovers who infect their breat with the fumes of tobacco, and bring themelves into the presence of wives and sweetnearts, would be gravely disturbed if they found their example followed by the other sex. Smoking is no more masculine, per se, than drinking. If women and men together sip sherry and claret, why should they not together smoke cigars and cigarettes? We get most of our fashions from Europe. Why not import one from Spain? The dark-eyed train of the maids of Spain

'Neath their arbor-shades trip lightly,
While a gleaming cigar, like a new-born star,
Twixt the lips of each burns brightly.

Spanish women are not supposed to be more ickly than their sisters of other nationalities though perhaps not so pleasant to kiss. Tobac co does not seem to hurt them. Nay, if the argument was to be patterned after those of the ultra-prohibitionists of our little creature com forts, we might say: Spanish women smoke they are famous for beauty; therefore smoking makes women beautiful.

there are some reasons why smoking would b an especial advantage for women. Their lives are usually made up of an infinity of small cares They would find that a thousand petty troubles would vanish in the cloud curling up from good cigar. The departure of the cook three hours before a dinner party would be viewed with less poignant regret if seen through a blueish-gray haze of tobacco-smoke. Sorrow over a chimney that "on't "draw" can be counteracted by joy over cigar that will. Then, when the day's work is done and husband wife are sitting cosily together by the fire, a mutual smoke would bring them closer to each other, and would tend to create between them that hearty good-fellowship which is now sometimes wanting. Popular prejudice forbids a woman to puff a cigar on the street or anywhere in public, but individual preiudice keeps a great many men from doing the same thing. It is doubtful whether any one has a right to pollute the air of a place set apart for public use. But in the privacy of home, or at the close of a dinner-party, why should not both sexes indulge in the universal narcotic stimulant? Would not the ordinary chatter of society be changed into something better under the influence of the grave kindliness that is born of a quiet smoke? And then, as a self-defensiv apparatus, as the husband often eats onions because the wife does, would it not be perfect ?

An English bench of magistrates was enlight ened, a few days since, on the ethics of cotton spinning, by a case which disclosed a viliainous fraud, but which was allowed to pass unnoticed A number of cotton-spinners, working for the Ashton-under-Lyne Cotton-Spinning Company, were summoned for leaving their employment without cause, —a rather singular charge would seem to the average American mind. appeared, however, that there was a cause, and hat cause was self-preservation, -said to be the law of nature. They were spinning rotten cotton, to render merchantable it was necessary to guise its true condition. To do this the Company put blue lead into it, a powdered mineral compound extremely poisonous to the mis-erable operatives. For this reason the poor people, men and women, had left. It certainly appeared that they had a cause, and so the case was dismissed. The most interesting feature of the case was a dispute between the attorneys tice as a fraud. This he partially apologized for morality," whereupon the Chairman of the Bench added that it was a very common thing. Which goes to show that cheating engages. goes to show that cheating cust goes to show that casesing customers and poisoning employes is one of the time-honored traditions of the business which it would be eminently undesirable to interfere with.

The sudden increase in the price of coal England has reacted in a perfectly natural man sitated upon housekeepers by the high price coal was aided in a measure by the mildness the spring and autumn, so that in nine months the coal traffic on the railroads was reduced to an unprecedented degree. The quantity of coal sent to London from Derbyshire and Yorkshire by rail was 327,000 tens less than the year pre-

vious, and by canal and sea a similar reduction was noted in comparison with the same period last year. The railroad companies, especially the Great Northern, have suffered by this reduction, while the demand at the pits has ced as to force down the price. prices in London still hold up, however. rigid economy is the consequence, while im-proved methods for obtaining the greatest amount of heat from a minimum of ing rapidly introduced. The dismal vaticing tions of the exhaustion of the English coal-bed coal, and thereby tended to reduce the con

The case of Louise Lateau, the fasting girl of Bois d'Haine, is creating great excitement in Germany, and some of the Rhine provinces are in such a ferment that the matter was desufficient gravity for discussion at the meeting of German naturalists held recently at Breslau. Louise Lateau is a girl who in her childho showed extraordinary zeal in the practice of her religious duties. In 1866, she became subject to marks representing the wounds of Christ, madtheir appearance upon her body, and bled on Fridays. During the last three years it is alleged that she has only eaten a wafer daily and drunk two spoonsful of water weekly. Prof. Virchow, the eminent physician and savant, who take the girl into his institution, although, as he says, "it has given him the greatest trouble, even perfectly organized as his trace out the tricks and shifts o which such persons as Louise Lateau resort." The Professor undertakes the investigation of the case at the request of the lead Catholic newspapers, which regard it as a mir-acle. Meanwhile, a new complication has arisen, growing out of the following advertisement inserted by a Roman Catholic in the Breslau Mor

gen Zeitung:

Grown-up girls who wish to be stigmatized or to be instructed in the art of stigmatizing others, may confidentially communicate with Mrs. Franciscs Schlecker, midwife, 20 Corn street. Humans treatment. Cheap prices. Absolute secrecy guaranteed.

It will be remembered that a case of this kind happened in California last spring, over which there were much prices. Though the physicians. there was much noise. Though the physicians leclared it was a miracle, and thousands believe it, an investigation by the Archbishop resulted

in the exposure of the imposture.

There can be no denying the fact that all busi ness done in Virginia City, Nev., is transacted upon a specie basis, for the city is built upon a stauce: The Enterprise urges the Consolidated Silver Mining Company to sink a shaft on E street, just east of Piper's Opera-House. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that Piper's Opera-House is built over a deposit of ore rich beyond the untrammeled flight of fancy, while under the dry goods and liquor stores Nature has laid cubic miles of wealth. This is very encouraging to Virginia City enterprise, but so far a the dry goods and liquor stores are concerned it is superfluous. What is most enchanting about the discovery is, that Piper built a theatre on such good foundation. Every man who builds a theatre knows "there's millions in it," but Piper is the only man of them all who can, when the season is dull, dig a hole and balance accounts

Mr. Bergh, the President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is determined to leave no opportunity of apply-ing his humane propositions unimproved. During the recent session of the Episcopal General Convention he addressed a letter to the House of Bishops, calling its attention to the resolution passed in 1817 discountenancing amusements which involved cruelty to animals, and asked that special notice of the subject be incorporated in the pastoral letter. This request was not only sympathetic letter was also addressed to him by Bishop Potter, in behalf of the Hou ops, commending and encouraging him in his

WASHINGTON.

The Forty-Fourth Congress-Speculations Concerning the Probable Ac-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—The chances of various prominent gentlemen for the Speaker-ship of the next House are already being canvassed. Gen Banks, Fernando Wood, S. S. Cox, and ex-Gov. Walker, are the persons most promthat the Democratic majority will prefer a straight-out party man, it is argued that some rived at by which Gen. Banks could be united

TIME OF THE MEETING OF CONGRESS It is more than ever probable that the law convening Congress on the 4th of March will be re-enacted, since it March will be re-enacted, since it is understood that many Democrats are in favor of it. By its re-enactment they will be enabled to proceed at once to the work of repealing or attempting to repeal such measures as have been passed by the Republicans as are obnoxious to them. Anticipating a probable opposition from the Republicans, the advisability of preventing the passage of one or two important appropriation bills, with a view to forcing the success of the desired bill, is being discussed. On the other hand, the

REFUBLICANS ARE DEVISING LEGISLATION which will make the Democratic House power-

which will make the Democratic House power-less for mischief, such as a measure to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money for current expenses in case of a failure in Congress to appropriate, and others of the sort. If such a bill should pass at the next session, the Forty-fourth Congress could not repeal it, as the two branches would be entirely different in political complexion, and a Republican Senate would be in existence to defend and protect the work of a Republican majority in the Forty-third Congress.

The next session of Congress will be an exceedingly perilous one for the Republican party.

ALL THE HUNGEY JOBS AND STRAIS will assert their claims with great vigor and cun-

will assert their claims with great vigor and cunning, and, as about 150 Congressmen will be serving their last term, the temptation to accept bribes will be unusually seductive with the weaker ones. For every dishonest scheme that is passed the Republican party will be held responsible, and at a time, too, when it will be less able to prevent their success than at any time since 1862. Col. Mosby had a long interview with the

Col. Mosby had a long interview with the President to-day, and subsequently one with the Secretary of the Treasury, which resulted in the appointment of two of his friends to department clerkships.

Secretary Bristow is closeted during the greater part of the time, at work, it is said, on his annual report. He is said to have in view some important financial recommendations to submit to Congress.

Republicans concede 73 Democratic majority in the next House.

The President has appointed W. P. Walsh Postmaster at Hot Springs, Ark.

The Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department, which has been in arrears for some weeks past in the redemption of National Bank notes, is now up to date, and therefore enabled to make prompt returns for all remittances of such notes sent in for redemption.

The Arkansas investigation.

to make prompt returns for all remittances of such notes sent in for redemption.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

[10 the 4 sectured Press.]

WASHINOTON, NOV. 6.—The Select Committee appointed by the House of Representatives at the last session, to investigate Governmental affairs in Arkansas, will meet at Little Rock Wednesday next. The Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ward, of Illinois, and Saylor, of Ohio, spent about a month there during the summer, and took a mass of testimony, which, when printed, makes a volume of some 500 pages. These same gentlemen, together with Mir. Poland, the Chairman of the Committee, are to take up and continue the investigation. Of the other two members of the Committee, one, Mr. Woodford, of New York, has resigned as Representative, and another, Mr. Sloss, of Alsen Mr. Woodford, or New Mr. Sloss, of Aspensariative, and another, Mr. Sloss, of Aspensaria, will probably be prevented by his personal affairs from taking any part in the proceeding affairs from the proceeding and the

oversment workness bisce goversment workness bisce Eighty workmen have been disch Eighty workmen have been disch y-y-y-ard here, and a further re soon take place. The Court of Commissioners for Claims have adjourned till Dec. 3.

Alleged Attempt to Swindle Life-Insurance Company.

INDIANA.

The Beneficiary Married After a Fort night's Widowhood.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—Clarence Buskirk, the newly-elected Attorney-Gar

He is the first to take possession of his office.

ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

An evening paper publishes a sensition story about the death of John Kutzner, a pronent German, who was found dead July 20, a was supposed, from the effects of a lighbning stroke, but the Coroner's jury returned a vedict of death from apoplexv. with rumors of a previous liaison between parties, gave rise to unpleasant stories. The deceased held a policy of \$10,000 in the Metro politan Life-Insurance Company. When notice given, objection was made to its payment a an investigation of the several rumors after indicated that the deceased did not on a patural death, but was poisoned All possible evidence of suspicious nature having a bearing upon the case was collected and presented before the Grand Jury at the present session of that body. This forenoon it was rumored that the Grand Jury had found as the first degree, for the poisoning of K and had ordered the remains to be exhu the purpose of a post-mortem exam

CONTEST WITHDRAWN The Secretary of State has received notice The Secretary of State has received notice of the withdrawal of the contest for the office of Clerk of Hamilton County, and issued a conmission to Joseph B. Gray, the Republican Clerk elect. The contesting candidate was W. W. Connor, Adjutant-General of the State and commander of the militia against the Michigan Central Railroad forces in the late railroad was in Porter County, who was defeated by IN in Porter County, who was

The Hon. W. W. Curry, the outgoing Secrets of State, has finished his annual report, save of tain statistical portions, and it will be placed the hands of the Governor within a day or the From advance sheets the main points are a marized:

From advance sheets the main points are summarized:

The work of the State officers, sitting in the capacity of Boards for various purposes, has been carried forward during the year. Twenty Internal-Improvement bonds have been redeemed under the terms of the law, the interest on which was the first of the law, the interest on which was the same of the law, the interest on which was the law of the law, the interest on which was the law of the law, the interest on which was the law of the law of the law. amounted to \$37,303.06,—the aggregate, inding the principal, being \$57,303.06. Added the payments of last year, the total amount pon the redemption of these bonds since the meeting of the General Assembly has b \$496,565.13. There were 191 of these Impro meeting of the General Assembly has been \$496,565.13. There were 191 of these Improvement bonds outstanding, of which 97 have been redeemed; 69 are held by the General Government, are not due until July next, and will be settled by arrangement of the war-claims of the State; while 25 have not yet been presented, and cannot be accounted for. The Secretary may be has information leading him to believe that a majority of these bonds will soon be presented at the Treasury of State, inasmuch as advertisement has been made in all quarters amouncing the desire of the State to redeem, and the stoppage of interest upon them.

With reference to the work of the State Board of Equalization, Mr. Curry says the officers have found the law of the last Legislature crude in many respects, but still a good one in the main, and needing only improvement. Under it the total assessed value of the taxable property of the State has been increased from \$550,000,000 to \$950,000,000. One of the greatest trouble encountered in equalizing taxes is the laxity of the laws relating to corporations. He suggests that all corporations be compelled, under proper pealty, to make annual report of their business and profits to the office of the Sacretary, where

having appropriated for that purpose The Rev. J. H. Hall, of Battle-Ground, appointed custodian of the ground; and the service years asks legislation which will keep the battle-field free from the intrusion of picnic parties and the like, which now use it, during the sesson, ad libitum.

The expenses for the State Reformatory for Women, since its formal opening, have been

\$1,200, and says thus far its work and results have been in the highest degree satisfactor. The Women's Prison is located about haff a mile east of this city.

The Legislature authorized a start to be mide.

The Legislature authorized a start to be made at the organization of a Bureau of Corporations in the office of the Directory; yet, to fully resize the object aimed at, a complete revision of the Corporation laws of the State will be necessary. At present, articles of association are field both with the Secretary of State, and with Comty Recorders. It will be necessary to have all at ticles filed with the Secretary, or at least to compel certificates to be made when the articles are filed with the County Recorder.

Mr. Curry had hoped, during his official term, to organize a Bureau of Statistics, but the Legislature failed to give him the requisite authority. He made a start, however, and sent circular asking for statistical information. He asked all the railroads of the State, but only three companies responded,—the most of these being small

papies responded,—the most of the and non-paying roads. The large corporations uniformly neglected

larges.
The expenses for printing during 1873 were \$57.328.39, and for 1864 \$25,238.20. Mr. Curry

The expenses for printing during 1873 were \$57.328.39, and for 1864 \$25.238.20. Mr. Curry estimates the sum necessary in legislative years to be \$60.000, and in the off years \$30,000. The present Printing laws are deemed crude and imperfect, and he thinks it wise to have the entire supervision of printing and binding placed in the hands of the Secretary.

The work of collecting and indexing the records of the public lands of the State is progressing under care of O. M. Eddy. The index of swamp lands is completed, and Mr. Eddy is just printing the marginal and explanatory notes. This is a laborious work, for the records are in four places: the office of the Secretary, the United States Land-Office, the office of the Wabsh & Eric Canal, and the office of the Auditor of State. The title to 8,000,000 acres of land is involved in these records, and thousands upon thousands of acres of land are held only by certificate or by squatter's title. In view of these involved in these records, and thousands upon thousands of acres of land are held only by osficiate or by squatter's title. In view of these facts, and the duty the State owes to its discress. Mr. Curry recommends the organization of a Bureau of Public Lands, to be placed in the hands of a competent person, inasmuch as the short term of a Secretary of State prevents him from pursuing with fixity of purpose and plan so important and continuous a work.

The remainder of the report is filled with unimportant detail, and closes with a regret that opportunity was not afforded for greater emiciency. Mr. Curry has been one of the baseling of the Secretaries the State has ever been served by Clear-headed, suggestive, with excellent executive abilty, comprehensive command of drail, and an integrity of character unassible, he has brought to the discharge of the duties of his office precisely the qualities most needed to put that branch of the Exeutive Department will be a positive loss to the State; yet, in going of office, he will receive the commendation of the cooks. perfect system to the State; be a positive loss to the State; be of office, he will receive the commandation to people for doing, what he modestly hopes he done, "the State some service."

UTAH ITEMS. SALT LAKE, Nov. 6.—A severe rain and moss storm prevailed vesterday, last night, and to-day, extending from this place to the Pacific

coast.

The Utah Southern Railroad is being extended from Provo, south to Santa Quin, about 30 miles and a large force of men is employed on the and a large force of men is employed on the santa Quin, and a large force of men is employed on the santa Quinter of the santa being santa and a large force of men is employed. from Provo, south to Santa Quin, about 30 miles and a large force of men is employed on twork. A considerable quantity of iron is bein hauled from the mines in Southern Utali to the southern terminus of the railroad, and sant has

TELEGRAPH LEASE. Boston, Nov. 6.—At a special meeting of the Frankin Telegraph Company to-day, it was vated to lease their lines to the Atlantic and Pacific Company for ninety-one years at an armal rental not arreading \$25,000. INSURAN

The National Board Co. to Return to C

The Boston Companies the New York Staying Ou

Committee Appoint This City.

The TRIBUNE is able to an

certainty that most of the Nati tober will come back again risks on good property on good favorable result has been bro Boston and the foreign ins which from the outset were op icy of the New York compa the giving of more time ties before withdrawing. company deserted us,—they a and continued to do a profital Royal, of London, all go, and the General Agent Mr. C. H. Case, has just with the Aldermanship of the for his firmness. The Newhich had expected that all the in the National Board would ple, were enraged at the action companies, and nothing was le companies, and not then to terms. But all their to terms. But all their vair. Those companies eto and refused to leave Chicago New York. Even the foreign companies that had been ind New York. Level had been mide ever since been sorry they foll Board's advice, and threater again. The Lancashire, of I mg company, returned abago; the Imperial, of been writing on dwelling the last two weeks. In view the New Yorkers had to do sor quickly, or else they stood in being left out in the cold alone THE BOSTON MEET. The Executive Committee Board, therefore, held a mee week ago last Thursday to ma

The Executive Communication of Board, therefore, held a mee week ago last Thursday to ma induce the Boston companies had withdrawn from this city. ent at the meeting the follo Stephen Crowell, President Brooklyn; H. A. Oakley, Presi ard, New York, and also Preside Board; D. A. Heald, Secon Home, New York; E. A. Citizeus', New York; G. I dent Hartford; M. Bennet Connecticut: L. J. Hendee, Hartford; A. G. Baker, Pre Charles Platt, Vice-President pany North America, Philade low, Secretary St. Paul Fire and H. Montgomery, General Age Board, A large delegation writers' Union of Boston were The New York companies vinee the other companies the The New York companies the field in their action, and that manded by the National Boar complied with. They also profrom prominent citizens of them to remain away, as their them to remain away, as their

he city much good.

Thereupon, Mr. Rogers, of and sympathetic speech, den aken by the New Yorkers, st had been treated in a similar and that it had consequently trade. Chicago was now tr way because of business jeale eise. The insurance companie not aid the New York men scheme, but would stay by the rago to the last. This spee found sensation, and the meet THE NEW-YORK ME

Accordingly another meeting before yesterday, and Chicago discussed. The New York components of the New York components of the New York components of the Carlonal It was claimed that it was unclizens of Chicago of good inswere doing all in their power requirements of the National mittee was finally appointed to investigate thoroughly what it been made, and what were goin contemplation, and if they four improved condition that it is re-

to recommend that the cor THE COMMITT

consists of the following get Oakley, President of the H Company, New York, and Pretional Board; L. J. Hendee, I Kina of Hartford; Mr. Bissel, Hartford of Hartford; Stephendent of the Phoenix of Brookly wood, General Acquist of the I wood, General Agent of the

wood, General Agent of the L of London.
When the information of t National Board was received agents in this city yesterday et counsiderable excitement, an meetings of the most promit held. These meetings were he pose of securing some of the companies that are known to a the agents they had heretofor Shortly after the receipt of a committee of the Board of waited upon the Board of Pub purpose of inducing them to n purpose of inducing them to n

AS MANY IMPROVEMENTS
before the arrival of the Comm
assured them that it would de
and agreed to recommend the
teen large cisterns such as
corner of State and Washin corner of State and Washin tonnect them immediately wit Each of these cisterns will plying seven steamers at on be situated as follows: Interest of the city and South Clark streets; benth streets; Canal and Twell and Eighteenth streets; Halsted and Harris Island avenue and Twelfth and Union streets; Milwaukee street; Milwaukee avenue and Milwaukee and Chicago avenue (and Fullerton avenue of the streets; Division and North avenue and LaSalle streets; Division and North avenue and LaSalle street; Division and Worth avenue and Constant of the Consta

THE HAMBURG AND I Insurance Company instructed sty last evening by cable d business at oncs. The Lanca returned two weeks ago. The London has been writing on suring the last two weeks. The dour foreign companies will back in a few days, whether the four foreign companies will back in a few days, whether A SUIT FOR \$10,000 WINCHESTER, Ill., Nov. 6.

Winchester, Ill., Nov. 6.—1 was occupied yesterday in the Grable against the Toledo, W. Ralroad Company for the deachild of Frederick Shore, at N. 1874. The child was playing mother saw the cars approach of the house to save the child. Struck by the engine and insignable has sued the company for \$5,000 for the death of the child. The bedeath of the mother. The libe court to-day. William Brylle, is engaged for the defendant, of Carrollton, Ill., N. Ki. M. Eigga, of Winchester, for the security of the court to-day. A Viennese In

An agreeable story is one with prester Lloyd: On Tuesday of and poorly-clad girl entered vienna; and tool the proprietor head." The friseur examine the state of the classification of the classificat

INDIANA.

Attempt to Swindle Insurance Company.

ciary Married After a Fortight's Widowhood.

eport of the Secretary of State.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
LIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—Clarence A.
pewly-elected Attorney-General,
the discharge of his duties to day.

to take possession of his office. paper publishes a sensational he death of John Kutzner, a promid before the Grand Jury at the on of that body. This forenoon it that the Grand Jury had found an st a certain party for murder in ree, for the poisoning of Kutzner, red the remains to be exhumed for a post-mortem examination.

contest withdrawn.

contest withdrawn.

ary of State has received notice of all of the contest for the office of all of the contest for the office of all of the contest for the Ropublican The contesting candidate was W. djutant-General of the State, and the militia against the Michigan and forces in the late railroad war unty, who was defeated by 159

of the secretary of state.

J. W. Curry, the outgoing Secretary inished his annual report, save cerliportions, and it will be placed in the Governor within a day or two.

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he General Assembly has been
There were 191 of these Improveutstanding, of which 97 have been
are held by the General Governtone until July next, and will be
angement of the war-claims of the
5 have not yet been presented, and
ounted for. The Secretary says he
on leading him to believe that a
tese bonds will soon be presented
y of State, inasmuch as advertisen made in all quarters announcing
the State to redeem, and the stopst upon them.

nee to the work of the State Board
on, Mr. Curry says the officers have
of the last Legislature crude in
the total property of
the state of the taxable property of
the last increased from \$650,000,000

1 the taxable property of
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the property of
the state of the form \$650,000,000

but still a good one in the main, any improvement. Under it the value of the taxable property of been increased from \$650,000,000.

One of the greatest trouble enqualizing taxes is the laxity of the to corporations. He suggests that us be compelled, under proper penannual report of their business the office of the Secretary, where it of equalization of assessment accomplished.

cance Battle-Ground has been at of \$17.854.17,—the Legislature risted for that purpose \$24.100.

Hall, of Battle-Ground, has been indian of the ground; and the Secrislation which will keep the battom the intrusion of picnic parties which now use it, during the sea-

for the State Reformatory for

e estimates the monthly cost at ays thus far its work and results the highest degree satisfactory. Prison is located about half a mile

Prison is located about half a mile ty.

ture authorized a start to be made ation of a Bureau of Corporations

the Directory; yet, to fully realaimed at, a complete revision of an laws of the State will be necesent, articles of association are filed. Secretary of State, and with CounIt will be necessary to have all arh the Secretary, or at least to comto be made when the articles are
County Recorder.

ad hoped, during his official term,
Bureau of Statistics, but the Legtogive him the requisite authoristart, however, and sent circulars
istical information. He asked all
the State, but only thirteen comled,—the most of these being small
roads. The large and wealthy
uniformly neglected his request.
next Assembly will empower his
ranize this valuable and essential
more important each year asmand develops, its business inen number of its corporations en-

s and develops, its business interest interest in the number of its corporations enterest for 1864 \$25,238.20. Mr. Curry sum necessary in legislative years and in the off years \$30,000. The beginning are deemed crude and interest interest in the stretch of the State is progression of O. M. Eddy. The index of a completed, and Mr. Eddy is just angunal and explanatory notes to the office of the Secretary, the Land-Office, the office of the Wasnal, and the office of the Auditor title to 8,000,000 acres of land is me records, and thousands upon cres of land are held only by certain the stretch of the state is the interest title. In view of these duty the State owes to its citivy recommends the organization Public Lands, to be placed in the inputent person, inasmuch as the secretary of State prevents him with fixity of purpose and plan and continuous a work. For the report is filled with unsil, and closes with a regret that a not afforded for greater efficurry has been one of the best State has ever been served by suggestive, with excellent excomprehensive command of detegrity of character unassatilable, to the dusharge of the duties of itself what he modestly hopes he has the some service."

UTAH ITEMS.

Mov. 6.—A severe rain and moved yesterday, last night, and to-from this place to the Pacific

outhern Railroad is being extended auth to Santa Quin, about 30 miles, loros of men is employed on the derable quantity of iron is being a mines in Southern Utah to the mus of the railroad, and sant hare

ELEGRAPH LEASE. r. 6.—At a special meeting of the graph Company to-day, it was their lines to the Atlantic and my for ninety-nine years at an an-acceeding \$25,000. The National Board Companies About to Return to Chicago.

INSURANCE.

The Boston Companies Refuse to Join the New York Ones in Staying Out.

Committee Appointed to Visit This City.

The TRIBUNE is able to announce with much The TRIBUNE is able to announce with much certainty that most of the National Board Companies that withdrew from this city on the 1st of October will some back again next week, and take October will come back again next week, and take risks on good property on good locations. This favorable result has been brought about by the Boston and the foreign insurance companies, which from the outset were opposed to the polwhich from the cutset were opposed to the policy of the New York companies, and advocated the giving of more time to the city authorities before withdrawing. Not a single Boston to before withdrawing. Not a single Boston company deserted us,—they all remained here, and continued to do a profitable business. The and continued to do a profitable business. The Boyal, of London, also refused to go, and the General Agent of this company, Mr. C. H. Case, has just been rewarded with the Aldermanship of the Thirteenth Ward Mr. C. H. Case, has just been rewarded with the Aldermanship of the Thirteenth Ward for his finness. The New York companies, which had expected that all the prominent ones in the National Board would follow their example, were enraged at the action of these sensible ompanies, and nothing was left undone to bring

ple, were entaged at the action of these sensible companies, and nothing was left undone to bring them to terms. But all their efforts were in vain. Those companies stood firm as a rock, and refused to leave Chicago at the bidding of New York. Even the foreign and Pennsylvania companies that had been induced to leave have ever since been sorry they followed the National Board's advice, and threatened to come back again. The Lancashire, of England, a leading company, returned about two weeks again. The Lancashire, of England, a leading company, returned about two weeks ago: the Imperial, of London, has ago: the Imperial, of London, has ago: the Yorkers had to do something, and that quickly, or else they stood in great danger of being left out in the cold alone.

THE BOSTON MEETING.

The Excentive Committee of the National Board, therefore, held a meeting in Boston a week ago hast Thursday to make a final effort to induce the Boston companies to join those that had withdrawn from this city. There were present at the meeting the following gentlemen: Stephen Crowell, President of the Phenix, Brooklyn; H. A. Oaldey, President of the National Board; how York; and also President of the National Board; D. A. Heald, Second Vice-President Home, New York; G. L. Chase, President Hartford; M. Beunett, Jr., President Connecteut; L. J. Hendee, President Ætna, Hartford; A. G. Baker, President Ernahlin; Charles Platt, Vice-President Insurance Company North America, Philadelphia; C. H. Bigelow, Secretary St., Queveland; D. R. Smith, Prevident, Springfield Fire and Marine; E. C. Boose, Secretary St., Queveland; D. R. Smith, Prevident, Springfield Fire and Marine; and T. H. Montgomery, General Agent of the National Board. A large delegation from the Underwiters' Union of Boston were also present.

The New York companies tried hard to convince the other companies tried hard not yet been complied with. They also produced some letters from prominent citizens of this city requesting them to remain away, as their absence was doing the

he city much good.

Thereupon, Mr. Rogers, of Boston, in a strong Thereupon, Mr. Rogers, of Boston, in a strong and sympathetic speech, denounced the action taken by the New Yorkers, stating that Boston had been treated in a similar way by New York, and that it had consequently lost much of its trade. Chicago was now treated in the same way because of business jealousies, and nothing eige. The insurance companies of Boston would not aid the New York merchants in such a scheme, but would stay by their sister city Chicago the last. This speech created a profound sensation, and the meeting adjourned to met again, in New York, the following Thursday.

Accordingly another meeting was held, the day before resteriary, and Chicago affairs were again discussed. The New York companies soon became convinced that the other companies were firm in their determination to come back and give Chicago another trial.

It was claimed that it was unjust to deprive the

equirements of the National Posit this city and mittee was finally appointed to visit this city and to secommend that the companies may come back.

THE COMMITTEE consists of the following geutlemen: H. A. Oakley, President of the Howard Insurance Company, New York, and President of the Natural Board; L. J. Hendee, President of the Elms of Hartford; Mr. Bissel, President of the Hartford of Hartford; Stephen Crowell, President of the Phenix of Brooklyn; and Mr. Lockwood, General Agent of the London Assurance of London.

wood, General Agent of the London Assurance of London.
When the information of the action of the National Board was received by the insurance agents in this city yesterday evening, it created considerable excitement, and several private meetings of the most prominent agents were held. These meetings were held for the purpose of securing some of the agencies of leading companies that are known to desire a change of the agents they had heretofore.

Shortly after the receipt of the above dispatch a committee of the Board of Underwriters also waited upon the Board of Public Works for the purpose of inducing them to make

a committee of the Board of Underwriters also waited upon the Board of Public Works for the purpose of inducing them to make

AS MANY DEPROVEMENTS AS POSSIBLE before the arrival of the Committee. The Board assured them that it would do all in its power, and agreed to recommend the erection of fourteen large cisterns such as the one at the corner of State and Washington streets, and connect them immediately with the large mains. Each of these cisterns will be capable of supplying seven steamers at one time. They will be situated as follows: Intersections of Harmson and South Clark streets; State and Eightsenth streets; Canal and Twelfth streets; Canal and Eightsenth streets; Halsted and Twelfth streets; Halsted and Harrison streets; Bline Island avenue and Twelfth streets; Randolph and Union streets; Milwaukee avenue and Union streets; Milwaukee avenue and Union streets; Milwaukee avenue and Chicago avenues; Jefferson streets and Fullerton avenue; Sedgwick and Oki streets; Division and Larrabee streets; North avenue and LaSalle strees.

The city authorities are undoubtedly contineed of the necessity of the reforms demanded by the National Board, and the improvements will be carried forward with dispatch and vigor, and will not be stopped until this city is the best in the United States for fire risks.

THE HAMBUEG AND BREMEN

Insurance Company instructed its agents in this ity last evening by cable dispatch to resume lasiness at once. The Lancashire of England Numed two weeks ago. The Commercial of london has been writing on dwelling property laring the last two weeks. The Royal of Lonlon had never left us, and the other three or low foreign companies will undoubtedly comeak in few days, whether the National Board leds they can come or not.

A SUIT FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES.

A SUIT FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Wischerser, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Circuit Court
has occupied yesterday in the case of Lloyd
Grable against the Toledo, Wabash. & Western
halload Company for the death of the wife and
hild of Frederick Shore, at Naples, Ill., June 8,
1874. The child was playing on the track. The
house to save the child, when both were
struck by the engine and instantly killed. Mr.
famile hassed the company for \$10,000 damages.

3,000 for the death of the child and \$5,000 for
has death of the mother. The case will occupy
his our to-day. William Brown, of Jackson
him, of Caroliton, Ill., N. Knapp and Milton
Leign, of Winchester, for the plaintiff.

A Viennese Incident. A Viennese Incident.

In greeable story is one which I find in the fract Lloyd: On Thesday of last week, a young advorty-clad girl entered a barber's shop in imma and told the proprietor that he "must buy lar head," The friesur examined her long, glossy, the standard of the proprietor that he was plential tooks, and began to bargain. He could it is saiden and no more. Hair was plential this year, the price had failen, there was less and, and other phrases of the kind. The little was a standard or a filled with tears, and she healtsted the standard of the little was a less and the healtsted the standard with the said of the little was a less and the healtsted the standard with the said of the little was a less and the healtsted the said while threading her fingers through the little was a less than the little was a less

a chair. "In God's name," she gasped, "take it quickly." The barber, satisfied with his bargain, was about to clinch it with his shears when a gentleman, who sat half-shaved, looking on, told him to stop. "My child," he said, "why do you want to sell your beautiful hair?" "My mother has been nearly five months ill; I can't work enough to support us; everything has been sold or pawned, and there is not a penny in the house" (und kein kreutzer im haus.) "No, no, my child," said the stranger, "if that is the case, I will buy your hair, and will give you 100 gulden for it." He gave the poor girl the note, the sight of which had dried her tears, and took up the barber's shears. Taking the locks in his hand, he took the longest hair, cut it off alone, and put it carefully in his pocket-book, thus paying 100 florins for a single hair. He took the poor girl's address, in case he should want to buy another at the same rate. This charitable man is only designated as the chief of a great industrial enterprise within the city.

MAHER---FARWELL.

Continuation of This Interesting Case.

Testimony of W. W. Perkins.

The case of Hugh Maher against Charles B. Farwell—an action to recover a tract of land near Riverside alleged to have been given as security for a gambling debt-came up again before Judge Williams yesterday morning. There were present Gen. Smith, counsel for Mr. Far-well; Mr. Hunter and Mr. Page, representing Mr. Perkins, a party to the suit; and Mr. Caul-field, Mr. Van Arman, and Mr. O'Brien, who are attending to the complainant's interests. Mr. Maher himself was also in attendance.

Gen. Smith offered to submit the case without further evidence and without argument. Mr. Caulfield remarked that he would have

The Court preferred to hear the arguments, as they would be a great help to him. He howevmuch assistance.

Mr. Page had some additional evidence to pre-

sent, and he called

MR. WILLIAM W. PERKINS,
who testified substantially as follows:
I am one of the defendants in this case, and I own the north 60 acres of the land described in the bill of complaint. I acquired title to the him was made on the 24th of June, 1873, but bore the date 21st of June, 1873. My warrantee bore fine date 21st of June, 1873. My warrantee deed, which bears the date July 29, 1873, was delivered to me on the 29th of August, 1873, by George P. Pope, Mr. Eaton's agent. [The contract and deed were submitted in evidence.] I was not acquainted with Mr. Maher at the time I purchased the property. I had never seen him, but knew there was such a man from his elevator. I had no notice of his claim to the property. I paid \$500 at the time the contract was signed, and \$8,125 more on the 29th of August, making the total cash payment \$8,625. The consideration was \$34,500, and I gave my notes for the balance, secured by a trust-deed on the property. I am acquainted with Mr. Thomas B. King, who has testified in this case.

On the 21st of June, 1873, perhaps a little sooner, Mr. E. M. Fay, a real-estate agent of this city, approached me with regard to the purchase of the property, and gave me a certain price, the terms, etc., which I do not now remember. On the 24th of June were agreed upon the terms, etc., and they were reduced to writing—the contract which I have present. Up to that time I had not seen Mr. Pope, nor did I know who was the real agent or owner of the property. After our agreement upon the terms, etc., Mr. Fay introduced me to Mr. Pease, and he walked with me from his office to Otis Block, and there introduced me to Mr. Pope leed, which bears the date July 29, 1873, was de

as the agent of the owner of the land, informing me that the owner lived in the East. Mr. Pope showed me his authority to sign the contract, and he and I there signed it. It was dated back and he and I there signed is. It was dated back to June 21 because that was about the time we concluded our negotiation, though it was not reduced to writing until the 24th; and I gave him \$500 after seeing his authority. It was then agreed that I should have sixty davs from the date of the agreement in which to make the balance of the cash payment, and close up the matter, though the agreement does not state it in just that language. Two or three days afterwards I had the contract recorded. Nothing further passed between us until twenty, or, perhaps, thirty days had elapsed, when Mr. Pope brought me an abstract of the property. Knowing that I had sixty days, and being quite busy at that time, I laid it aside.

agent of Mr. Eaton in the transaction, getting authority from him to sell, and that Mr. Pease at that time, I laid it aside.

About the let of August I was unexpectedly called to New York, and went to Mr. Fay and told him so, and that it was uncertain when I should be back, saying that, if I did not get back in time to close up the matter, I wished him to hold it over for me. He said that he would see about it, and let me know in a short time; and I think he came into my office and said that it would be all right,—that a few days would not make any difference. I went to New York, and returned on Sunday, the 17th of August. Two or three days went by before I took up the abstract to examine it. In the meantime Mr. Eaton had been here, and was introduced to me, and I had had a conversation with him. He assured me that the title was all straight and right. I saw from the abstract that the title was short, but paid no attention to it till within a day or two of the expiration of the contract. I then took up the abstract to examine it critically, and for the first time found ont. at that time, I isid it aside.

About the lst of August I was unexpectedly called to New York, and went to Mr. Fay and told him so, and that it was uncertain when I should be back, saying that, if I did not get back in time to close up the matter. I

two of the expiration of the contract. I then took up the abstract to examine it critically, and for the first time found out

THE CHAIN OF TITLE.

I found an agreement of Thomas B. King, party of the first part, with Hugh Maher and William H. Warder, party of the second part, and that the next conveyance was a warrantee deed from Thomas B. King and wire to Charles B. Farwell. There was no assignment in the abstract of the agreement between King and Maher and Warder, and I called fay's attention to the fact, and asked him for an explanation. He said he knew nothing about it himself, but would see if Mr. Pope did. Either that aftersoon or the next day Mr. Pope called at my office, and I called his attention to the same point, and he said that he was entirely unacquainted with the title, and could give no explanation.

On the 21st or 22d of August, I called upon

MR. KING

MR. KING

at his office for the purpose of getting some light upon the question. I asked him if he had ever been the owner of a piece of property near Riverside. He thought a moment, and remembered that he had. I asked him if he remembered that he had. I asked him if he remembered making a contract with certain scattering. Accadentally short Himself.

Agend Journal of Purchase of Property and Property and Serve Sent Indian Property and Serve Sent Indian Serve

terest in the matter at all, and that he [Mahev] had time and time again said he would bring the contract down if he had not; he could not remember whether he had or not. I told him that I was not act dainted with Mr. Maher, and asked him if he thought he could get Mr. Maher to sign a paper of that kind. He said certainly he could, and wanted to know what kind of a writing he should have him sign. I took out my pencil and wrote something on one of his lettersign a paper of that kind. He said certainly he could, and wanted to know what kind of a writing he should have him sign. I took out my pencil and wrote something on one of his letterheads, I think; I cannot tell exactly what it was, but it was to the effect that the deed coming from Mr. King to Mr. Farwell was in compliance with and fulfillment of the contract which I found upon the abstract. I told him that that would make the chain of title perfect. He said he could get it without any difficulty at all. I asked him when he could get it, and he said as soon as he saw Mr. Maher.

A day or two afterwards I met Mr. King on LaSaile street, and he said that he had seen Maher, and that he had

NO OBJECTIONS AT ALL
to signing the paper, except that he [Maher] and his wife had had some difficulty, and, in order that peace might be kept in the family, he would not hike to sign anything until he got the consent of Mrs. Maher, or until she knew about it. King said he would see her as soon as he could; that there would be no difficulty about getting the paper signed. A very short time subsequently I called at Mr. King's office. He was not in, and I left this note for him:

I am told that Mrs. Maher informed you she had no objection to her husband signing the release, and the only obstacle in the way is the seeing Mr. Maher. Is this a fact? Please leave answer on this, that I may get it if you are not in when I call.

I called that afternoon or the next morning.

this a fact? Please leave answer on this, that I may get it if you are not in when I call.

I called that aftermoon or the next morning, and was handed the same piece of paper by a gentleman in King's office, with this upon it:

I have not seen Mr. Maher, and cannot say when I can. Mrs. M. informed me she had no objection after hearing what I said.

After receiving that note, on the 29th of August, 1873, I closed the trade with Mr. Pope, as agent for Mr. Eaton, and accepted from them the deed, and paid him \$3.125, he assuring me at the same time that, as soon as he could, he would get for me the release from Mr. Maher.

A week or two afterwards, as Pope had not brought me the release from Mr. Maher.

A week or two afterwards, as Pope had not brought me the release deed, I again called upon Mr. King to know if he could get the signature of Mr. Maher, and he informed me of the conversation which he had had with Mrs. Maher, substantially as he has given it in his testimony. That was the first intimation, or suggestion, or hint, or knowledge I had that there was any objection upon the part of any one to giving the release, or that Mr. Maher claimed to have any interest in the property.

After contradicting several statements of Mr. King,—saying that he had not been told by him that Mrs. Maher refused to sign the release previous to the closing of the contract,—the witness stated that he had not been told by him that Mrs. Maher refused to sign the release previous to the closing of the contract,—the witness paid on the property from 1866 to 1872, which he got from Mr. Eaton. He added that when he purchased the property no one was in possession that he was aware of, the land being vacant and unoccupied, and that, in a conversation with Mr. Pease, he had been told that Mr. Maher had no objection to signing the release.

Cross-examined—I have made no payments

lease.

Cross-examined—I have made no payments since June 29, 1873. Some of the notes have fallen due, but they have not been presented to me. I did not refuse to pay them on account of me. I did not refuse to pay them on account of the litigation, but intimated that I would not and for that reason they have not been presented

and for that reason they have not been presented for payment.

Nearly all of Mr. Perkins' testimony was objected to, and went in subject to exception.

MR. GEORGE W. GAGE
and Mr. David A. Gage were called by Mr. Knickerbocker to testify as to the value of the land in 1860, but their knowledge was general rather than specific, and their testimony was held by the Court to be inadmissible.

MR. KING, in rebuttal, testified that when Mrs. Maher came to him about the matter he inferred that she

in reputtal, testined that when Mrs. Maher came to him shout the matter he inferred that she wanted to complain of him because he had deeded the land to Mr. Farwell instead of to Mr. Maher, and he fortified himself to show her that he was not to blame,—that he did it by request of Mr. Maher to shield himself; and he thought that Mrs. Maher, when she went away, seemed to be satisfied with the position ne took. Therefore, he request that he rote he took. that Mrs. Maner, when she went away, seemen to be satisfied with the position he took. Therefore, he penned the note he took. Mrs. Maher said something about the propensity of Mr. Maher to gamble with Mr. Farwell, but he never knew anything about a quarrel between her and her husband; consequently he could not have told Mr. Perkins what he had testified to. He believed at the time the note was written that

told Mr. Perkins what he had testified to. He believed at the time the note was written that there would be no trouble about the release.

Q.—Which was it that she did not object to,—your conduct in the matter, or the giving of the deed? A.—I supposed it was to what I had done, MR. A. J. GALLOWAY testified that he knew the land in question, and that it was worth in 1860 from \$25 to \$30 an acre,—not as much as it was four years previous on account of the-real estate business being very dull at that time.

on account of the-real estate business being very dull at that time.

MR. GEORGE P. POPE
was then sworn. He stated that he was the agent of Mr. Eaton in the transaction, getting authority from him to sell, and that Mr. Pease

Station, 8 miles east of this city. As the regular freight, bound west, in charge of Conductor Maguire, had stopped to take a side-track for a passenger-train bound east, the first section of the freight following west ran into the rear end of the regular freight, smashing the caboose and crushing Conductor Magnire between the caboose and freight-car as he was attempting to get off his train, killing him instantly. A brakeman named Mason, resident of this city, was seriously injured, and probably will not recover. The damage to the cars and engine was comparatively light. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the engineer was unable to see the train ahead of him till almost upon it. He was running quite slow when the collision occurred. Conductor Maguire's remains left this evening for Savannah, Wavne County, N. Y., where his parents reside. the freight following west ran into the rear end of

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 6.—A young man named Stevenson, from Overpeck, accidentally shot himself yesterday morning, while hunting near Deshler, and died from the effects last night, He was leaning on his gun, which rested on a log, when the gun slipped and was discharged, lodging the contents in his arm, severing the arteries. His body was forwarded to his friends this morning.

DIME ROBBERIES.

How Shall We Escape Impositions Practiced upon Us?

Only Two or Three Ounces Too Short in Each Pound of Baking-Powder.

The complaints that are constantly made are numerous that baking-powder manufacturers throughout the city and country have adopted the practice of putting up baking-powders in packages that fall short in weight from one to two or more ounces in each pound; and, what is more, that a considerable portion of such goods is adulterated. Therefore it is believed to be a duty to the public to inquire into this matter a little, with the hope of working a reform; and, as an example, we will examine baking-powders first, and see which are meritorious and which best evidence in the case, we will give the result

with James R. Blaney, of the firm of J. V. Z. Blaney & Son, analytical chemists, which was as follows:

Reporter—Professor, have you, in accordance with our request, made an examination of the different brands of baking-powder?

Prof. Blaney—I have. I have purchased a pound-can each of Ludlam's, Gillet's, The Royal, Price's, Richards,' and Thompson's.

R.—What is the result of your investigation?

Prof. B.—On weighing the powders I found that Ludlam's brand contained 14½ oz.; Gillet's, 14½ oz.; The Royal, 16½ oz.; Price's 12½ oz.; Thompson's, 14 oz.; and Richard's, 13½ oz.

18% oz. R.—There seems to be a considerable deficiency

R.—There seems to be a considerable deficiency in some of them?

Prof. B.—Only an ounce or two.

R.—In the aggregate it would amount to many thousand pounds, would it not?

Prof. B.—Yes; people cannot form an adequate idea of the aggregate amount.

R.—What are

THE ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES

of a standard baking-powder?

Prof. B.—The essential properties of a standard baking-powder are an alkaline bicarbonate, as bicarbonate of soda, with its equivalent proportion of an acid salt or cream of tartar.

R.—What is the action of the cream of tartar on the bicarbovate of soda?

n.—What is the action of the cream of tartar on the bicarbovate of soda?

Prof. B.—The action produces an effervescence by the liberation of the carbonic-acid gas, which produces the same effect as yeast in bread or biscuit.

R.—What is the basis of a formalu of a ctualed behing or day?

R.—What is the basis of a formal of a standard baking-powder?

Prof. B.—The equivalent proportions of biestbonate of sods and of cream of tartar.

B.—Are these the only qualities generally found to be contained in baking-powders?

Prof. B.—No, not by any means. Different manufacturers add various materials in the way of ADULTERATIONS,

and, as they claim, as a preservative.

R.—Professor, are the cans of the different manufacturers that you have found to be deficient capable of holding a full pound on the hears you have made? basis you have made?
Prof. B.—I have tried them, and find that each will hold a full pound.
R.—How is it, then, that these cans do not

hold a full pound?

Prof. B.—It is by the addition to a standard powder of a material lighter than either the bicarbonate of soda or the cream of tartar. R .- Is this cheap addition deleterious to con-Prof. B.—In most instances they are harm-

less, and are made for the purpose of adultera-tion.

R.—Professor, is this all the information you have to impart to-day concerning baking-pow-

ders?
Prof. B.—I believe it is.

After bidding the Professor good day, the reporter called at the agency of

THE ROYAL BARING-POWDER,
which seem to have the fullest weight of any of
the-baking powders examined, and had a short
interview with the manufacturer's agent in this city, whose name was ascertained to be Ohis S. Favor, and, after apprising him of what was desired, said that an interview had been held with Prof. Blaney on the subject of baking-powder, and the result of the investigation was very favorable as regarded the weight and purity of the "Royal"

ciaus!
R.—After having learned that the "Royal" is the only one which comes up to the standard, I would desire to gain some information concerning the manufactory and the amount of business done.

Mr. F.—Our manufactory is situated in New York, and is said by those in a condition to know to be the largest in the world, having transacted a business of \$1,250,000 during the past year.

past year.

Mr. Favor also stated that the "Royal," for

purity, healthfulness, and strength, has secured the first premium at every important exposition and fair held in the world; among which may be and fair held in the world; among which may be mentioned those of Vienna, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia, as also at the different State fairs where this powder has been brought into competition with all others manufactured in Europe and the United States. The manufacturers of the Royal "declare their intention of producing an article that is just what it purports to be,—namely, a full pound of pure baking-powder.

MR. BRYANT'S BIRTHDAY.

The Commemoration at New York. From the New York Economo Poet, Not. 4.

From the New York Economo Poet, Not. 4.

The eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Bryant was the occasion yesterday of a greeting of his friends, which partook so much of a public character that a simple narrative of some of the particulars is due to our readers. An informal meeting of a number of gentlemen was held in this city a few weeks ago to consider how the general designs to company the consequence of the particular in the company of the consequence of the particular in the consequence of the particular in the consequence of the particular in An informal meeting of a number of gentlemen was held in this city a few weeks ago to consider how the general desire to commemorate the anniversary might find a suitable expression. At this meeting the suggestion was made that a silver vase of original design and choice workmanship, symbolizing in its sculpture the character of Mr. Bryant's life and writings, should be procured by a popular subscription, to be ultimately placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. By the request of numerous friends of Mr. Bryant, residing both here and elsewhere, the suggestion was also adopted that an address should be drawn up for their signature, to express to him their friendship. In pursuance of the first suggestion, a committee, of whom the following is a list, were organized to execute the project of the commemorative vase:

Jonathan Sturges, of New York City, Chairman; Samuel Osgood, Daniel Huntington, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Appleton, Asher B. Durand, William T. Blodgett, William M. Evarts, George Ripley, Frederick A. P. Barnard, William Butler Duncan, Benjamin H. Field, Henry W. Bellows, Howard Crosby, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Depeyster, Henry C. Potter, William Adams, and Franklin H. Delano, of New York City, Thenry C. Forter, William Adams, and Franklin H. Delano, of New York City, Theory of Boston; Edwin Harwood, of New Haven; James L. Clagborn, of Philadelphia; James H. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Edwin C. Larned, of Chicago; William G. Eliot, of St. Louis; Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati; Ogden Hoffman, of San Francisco; Alfred Haven, of Portsmouth, N. H.; and George F. Hoar, of Worcester, Mass.; George Cabot Ward, of New York City, Tecaurer; Wentworth S. Butler, of New York City, Secretary.

In accordance with the second suggestion, the

with many of his associates in the Committee, and other friends, presented to him, at his house in Sixteeuth street, in this city, a copy of the address, bearing several hundreds of signatures of names illustrious in almost every honorable pursuit in this community, and at the same time other copies which had up to yesterday morning been returned to the Committee with signatures from Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other centres of American population, culture, and enterprise. The proceedings were all simple and informal. Mr. Bryant was accompanied by his daughters,—Mrs. Parke Godwin and Miss Julis Bryant,—and among the gentlemen in company with Mr. Sturges were the Rev. Drs. William Adams, Henry W. Bellows, Howard Crosby, and Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Daniel Huntington, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. A. Low, Mr. Benjamin H. Field, Mr. Frederick D. Peyster, Mr. George Cabot Ward, Mr. John H. Goarlie, Mr. Albert G. Browne, Jr., Prof. Van Amringe, of Columbia College; Mr. Wentworth S. Butler, and Mr. Gilbert L. Beeckman.

In delivering to Mr. Bryant the copy of the man.
In delivering to Mr. Bryant the copy of the

In delivering to Mr. Bryant the copy of the address, Mr. Sturges said:

We have come, dear Mr. Bryant, to congratulate you upon reaching the ripe age of 80 years in such vigor of health and intellect; to thank you for all the good work that you have done for your country and for mankind; and to give you our best wishes for your happiness. For more than sixty years you have been an author, and from your first publication to your last you have given to us and our children the best thought and sentiment in the purest language of the English-speaking race. For more than fifty years you have been a journalist, and advocated the duties as well as the rights of men, with all the genuine freedom, without any of the license, of our age, in an editorial wisdom that has been a blessing to our daughters as well as our sons. You have been a good citizen and true patriot, ready to bear your testimony to the worth of your great literary cotemporaries, and steadfast from first to last in your loyaity to the liberty and order of the nation. You have stood up manfully for the justice and humanity that are the hope of manking and the commandment of God. We thank you for ourselves, for our children, for our country, and for our race, and we commend you to the providence and grace of Him who has always been with you, and who will be with you to the end. We! present to you this address of congratulation, with signatures from all parts of the country, and with the proposal of a work of commemorative art that shall be sculptured with ideas; and in ages from your poems, and full of the grateful remembrances and affections of the friends who love you as a friend, and the nation that honors you as the patriarch of our literature.

Mr. Bryant then made the following brief and evidently unpremeditated reply:

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Mr. Bryant theu made the following brief and evidently unpremeditated reply:

Mr. Bryant theu made the following brief and evidently unpremeditated reply:

Mr. STURGES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the kind words referring to me in the address which has just been read, and am glad that you find it possible to speak of what I have done with so much indulgence. I have lived long, as it may seem to most people, however short the term appears to me when I look back upon it. In that peried have occurred various most important changes, both political and social, and on the whole I am rejoiced to say that they have, as I think, improved the condition of mankind. The people of civilized countries have become more enlightened and enjoy a greater degree of freedom. They have become especially more humane and sympathetic, more disposed to alleviate each other's sufferings. This is the age of charity. In our day charity has taken forms unknown to former ages, and occupied itself with the cure of evils which former generations neglected.

I remember the time when Bonaparts filled the post of First Consul in the French Republic—for I began early to read the newspapers. I saw how that Republic grew into an Empire; how that Empire enlarged itself by successive conquests on all sides, and how the mighty mass, collapsing by its own weight, fell into fragments. I have seen from that time to this change after change take place, and the result of them all, as it seems to me, is that the liberties and rights of the humbler classes have been more and more regarded, both in framing and executing the laws. For the greater part of my own eighty years it seemed to me, and I think it seemed to all, that the extinction of slavery was an event to be accomplished by a remote posterity. But all this time its end was approaching, and suddeny it sank into a bloody grave, The union of the Italian principalities und

There is yet a time which good men earnestly hope and pray for,—the day when the population of the civilized world shall prepare for a universal peace by disbanding the enormous armies which they keep in camps and garrisons, and sending their soldiery back to the fields and workshops from which, if the people were wise, their sovereigns never should have withdrawn them. Let us hope that this will be one of the next great changes.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for your kindness. I have little to be proud of, but when I look round upon those whom this occasion has brought together, I confess that I am proud of my friends.

While Mr. Bryant was speaking the following telegram was received from Gov. Dix:

ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1874.

To William Cullen Bryant:

ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1874.

I unite with your friends in the City of New York in cordial congratulations on this anniversary of your birth. It is impossible to give but a small part of the

and the result of the investigation was very favorable as regarded the weight and purity of the "Royal."

Mr. Favor—Well, what was it?
Reporter—The "Royal" proved to be the only full-weight powder, the pound cans containing 16½ oz.

Mr. F.—Well, according to that it does seem favorable.

R.—I am very sorry to learn that other manufacturers are so much below the standard in weight.

Mr. F.—They are perhaps a little too avaricians!

R. After having learned that the "Royal" is R. Methodock, Rossiter Johnson, William W. Kip, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert Morris, L. P. Morton, W. M. McVickar, R. Heber Newton, George Opdyke, William Orton, Richard Patrick, C. H. Palmer, Charles Neinard A. accurdy, nobert mortis, L. F. Morton, W. N. McVickar, R. Heber Newton, George Opdyke, William Orton, Richard Patrick, C. H. Palmer, Charles A. Peabody, T. M. Peters, George Ripley, John Cotton Smith, Joseph Seligman, Issac Sherman, W. T. G. Shedd, Philip Schaff, C. C. Tiffany, Hugh Miller Thompson, Sinclair Tousey, W. M. Vermiye, Frederick S. Winston, George D. Wildes, John E. Williams, James Grant Wilson, Edward A. Washburn, E. L. Youmans.

James Grant Wilson, Edward A. Washburn, E. L. Youmans.
Brooklyn—Fr. Schroeder, H. B. Claffin, E. H. R. Lyman, Demas Barnes, P. C. Cornell, Alden Wattles, Charles P. Chapin, C. T. Christensen, Josiah O. Low, James A. Briggs.
St. Louis—Gen. William T. Sherman, and Gen. Whipple and Cois. Audenried and Tourtellotte of his staff; Waynan Crow, John R. Shepley, James E. Yeatman, S. T. Glover, Henry Hitchcock, Henry Pomerov.

Yeatman, S. T. Glover, Henry Hitchcock, Henry Pomeroy.
Cheago—Lyman Trumbull, Robert Collyer, David Swing, Horace White, W. E. Doggett, Charles Hitchcock, Charles A. Dupee, W. B. Ogden, Wirt Dexter, F. B. Peabody.
Philadelphia—A. J. Drexel, J. B. Lippincott, George W. Childs.
Worcester, Mass.—Alexander H. Bullock, Joseph Sargent, T. L. Nelson, Oeorge W. Richardson, Henry Chapin, W. W. Rice, E. B. Stoddard, Adin Thayer.
Williamstown, Mass.—Mark Hopkins, P. A. Chadbourne, Joseph White, Arthur L. Perry, Sanborn Tenney, Henry L. Sabin.
Providence, R. I.—Seth Padleford, Bishop Thomas M. Clark.
Hartford, Conn.—Joseph R. Hawley.
New Haven, Conn.—Charles R. Ingersoll, Noah Porter.
Stamford, Conn.—C. S. Henry.
Catskill, N. Y.—Samuel M. Cornell.
Rye, N. Y.—B. R. Anthony.
Garden City, N. Y.—John E. Irwin.
Flushing, N. Y.—F. Elliman.
Troy, N. Y.—D. L. Bocrdman.
Bergen, N. J.—George Z. Gray, Thomas B. Blackwell.
Newark, N. J.—E. C. Benedict, S. W. Corwin, S. H.

rell. Newark, N. J.—E. C. Benedict, S. W. Corwin, S. H. Johnson. Montclair, N. J.—J. Romeyn Bury, Jr., George H.

2:00 p. m.	30.18	59	57 E., fresh.		
3:53 p. m.			76 E., fresh		
9:00 p. m.			64 S. E., free		
10:18 p. m.	30.14	58	84 S., fresh.		Clear.
Maximur			ter, 67; mini		47.
	GEN	ERA	L OBSEBVATI		
A 1110 2.4			CHICAGO,	Nov.	7-1 a. m.
Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.20	64	S. E., gentle.		Fair.
Cincinnati.		55	Calm		Clear.
Cleveland.	29.54	41	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Chevenne.	29.61	43	N., light		Fair.
Chicago	. (30,14	58	8., fresh		Clear.
Detroit	30.32		S. E., gentle.		
Denver	29.67	57	S., brisk		Fair.
Davenport.	30.07		S. E., fresh		
Keokuk		64	S., fresh		Clear.
Leavenw "tl		70	S. W., fresh.		
LaCrosse.	. 30.67	62	S., fresh		Clear.
Milwaukee	. 30.16	55	S. fresh		Clear,
Marquette,	. 30.05	51	S. E., brisk.		Fair.
Omaha	29 71	67	S. brisk		Clear.

THE COUNCIL.

Proposed Addition to Union Park---The City-Hall.

Fullerton Avenue Sewers.

The Common Council held a special meeting last evening, President Dixon in the Chair. The call was for the consideration of reports of Committees and unfinished business.

Ald. Pickering presented the protest of John 3. Cook against allowing an increase to George F. Norris & Co., on their contract for the con-struction of the Fullerton avenue conduit. Ald. Moore said that there ought to be a re-port of the Board of Public Works and of City-Engineer Chesbrough, in order that the Council might sot intelligently. An increase of \$160,000 was contemplated, and there ought to be more light on the subject.

Ald. Schaffner said the Mayor had expressed

a desire that the Common Council should visit and inspect the work, in order that they might and inspect the work, in order that they might form an estimate of the true condition of affairs. This would be a better plan than to refer the matter back to the Judiciary Committee. He moved that the Council visit the conduit in a body next Monday at 12 o'ciock, requesting the Board of Public Works and City Engineer to accompany them.

Ald. Coey said that very few of the Council company them.

Ald. Coey said that very few of the Council

knew anything about sewer-building, and a visit to the conduit would do no good.

had any practical knowledge of the cost of the work or could form any estimate of the cost of the work or could form any estimate of the cost of it. He would rather have the judgment of the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer.

Ald. Schaffner said it was designed to gat the written opinion of the Board and the Engineer.

Ald. Campbell moved to refer the whole

matter to the Board of Public Works and City Engineer, with instructions to report the facts to the Council.

Ald Woodman said it was essential that the Board should report whether the work had proved more difficult than was originally esti-mated in accordance with the borings of the City

proved more diment than was originally estimated in accordance with the borings of the City Engineer.

Ald. Richardson said that the Committee on Judiciary had conferred with the City Engineer and Board of Public Works, and had been told that they had no idea when they let the contract that the work could be done for the price named; and they had taken bonds which were of no account. So far the contractors have done the work well, and as economically as possible. This being the case, there were but two courses to pursue,—either to throw up the contract and award a new one, or else to increase the price of the present contract. They chose the latter course because they were assured that it would cost a less figure than the contract could now be awarded for.

Ald. M. B. Balley said that the increase contemplated made the total amount \$119,000 more than Fox & Howard had offered to do the work for.

for.
Ald. White said it seemed that the Board of

Aid. White said it seemed that the Board of Public Works had got into a scrape, and wanted the Council to help them out of it. He was in favor of reletting the contract.

Ald. Cullerton said he had ascertained that the workmen of the contractors had not been paid in full, and that they would lose what was due them in case the contract were annulled. These men should not be cheated out of their wages.

Ald. Moore said he had been to the work, but knew no more about it than before he went. He moved the adoption of an order for a written opinion by the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer as to the justness of the claim for increased compensation, and also whether the work could be done without loss at the present contract price.

Ald. Pickering believed there was a nigger in the fence, and he wanted the matter investigated.

gated.

Ald. Schaffner did not want to be required to

Ald. Schaffner did not want to be required to vote upon the matter until he had investigated it, and he pressed his moton for the Council to visit the work.

Ald. Quirk could see nothing to be gained by a visit to the conduit. He did not believe that the Council had any right to vote an advance of \$165,000 on the contract-price.

Ald. Moore's order, for an opinion by the Board of Public Works and City Engineer, was adopted.

Board of Public Works and City Engineer, was adopted.

DONOVAN a DONOGHUE'S LABORERS.

The matter of the unpaid laborers of Donovan & Donoglue, sewer contractors, was brought up again in the shape of the report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the placing on file the order directing the payment of vouchers to the amount of \$1,250. The subject was referred to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to furnish information.

THE NEW CITY-HALL
The Council took up the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, previously laid over

The Council took up the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, previously laid over, providing for a conference of the Board of Public Works with the Board of County Commissioners with a view to taking immediate steps toward the building of a City-Hall and Court-House.

Ald. Hildreth moved to amend the report so as to instruct the Board of Public Works to report their action to the Council without unnecessary delay. The amendment was adopted, and the report was concurred in by a vote of 24 to 6, Alds. Coev, Sidwell, Pickering, Clark, Heath, and Moore voting in the negative.

ADDITION TO UNION PARK.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds reported recommending the purchase of Milford D. Buchanan and others of the ground lying between Union Park. The Committee state that the city will thus have an opportunity to turn in \$115,000 of the Gage defalcation toward the payment for the land, which various real estate dealers (O. Cronkhite, J. Servis Lee, J. A. Hamiin, and F. A. Riddle) have declared to be worth \$268,500. The report is accompanied by an order authorizing the purchase of the land for that sum. It was signed by Ald. Cannon, T. F. Bailey, and Jonas. Ald. Moore refused to sign it, and will probably present a minority report. The report was laid over for publication.

SALE OF UNOCCUPIED REAL ESTATE.

The same Committee reported recommending

for publication.

SALE OF UNOCCUPIED REAL ESTATE.

The same Committee reported recommending the acceptance of the proposal of D. J. Small to pay \$1,200 a foot for the old Long John enginehouse, on LaSalle street, and of James Cleary to pay \$50,000 for the ground between North Clark, North LaSalle streets, and North avenue. The secont was laid over for publication. report was laid over for publication.
The Council adjourned.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTHERN RAILBOAD COMPANY.

The motion for a Receiver and injunction in the case of Brown vs. The Chicago & Southern Railroad Company and others came up yesterday morning before Judge Moore. Considerable morning before Judge Moore. Considerable testimony had been taken by deposition in support of or against the motion, but it was not ready, and, after some talking, the motion for Receiver was postponed, and the injunction against the Southern Railroad Company dissolved, so as to allow it to take possession, but continued as to the Chicago, Danville Vincennes Railroad Company, so as to prevent it from running any rolling-stock on the portion of from running any rolling stock on the portion of the road already built. The injunction was also made so as to restrain the officers of the South-ern Road from disposing of any of the Com-

made so as to restrain the omcers of the Company's stock.

In the United States Circuit Court also a bill was filed yesterday against the Cheago & Southern Railroad Company by James, Henry, Thomas, and Marion Stinson, to restrain is from extending its track through certain land owned by them. Complainants state that they own a large number of lots fronting on Market Square, Market street, and Ashland avenue. They have heard that the Company intends laying a track along Market street, and taking 50 feet off the street or square. It is charged that this proceeding will greatly injure their property; that the Company has never obtained their permission, nor has any suit ever been commenced for ascertaining the damages for taking the land. Their lots are worth \$40 a front foot, and the damages occasioned by the laying of such track would amount to several thousand dollars. They therefore ask for an injunction to prevent the Company from taking any further steps until it shall have indemnified them.

COMMISSION TO SCALPERS.

The following document has been sent to the

indempified them.

COMMISSION TO SCALPERS.

The following document has been sent to the ticket-agents and scalpers throughout the country:

JOINT CIRCULAR. Drab Sin: By order of our General Managers, no commissions will be paid on tickets sold over our respective lines after Oct. 31, 1874. D. W. Hitchcock, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; J. Charlton, Chicago & Aiton; A. M. Smith, Onicago, Rock Island & Penific; O. K. Lood, St. Louis, Kansse Oity & Northern; A. V. H. Carpenter, Chicago, Milwankos & St. Pani; W. E. Stannet, Chicago & Mortwaten; A. C. Daves,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAHLWAY,
SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 3, 1874.

DEAR SIR: This Company had no representative
where the above circular originated, and my name appears thereon without authority. I will therefore continue to pay commissions on tickets sold over this line
in accordance with my special circular No. 5, of Oct.
1, 1874, until further notice from this office. Respectfully,
General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

THOMAS DORWIN.

General Passenger Agent.

It has often been asserted in these columns that this reform would last but little longer than the return-pass reform. Many efforts towards the abolition of this system have heretofore been made and agreements entered into, but always failed because some of the very men who signed them refused to abide by them, and violated them just as has been done in this instance. Several other General Passenger Agents are known to have already informed the scalpers that they would continue to pay commissions as that they would continue to pay commissions as heretofore, but requested them to make no noise about it.

A short time ago the St. Louis roads tried to induce the Chicago lines to cease selling excursion tickets over their respective lines, but failed. They have, therefore, decided to do it alone, as will be seen by the following circular:

General Passenger Agent, Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

C. K. Lond, Acting General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Kansas City & Nothern Railway.

The people of Chippews Falls, Wis., wanting a railroad outlet, and finding no outsider willing to give it to them on account of the Granger legislation, have shown genuine pluck in helping themselves to it. Some time in the latter part of August they formed a company to construct a road from Chippews Falls to a junction with the West Wisconsin at Eau Claire, a distance of 11 miles, and elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The work of grading was commenced immediately, and has been prosecuted with so much vigor that the entire distance is now nearly ready for the iron. The Secretary, Mr. Allen, has just returned from the East, where he purchased sufficient steel rail to lay the track. This will soon be delivered, and in about thirty days from the present time the line will be completed. This Il miles of road will cost—right of way, depots, and track in readiness for rolling-stock—\$150,000.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHOPS.

It is stated that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has resumed improvements west of the city on the Galena Division. The contract has been awarded to Messrs. For & Howard, who have already resumed work. The Company will undoubtedly push the improvements rapidly forward, and all building and repair work now carried on m Wisconsin and Iowa will be transferred to this city. This action has been necessitated by the adverse legislation in the above-mentioned States.

—The schr Magellan, of St. Catharines, in tow of the tug Mary, came in collision near Marine City with the steam-barge Mary Jarecki last Saturday. Her esthead, rail, and planksheer, and about fifteen stanchions are gone on the port side, and the side is stove in above low water mark; also planksheer split on starboard side. She is making considerable water, but it is thought can go through to her destination without docking. The Jarecki proceeded up the river, but, upon her arrival at Port Huron, it was deemed advisable to return to Detroit.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs,

and Colds. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonio, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. The Tonic protite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the ours of Liver Complaint, etc. These Pills are alterative, and of Liver Complaint, etc. These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more eff. cacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver. These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined section of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenek is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and arch-sta., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

LADIES' GOODS.

LADIES' GOODS.

WEST SIDE Dry Goods House, TO-DAY,

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Continued Sale of the BANKRUPT STOCK OF J. NEWMAN, of this city, the well-known Importer and Manufacturer of Ladies' Corsets and Fine Underdothing. A rare chance to get these goods at 30 to 40 cents on the dollar.

Grand Exposition of STYLISH, FASH-IONABLE MILLINERY; Feathers, Flowers, Untrimmed Hats, and other Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

Continued Sale of the GREAT JOB LOT of Wide Colored Gros Grain Ribbons, at 10, 15, and 25 cents per yard—a perfect slaugh-Also, Job Lot of Grus Grain, Double Satin, and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 40 to 50 cents, some of them reduced from \$1.25.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts. IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

FOREMAN & FRIEDLAENDER, Wholesale dealers in Fine Cloths, Cassimores, and Timenings, will sell for the next 30 days also at retail at Lowest Cash Prices.

CHICAGO PHOTOGRAPHIC AND COPYING CO. Office and Warehouse No. 185 Wabash-av., Chicago. Ill. Pictures of all kinds enlarged to any size in India lak, Victures of all kinds enlarged to any size in India lak, which is our specials, which is discrepanced to the property of the United States. Our expendence solicities.

Special Opening of Black Cloth and Bester Cloaks, ranging from \$5 upwards. Beaded Cloaks, \$10 upwards. Choicest Imported Berlin Cleaks, elegantly beaded, braided, and embroidered.

MONEY AND COMMERCE. FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6. The local monetary situation presents few features for comment, beyond what has been already said in the last few days. The demand for leans remains steady at a comfortable level. ommercial circles are borrowing amounts coniderable in the aggregate, and are offering some

rev good commercial paper for discount.

The absence of speculative demand either from the Board of Trade or real-estate operators eliess that the call for funds to which the bases have been responding is the symptom of a strong and healthy condition of Chicago ara le. Every branch contributes to it; there is ne especial development in any single direction to account for it. With some exceptions, the besides, in consequence, have a full line of discounts for the season.

The packers have borrowed some money for function use, but are not yes applicants for any large amount. v good commercial paper for discount.

that's of discount are 10 per cent to regular stoniers who borrow all the year round. Other od borrowers are secommodated at rates 2 or

8 per dent 1-88.

New York exchange is firm and scarce, at 50@

You premium for \$1,000 between banks. Attempts
to supply the deficiency from St. Louis, Cincinnati, who other points, have not been successful.

Shipments of currenny are accordingly making to New York, and will no doubt continue till the shipment of provisions restores "the balance of trade."

shipment of provisions restores "the balance of trade."

The clearings are \$4,000,000.

Isolated cases are reported in which country banks are seeking to loan some of their surplus funds in the market here. This is contrary to the usual current at this season, which flows from the city to the country.

New Mode of IDENTIFICATION.

The Alla California suggests that the difficulty encountered by strangers who present checks payable to order should be obviated by means of portraits. The payee to be required "to supply a couple of photographs of himself, on thin paper, to the drawer, who might fasten one to the draft and send the other to the drawee by mail. The photograph has not yet been introduced in banking business, as we believe itshould and will be. The time will come when no large run will be paid at the bank to a stranger without requiring him to deliver a good photograph and rum will be paid at the bank to a stranger without requiring him to deliver agood photograph of himself to the paying clerk, who can then and there compare it with the person before him, paste it on the back of the draft or check, mark it 'correct, and sign it. Such precaution would prevent many of the crimes now committed, and becoming more frequent and more serious every day." This might do well enough in the case of checks presented in person by the payee, but when they are transferred by indorsement to another the utility of the photograph does not appear. We doubt whether even so troublesome and expensive an expedient would long withstand the skill of modern rascality, which woullt seem learn to counterfeit even the person represented.

New York, Nov. 6.—Money, 2@21/2. Prime bercantile paper, 51/2@7, and 8@12 for single stoms receipts, \$358,000.

Customs receipts, \$358,000.

Sterling strong at 4844@484% for sixty days, and 188@4884 for sight.

Gold opened and closed at 110½. Borrowing Pates, 2 per cent to flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$811,000.

Clearings, \$20,000,000. ernments active and strong. Railroad and bonds in good demand.

nent of business, but later on became weak, un-er the lead of Pacific Mail, which was der the lead of Pacific Mail, which was depressed in consequence or the announcement that an opposition line was to commence operations next week. The decline ranged from it to 1 per cent, the latter in Pacific Mail. The other active stocks were Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohio, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and Wabssh. At and after First Board the market became active and strong, and a full recovery of Wabash. At and after First Board the market became active and strong, and a full recovery of the early decline took place. St. Faul preferred rose from 52½ to 53%, and Atlantic & Pacific rose from 18½ to 20. During the afternoon the market was very quiet, but at the close there was a falling off of ½@% on the realization of sales, the greatest decline being in Pacific Mail. Transactions aggregated 183,600 shares, of which 18,000 Pacific Mail. 5,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Unon Pacific, 10,000 Northwestern, 10,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Wabash, 16,000 Ohio & Missussippi, and 32,000 Wastern Union.

Vestern Union, The Eric Railway commences running on its

The Eric Railway commences running on its puer time-table Nov. 16.
Imports of dry goods for week, \$1,865,390.
Murray, Meade & Co., boot and shee jobbers, ruer Grand and Crosby streets, suspended in me-quence of loss in business growing out of

	ensurese Stowing one of
forced sales and general	
BOYERNMI	
	Coupons, 67
	Coupons, '68 117%
Coupons, '64	
Coupons, 65114%	10-408
Coupons, new116%	Currency 6s
BTATE	BONDS.
Missouris95 Tennessees, old71	Virginias, old.,35
	N. Carolinas, old 23
Tennessees, new71	N. Carolinas, new121/
Virginias, new35	
STO	
Canton 50	St. Paul 33%
Western Union Tel 79	St. Paul pfd 52%
Quicksilver 30	Wabash 30%
Adams Express 117	Wabash pfd 30
Wells, Fargo 78	Ft. Wayne 92%
American Express, 63%	Terre Haute 6
U. S. Express 64%	Terre Haute pfd 23
Pacific Mail 44%	Chicago & Alton 9914
New York Central102	Chicago & Alton pfd. 103
Erie 28%	Ohio & Mississippi 2914
Erie pfd 45	Cleve. Cin. & Col 66
Harlem	Chi., Bur. & Quincy . 102 4
Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore 81
Michigan Central 74	Indiana Central 9%
Pitisburg & Ft. Wayne 87%	Illinois Central 95%
North western 381/2	Union Pacific bonds. 89%
Northwestern pfd 53	Union Pacific stock 35 %
Rock Island 98	Central Pacific stock. 931
New Jersey Central 106 1/2	Del., Inck. & W109
-	•
REAL	ESTATE.
The state of the s	
PTL - 4-11	01 1 4
	nents were filed for rec-
ord Friday, Nov. 6:	
	OPERTY.
Prairie av, 141 ft s of Thirt	weather at a f of
a tanto at, 141 It s of Thirt	9-111 th Bt, C 1, 20X

Prairie av, 141 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x
124 ft, with improvements, dated Nov. 4. \$ 8,500
Indiana av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 30x124 ft,
dated Aug. 7
Shurtieff av, 195 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f,
24x125 ft, dated Nov. 5.
Ambrose st, n e and s e cors of Robey st, n f,
174x124 ft, and s f 125x124 ft, dated Nov. 6.
11,200
Senessee av, 249 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f,
24x125 ft, dated Oct. 26.
Orchard st, 220 ft n of Centro st, e f, 36x124 ft,
dated Oct. 17.
Blicage av, s c or of Manual af 5000

dated Sept. 7. 1,530
ROBERT LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES
OF COURT-HOUSE,
Wrightwood av. n. f. 38x181 ft in e ½ Block 17,
e ½ Sec. 29, 46, 14, dated Oct 31. 3,500
Lat 28, Block 11, e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Sept.

av. 192 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 24x

. COMMERCIAL.

ig were the receipts and shipe past twenty-four hours, and for July date one year ago:

1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. 4,613 8,415 9,903 9,168 69,800 125,980 86,056 84,765 22,805 115,400 52,662 100,348 29,300 67,41c 5,625 77,275 785 2,007 1,996 1,980

14,390 50,300 127,100 36,015 98,230 12,237 1,336 581 99,365 408 134,910 4,457 6,081 164 852 108,768 1,050,060 5,894,000 2,167,348 1,851,000 295,000 1,780,000 831,500 1,527,000 151,850 162,000 1,800 1,746 4,001 Poultry, lbs..... Poultry, coops.
Game, pkgs.
Eggs, pkgs
Cheese, bxs.
Dried fruits, fbs. 721

geous per bri, new at \$15,00, and isrd at 15c per lb, while cut meats were at about \$2\$ per lb premium over deliveries two or three weeks ahead. There was no considerable change in the quotations from other points, but Liverpool was firm at the advance of 6d per 112 lbs on lard earcted late yesterday. Live hogs come forward but slowly, and are in light supply at other packing points. Hence an advance in prices, though packers took hold sparingly to-day, the weather being warm. There were a good many speculative orders on the floor to buy, which made the market very active early; but most of those orders were filled by noon, and the interest fell off soon afterwards, giving an easier tone at the close, though the market could not be quoted weak. Mess pork was 20@25c per br! higher, and lard 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, under a desire to fill for the year, and to invest in the Feburary option. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$17.75@18.00; do seller November, nominal; do, seller the year, \$17.50@17.50; do, seller January and February, \$11.75% all.71% (all.79); prime mess, \$15.25@15.50; and extra prime, \$12.50. Lard, seller the month, \$11.871%; do seller the year, \$11.75% all.771% (all.80; do, seller February, \$11.75% (all.79); prime mess, \$15.25@15.50; and extra prime, \$11.90 (all.79); and \$11.750 (all.79); prime mess, \$11.75% (all.79); prime mess, \$11.75% (all.79); do, seller February, \$11.71% (all.80); do, seller February, \$11.920 (all.90); do seller february, \$11.75% (all.90); do seller february, \$11.75% (all.90); do, seller february, \$11.920 (all.90); do seller february, \$11.75% (all.90); do, seller february, \$11.75% (all.90); do,

| Choice to favorite winters | \$ 5.76 \(6.25 \) | Common to good do | 5.00 \(6.50 \) | 5.50 \(6.50 \) | 6.50 \(6.50 \) | Choice spring extras | \$ 5.76 \(6.50 \) | 6.25 \(6.50 \) | Fair shipping do. | \$ 2.24 \(4.50 \) | Fair shipping do. | \$ 2.24 \(4.50 \) | 9.09 | Superfines | \$ 5.00 \(6.75 \) | 9.09 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.09 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 8.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(7.50 \) | 9.00 | 9.75 \(Wheat was active, and generally strong at yesterday's range of prices. There seemed to be no particular reason for an upward novement outside of the see-saw motive which has governed the market for several days past, the ups and downs having been nearly as regular in their sequence as the ebb and flow of the tide. A rise to-day brings out orders to sell to-morrow, and the re

sulting deeline brings out other orders to buy, which in turn cause an advance on what is, more largely than usual, a scalping deal. To-day the receipts were rather small, only 168 car-loads being laspected into store, but Liverpool was tame publicly, and weak by private cable-grams. New York was quoted firmer, but some prominent operators here hinted their suspicions that that was artificial, and owing to the manipulations of a Chicago firm, one of the members of which is now at the East. There was only a moderate inquiry for shipment, but the sales of cash wheat were larger than ordinary, as one or two prominent shorts of this month filled in and sold for next month, or for January, chiefly for December, for which there was a good demand. Seller December opened at \$44,0, rose to \$53,0, closing at \$44,0, \$50. Seller January sold at \$55,0, closing at \$45,0, \$50. Seller January sold at \$55,0, \$25,0, closing at \$45,0, \$50. Seller January sold at \$55,0, \$25,0, closing at \$45,0, \$50. Seller January sold at \$55,0, and at \$13,0, 2, and rejected do at 76,0, \$0. S. do at \$13,0, 2, and rejected do at 76,0, \$0. Seller January sold at \$45,0, \$1,0, \$2, \$1,0, \$3,0,

The New York Bulletin shows the extent to which grain products have been held back at the West this year. The receipts at lake ports of wheat, corn, barley, and rye since Aug. 1, as

1874. #8,938,000 1873. #8,297,000 1872. 57,175,000 1871. 55,698,000 of remittance to the East to this extent, and as

There were a good many speculative orders on the floor to buy, which made the market very active earry; but most of those orders were chiled by noon, and the interest fell of soon afterwards, giving an easier tone at the close. The wear and the control of the c

reserve.

California hops raised this year have been sold, and either shipped to the East or passed into the hands of local consumers. The market opened at 20c, but soon rose to 30c, with some sales as high as 32½c. Probably the crop has averaged 25c. Those who have sold are congratulating themselves on the news from New York of a decliming tendency in the market. Brewers are still holding back for lower rates.

The leading grain markets were fairly active in the afternoon, and higher. Wheat sold at 85½c closing at 85½c for the month, and 86½@85½c, closing at 85½c, for December. Cash corn advanced ½c, closing a 74½c, and the year at 72½c. Oats closed at 430 seller the

month, and 47% seller the year. Mess pork and lard were a shade easier; sales were: 500 bris mess pork seller February at \$17.85; 250 bris do seller the year at \$17.20; 590 tes lard seller the year at \$11.75; 250 tes do seller February at \$11.92%.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.
ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.93.
BUTTER—No great activity was apparent in the demand for any grade of butter, though there were buyers for all choice and fancy lots that were offered for sale, and at fully the prices current on the opening days of the week. There is still a lack of activity,

sale, and at fully the prices current on the opening days of the week. There is still a lack of activity, and we may add a lack of irrmness in the poorer qualities, but no further material depreciation in values is now looked for. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@38c; medium good grades, 23@27c; inferior to common, 17@22c.

BAGGING—Trade shows no improvement, nor is the tenor of prices any more in sellers' favor than at the beginning of the week. Orders are generally for small amounts, and are promptly filled at the quotations following: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, 31%c; Monitons following: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, 31%c; ground following: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, 31%c; molitons following: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, 31%c; hold following: Amount following: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, 31%c; hold following: Stark, 34c; hold following: Stark, 34c

lina. \$63%c; Louislana, 767%c.
Sucars—Patent cut loaf, 11%612c; crushed and powdered, 11%611%c; crushed, 11%611%c; A, standard, 10%610%c; do No. 2, 10%610%c; B, 10%610%c; choice brown, 9%69%c; prime do, 9%69%c; fair do, 969%c; common do, 8%68%c; choice molasses sugar, 9%610c; fair do, 9% 69%c; choice molasses sugar, 9%610c; fair do, 9%69%c; common do, 8%69c; sulver drips, stra fine, 70675c; good sugar-house sirup, 60635c; extra do, 70675c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 85630c; do prime. 75685c; do common, 65670c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55660c; common molasses, 44648c.
Saleratus—Common to best, 7%69%c.
Spars—Allspice, 17618%c; cloves, 55658c; cassis, 33633c; pepper, 77629c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.4561.
Solera—Germen Mottled, 6%67c; Golden West, 4%65c; White Lily, 0%65%c; White Rose, 6%60%c; palm, 666%c; Savon imperial, 6%6%c; White Russian, 5%6bc; Champaign, 666%c; Trae Blue, 6%666c.
Starch—Silver gloss, 9%610c; common. 8610c;

6%c. STARCH—Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10c;

ogc.

Starch—Silver gloss, 9\(\text{9}\)(10c; common, 9\(\text{9}\)(10c; pure, 5\(\text{9}\)(68c.

HAY—The offerings were inadequate, and timothy was quoted higher all round, there being a comparatively good demand. Prafrie was also scarce, and in request for home consumption. We quote: Timothy, prime, \$16.50; No. 1, \$15.50\(\text{8}\)(100; No. 2\) do, \$14.00\(\text{6}\)(150; mixed, \$12.50\(\text{6}\)(13.00; choice upland prairie, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.50\(\text{6}\)(13.00; choice upland prairie, \$12.50; No. 1\(\text{do}\) of \$11.00\(\text{6}\)(11.50; No. 2\) or siough, \$8.50\(\text{6}\)(3.50; Doors New on Wadons—Timothy, \$13.00\(\text{gl}\)(15.00; prairie, \$9.00\(\text{gl}\)(100; oat straw, \$10.00;

HIDES—Were duit and drooping. Quotations: Green city butchers', 7\(\text{gc}\)(c); green cured, 1\(\text{gc}\)(s); even cair, 15\(\text{c}\); et y \(\text{gr}\) on straw, \$30.00;

Green city butchers', 7\(\text{gc}\)(c); green cured, 1\(\text{gh}\)(s); even cair, 15\(\text{c}\); et y \(\text{gr}\), \$2\(\text{g}\)(s); even cair, 15\(\text{c}\); et y \(\text{gr}\), \$3\(\text{gr}\); et y \(\text{gr}\), \$18\(\text{gr}\); straded, 10\(\text{pr}\); et y \(\text{gr}\), \$3\(\text{gr}\); scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10\(\text{pr}\); et of \$\text{gr}\); stated, 10\(\text{pr}\); et one of the market is improving and full former prices are insisted upon with even more firmmess than herefore. Advices from abroad are better, exporters show some little anxiety, and with our interior markets relatively higher than here, holders are unwilling to offer stock stock with any freedom. Brewers are a little slow still, but there appears to be an inclination among the trade to invest on appealstive account.

IRON AND STEEL—Bates are shaded for large lots; trade is moderate:

POTATOES—The receipts were larger, but prices were strong for stock suitable for winter use. Choice peachliows sold at 75c delivered, and in one instance Indiana brought 80c, Fair to good lots were quoted at 55g-70c; mixed at 50g-80c; early rose at 55g-70c, delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—Small retailers were looking about as usual on the last days of the week, but the market was very dull and weak. Game is very pienty, but the westher is unfavorable for holding either that or dressed stock, and much that is offered is already in doubtful condition. Turkeys, 8(310c; do dressed, 10g-12yc; choice springs and mixed, \$2.00g-3.00; small and fair springs, \$1.00g-12yc; choice springs and mixed, \$2.00g-3.00; small and fair springs, \$1.00g-12yc; choice springs and mixed, \$2.00g-3.00; small and fair springs, \$1.00g-12yc; choice springs and mixed, \$2.00g-3.00; small and fair springs, \$1.00g-12yc; choice springs and mixed, \$2.00g-3.00; small and fair springs, \$1.00g-12yc; choice springs and mixed, \$2.00g-12yc; choice springs and springs, \$1.00g-1.75; partridges, \$1.35g-2.75; mallard ducks, \$2.00g-1.75; partridges, \$1.35g-3.76; naslard ducks, \$1.00g-1.75; partridges, \$1.35g-3.76; partridges, \$1.35g-3.76;

do, \$2.00@2.25. WOOL—The masket is quiet and little better than | No. | No.

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	lots of 50 bris	per 100 ibs	Oured meats in
Boston	\$ 45	90	45	50
New York Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and	40	80	40	45
Baltimore			35	40
Albany		1.00	55	55
Washington, D. C	35	70	35	45
Pittsburg, Steubenville, Bel- laire, and Bridgeport, O Wilmington, Del. Wilmington, N. C.	25 33 57	1.04		30 45
Savannah, Ga	62	1.24		
Wheeling	30		30	35
Cieveland	20	40		25
Buffalo and Suspension Brid'e	25		25	30
Akron, O	30	60		35
Norfolk, Va Petersburg and Richmond	30 43 47	85 94		
Charleston	62	1.25		

THE LIVE-STOCK MA	RKETS.	
CHICAGO.		
FEIDAY	EVENING, I	Nov. 6.
The receipts since Saturday have	been as fo	: swelle
Cattle.	Hous.	Sheep.
Monday 2.477	21,252	387
Tuesday 1,788	23,299	1,270
Wednesday 2,868	22,324	709
Thursday 4,385	15,576	1,063
Friday 2,600	16,000	1,300
		-
Total	98,451	4,789
Same time last week 13,723	65,134	5,746
Week before last	81,437	6,244
Following are the shipments:		
Cattle,	Hoas.	Sheep.
Monday 841	7.172	
Tuesday 664	12,940	208
Wednesday 1,564	12,149	212
Thursday 1,383	12,237	681
The second secon	-	
Total 4,402	44,498	951

The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350
to 1,550 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to
1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed
steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

4.25@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

Sutchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter,
averaging 350 to 1,100 lbs.

2.25@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent
flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs.

2.25@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, buils, and scalawag steers.

1.75@2.00
Cattle—Texas, wintered North.

2.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves.

1.75@3.75 CATTLE BALES,

| Wins | No. | 1 to 2, 0 to 1 to 1 to 11, 11c; 12, 18, 16c; 13 and 14, 12/5c; 15 to 16, 16c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; feace wired. | Nalls | Wins | State | Sta

s3.75@4.69 for good to choice. The larger portion changed hands within a range of \$3.25@4.50 hands within a range of \$3.25@4.50 hands within a range of \$3.25@4.50 hands within a range of the week ending Nov. 5 were 4.182 head, against 9.435 head the week before. Supply very light, with a very decided change for the better, selling readily at %@%0 advance. Quality generally common. Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 hs, 64.26%c; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 hs, 5%@ 5%c; good, 1,100 to 1,200 hs, 4%@5c; common, all weights, 3@4c; slockers, 2%@4%c; bulls, 2@3%c. The sales tooted for the week only 2,280 head, and many buyers went home short-handed.

Hous-The receipts were 22,535 head, against 22,000 the week before. Supply liberal. Market slow. Good stock in fair demand; common dull. Extra Philadelphia, \$6,50@6.70; good to extra Yorkers, \$4,00@ 6.90; Baltimores and country lots, \$6,55@6.50; common, unsalable at \$3.00@4.50.

Shrips-The receipts were 10,300 head, against 20,000 the week before. Supply very light, including through consignments. The market has ruled active at an advance of \$6.50.0 Cultive generally common. At this writing everything is cleaned up, and the prospectia are favorable for the next week, with a moderate supply. Extra, 90 to 95 hs, \$4.90@4.75; good, 80 to 85 hs, \$3.50@4.50; fair, 73 to 80 hs, \$3.25@5.75; seniaway, per head, \$1.75@2.00.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Barwes—Receipts light, \$46 cars, being 155 short of last week. Market stronger and moderately active at an advance of \$6% on all grades. Best up \$6; medium and common \$6.90; including Texans. Attendance of buyers fair for the season, including a few New York de-lers. Existen men were the larges buyers. Quality fair average. Best steers, 7% e down to 5c; common Texas, 3%@5.5c.

men were the largest buyers.

Best steers, 74% down to 5c; common Texas, 3% 6
5%c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep unchanged. Limbs strong, but no higher. Becaips light, 43 cars, being 28 short of last week. Average quality fair. Demand moderate, Buyers are Elssern and local dealers. Sheep, 3%, 65%c; lambs, 567%c.

Hoos—Recepts large, mostly through consignments. Supply here inadequate to meet the packing demand. Market active and %3 kc higher. Sales at \$5.506 1.30 for common light to choice heavy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—BEEVES—Recepts, 810, making 4,000 for four days, against 8,970 same time last week. Quality common to fair. Good caule active and firmer. Common natives and thin Texans dual and weaker. Poor to prime native steers ranged from 8 to 12%c, with a few fancy bullocks at 13c. Ordinary to fair Texans ranged from 8% to 8%c.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Reseipts number 2,520, making 12,180 for four days, against 16,820 same time last week. Sheep duil at 465%c, with a few sales at 5%c 6c. Lambs scarce and firmer at 6% 68%c, with best at 8%c.

week. Sheep dull at 465%c, with a few sales at 5%c.
6c. Laimbs scarce and firmer at 6463%c, with best
at 5%c.
8vins—Receipts 5,000, making 21,710 for four days,
against 20,740 same time last week. None offered
alive. Dressed closed stendy at 84683%c.
BUFFALO. Do. 100.
BUFFALO. Nov. 6.—OATLE—Receipts, 578; total for
the week, 8,092; no sales to-day for want of stock.
All fresh arrivals through consignments.
SHEFF AND LAMRS—Receipts, 600; total for the week,
1,040. The market closed dull and heavy. Several
loads of Western sheep were held over; 20 anada lambs,
36.2566.75; Canada sheep, \$4.5065.00; Western sheep,
31.566425.
BUFFALO.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—CATLE—Receipts 385; little
doing; market closed quiet, prices ranging at 8636 for
continon; 3% 63c for medium to fair; 4465%c for
good to extra butchers'. Shipments 91.
Hoos—Receipts, 2,052 Market active and firm;
all sold; common, \$5.9065.00; medium to fair, \$6.10
68.25; good packing to extra butchers', \$5.3066.50;
shipments, 518.
SEEFF—Receipts, 2,687; in good demand and prices
steady at \$3,0064.50 for common to extra; shipments,

Experiments, 018.

Sazer—Receipts, 2,687; in good demand and prices tends at \$3,00@4,50 for common to extra; shipments,

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Lours, Nov. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,580; unchanged.

Cattle—Only low grades offering; receipts, 825; scallswage to good steers, \$1.50 to \$4.00. CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The fleet has not yet made its appearance, and the offerings to-day were very hight, and little was done in consequence. A cargo of piece stuff was soid at 19,50. Prices for other grades were nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: Common inch stuff, \$9.50-312.00; medium to choice boards, \$14.00-316.00; ahing.es, \$2.65-32.95.

AT THE YARDS.

The order demand was up to the average for the past few days, and prices were usually adhered to. Dry fencing and other common stuff were firm.

4007ATIONS.

| Gle.r siding, 1st and 2d together. 20.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623.00 | 623 C stock boards. 25.00 @23.00 @10.00 Common boards, outside for dry 11.00 @12.00 Joint, scantling, fencing, timber, 10 ft and under 11.00 @12.00 Joint and ecantling, 18 to 24 feet 12.00 @13.00 Pickets, square. 12.00 @13.00 Pickets, flat 11.00 @1.00 Gedar posts, splif. 11.00 @1.00 Gedar posts, round, f@8 inches 17.00 @3.00 Lath. 2.00 @1.25 No. 1 sawed shingles 1.50 @ 4.25 No. 1 sawed shingles 1.50 @ 3.25 Shingles on track (A) Lumberman gives the receipts of 1 timber for October at 126,688,000 ft ag unt 146,610,050 ft for September, and 135,291,000 ft for October, 1872.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—11 a, m.—Flour, 23e-24s 3d, Wheats—Winter, vs.92s 6d; spring, 7s 10d-3s 4d; white, 9s 3d-3le 3d; eu.b, 10s 4d-3le 9d. Corn, 36s 3d-3le 0d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 63s. The receipts of wheat for the last 3 days were 24,000 grs, of which 10,000 grs were American.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 36s 6d. Weather fair. Rest unchanged.

London, Nov. 6.—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in open market on three month's tills is 3g or per cent, 24 below the bank rate. Amount of builton withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day 289,000. Consols—Money, 93; account, 934; 65s. 1064; 67s, 1094; 10-40s, 1044; hew 3s, 1034; Now York Central, 95; Erie, 26 g/20g; preferred, 44.

Tallow, 48s. Sprins of petroleum, 114/612s. Calcutta inseed, 58s/85s 8d.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Redued petroleum, 234c.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 75/672d; Orleans, 8/634/d. Sales 12.-000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,000 bales American. Sales for the week, 78,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales American. Receipts for the week, 76,000 bales, including 36,000 bales American; actual export, 9,000 bales american. Receipts for the week, 76,000 bales, including 36,000 bales, including 36,000 bales, method in the series of the series of the seek, 76,000 bales, stock affort, 317,000 bales, including 144,000 bales American. Receipts for the week, 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the series of the seek 76,000 bales method in the se

New York Drv-Goods Market.

New York, Nov. 6.—The market for domestic goods was rather more active, but imported fabrics ruled quiet at depressed prices. Heavy brown cottons, cotton flamels, tickings, and corset jeans met with fair sales. Blesched cottons quiet. Bide-band prints selling freely, but fancy madder styles inactive. Dark fancy ginghams in good demand. Wool flannels in steady request. Woolens dull, Beaded trimmings very active.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Philadelphia Wool quiet and arm. Ohio,
Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 556

56; X. 64,550; medium, 56,6570; coarse, 50,625%c,
New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 456
51c; medium, 53,655; coarse combing washed, 506
60c; do unwashed, 42,645c; fine unwashed, 35,636
60c; et ras and medium washed, 40,642c; tub-washed, 556
60c; et ras and merino pulled, 43,647e; No. 1 and
super pulled, 46,648c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. Nov. 6.—COTTON—Easier; receipts, 2,245 bales; midding upland, 14%c: Orieans, 15c; futures closed easy; sales, 15,200 bales; November, 14 17-52614 9-16c; December, 14 21-37611 11-16c; January, 14 15-16c bid; February, 15-3645 9-32c; Mary, 16 3-326-15c; June, 16/6-16 13-36c, 37-32c; Mary, 16 3-326-15c; June, 16/6-16 13-39c.

FLOUR—In moderate demand; prices unchanged; receipts, 18,000 bris; closing quiet. Rye flour active and firmer at \$4,1065-25.

CORN-MIRAL—Steady; Western, \$4,25-4.75.

GRAIN—Whest firmer, and in fair demand; receipts, 202,000 bu; No. 1 spring, \$1,096-1.20; No. 2 do, oid, \$1,1061-15; No. 3 do, \$1,062-1.0; No. 2 Onthwestern, \$1,07; No. 2 Miraulee, \$1,086-62-1.0; ungraded lows and Minnesota spring, \$1,036-1.10; ungraded lows and Second Second

91@91 to affect. Oats stoody and in fair domand: mixed Western, 59@61 ke; white do, 69@62c. HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged. GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar dull and nominal, Molasses and rice unchanged.

B37c. CHEESE—Unchanged, WRISKY—Steady at 90c. WRISKY—Steady at 99c.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; held at \$1.00

PRICHETS—Unchanged; coal to Chicago, \$1.100

1.25.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet; superflux
\$4.00e34.25; Wisconsin and Minnesols evirs healty,
\$5.25e36.00; Indians and Onto extra family,
\$5.25e36.00; Indians and Onto
extra family,
\$5.25e36.00; Indians and Onto
extra family,
\$5.25e36.00; Indians and Onto
extra family,
\$5.25e36.00; Indians and Onto
extra family,
\$5.25e36.00; Indians and
Extra family,
\$5.25e36.00; In

Corn—Now, 85c; old, 88a. Barley firm; Chass \$1.43%.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Frour—Dull and unchanged, Ghain—Wheat—Western steady: No. 1 ambs Western, \$1.2861.26; No. 9. \$1.21; No. 8 \$1.17; No. 1 red Western, \$1.2861.26; No. 9. \$1.16; No. 3, \$1.16; No. 9. \$1.17; No. 1 red Western, \$1.2861.26; No. 9. \$1.16; No. 9. \$1.17; No. 1 red Western, \$1.20, No. 9. \$1.16; No. 9. \$1.17; No. 1 red Western, \$1.20, No. 9. \$1.16; No. 9. \$1.17; No. 1 red Western, 80c; white do, 86.99 so. Oats active; mixed Western, 80c; white do, 86.99 so. Oats active; mixed Western, 80c; white do, 86.99 so. Oats active; mixed Western, 80c; white do, 86.99 so. Oats active; mixed Western, 80c; white do, 80c; white do, 80c; white do, 80c; choice tab, 126.936; choice rolls, 226.23c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged, Correspondent of the standard water, carlois, 90c; choice rolls, 90c; choice rolls, 90c; choice rolls, 90c; choice standard, 90c; choice rolls, 190c; choice rolls

Heckips—Wheat, 3,150 bu; corn, 5,950 bu; cat, 1,800.

Toledo, O., Nov. 6.—Flour—Steady and is moderate demand.

Grain—Wheat active and advanced; No. 2 white Wabsan, 5,1,16,2,10; No. 3 do. 5,1,10; No. 1 white Michigan, 5,1,14%; extra do. 5,1,10; amber do, cash and November, 51,18%; December, 51,69%; Jamary, 51,10; No. 1 red, 51,11 4; No. 2 do, 51,10; No. 2 mp der Hilinots, 51,18; No. 2 do, 51,10. Corn see dy; mederate demand; high mixed, 75; new do 65%c; November, 60c; December, 65c; low mixed, 73%c; new do, 65%c; no grade, 70c; new do, 65%c.

George Serb—15.30,
Gloven Serb—15.30,
Reckipt's—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 19,000 bu; core,
42,000 cu; oats, 2,000 bu.
Satpakkyrs—Flour and wheat, none; core, 17,000
bu; oats, 4,000 bu.
MILWAUKE, Nov. 6.—Flour—Quiet and unchang-

Alliwaters, nov. 8. "Floor of the and uncon-ed, and "Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwankes, 95%c; No. 2, 88c; November, 88%c; Becember, 85c, Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 48%c. Corn opened higher; No. 2 in store, 81a. Bye quiet and un-changed; No. 1, 89%c. Barly excited and higher; No. 2, November, 31.30; cash, 31.31; y; No. 3, 31.01. Previsions—Entirely nominist, Mass pork firm, at \$17.00 for prime. Lard—13%c cash. Fastosirs—To Buffaio, 6c; to Oswego, 8c. ROSEPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; osts, 2,000 br; wheat 83,000 br; SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu.

Salpackts—Flour, 100 for; wheat, 18,000 bn. FITTSBURG.
PITTSBURG. Pa., Nov. 6.—Fit Inch.—Quiet: gray forge, \$23.00(295.90 f No. 1 foundry, \$77.000 800.
Grain—Whest quiet and unchanged. New carcorn firm, at 55(e)76; new shelled, 60@726; old shelled quiet at 80g-326.
PERBOLEUM—Crude firmer, at 72@736 at Parkers; refined, 10%c, Philadelphia delivery. refined, 10%c, Philadelphia delivery.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 6.—Corron—Quiet and

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 6.—COTTON—Quiet and mochanged at 14c.
Fibe Jas—Fair and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; red, \$1.0051.00. Corn fair and firm at 81050c. Oats fair and firm at 81050c.
Eye steady and in moderate demand at 94a. Baseley fair and fair in, No. 2, \$1.2061.23.
OILS—Liuseed oil steady; moderate demand at 90c. Eard oil fair and firm.
E003—Fair and advanced; 216223c.
BUTTAR—Steady and in moderate demand.
CHESS—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Lard firm and a shade higher; 124c.
But meats quiet and unchanged at 74/410/610/60 cr spot, 12c for November, and 11/6 ceiler the year.
Bulk meats quiet and unchanged at 74/410/610/60 Econ series at 848/4212/610/610/60.
WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand at 9/6.
FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but slow; No. 2 red fill.
FLOUR—Cutet. firmer, but slow; No. 2 red fill.
Str. LOTIS, Nov. 6.—Corros—Unchanged.
FLOUR—Cutet. firmer, but slow; No. 2 red fill.
Section of the property of the slow of the cash side cash side seller December. Corn lower; No. 2, 66(3.2); new, 186(30); old, cash, 68c. Oats firm, rut slow, at 52c cash side seller December. Corn lower; No. 2, 86(3.2); new, 186(30); old, cash, 68c. Oats firm, rut slow, at 52c cash side seller December. Burley firm and unchanged. By insettive; No. 2, 87(6):85.
WHISKY—Firm at 90c.
Provisions—Fork quiet; good demand for friuma; \$19.50 ccsa, \$18.00 seller 30 days. Bulkmests and

Phovisions—Pork quiet; good demand for future; \$19.50 cesh, \$18.00 seller 30 days. Bulkmests and bacon quiet; only jobbing trade; good demand for bacon quiet; only jobbing trade; good demand for future, but packers decline to name prices, and had above usyers views. Green hans, 9c, seller Decamber. Lard active; 12½c cash, 11½c seller the year and six months.

RECEIPTS—Whest, 11,000 bu; corh, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMANTE—Whest, 3,000 bu; corh, 19,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. Nov. 6.—Corron—Steady; good demand; midding, 14c; sales, 1,000 bales; shippments, 9,155 balls; receipts, 3,525 bales; stock, 25,300 bales. Receipt for the week, 13,000 bales; shippments, 12,575 bales; shippments, 10,500 bales;

receipts, 3,350 baies; shipments, 12,375 baies; 10,500 baies.

Ricous—Quiet at \$3.50@7.00.

Coan-Meal.—Higher; \$3.75.

Ghain—Corn scarce and firm.

Oats scarce at Hafen of the Meal of the Meal.

Hafen bould at \$17.50.

Frovisions—Sait meats scarce and firm; shoulded, 7%@8%c; sides nominal. Lard scarce at lay@13%a.

Louisville, Nov. 6.—Corror—Quiet at lea.

Frous-Quiet and unchanged.

Ghain—Unchanged.

Ghain—Unchanged.

Ghain—Unchanged.

Ghain—Shoulders, 8%c; clear rib, 12%c; clear, 18@13%c.

Whist x—976.

MEDICAL

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION. SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emplsion and Pancreating

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of God Liver Oil, and preventing names, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the published records of numerous medical man, estimate from which accompany each bettle. BAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W.

LEGAL.

NOTICE. The late David Balderston, of 49 Reported., Greancek, having by his trust, disposition and satisfement lab a legacy to Mrs. Mary Balderston or Mackensie, his trivial widow of William Mackensie, sometime blackmann in Glasgow, who left Sectland many years ago, and, many Balderston or Mackensie, it shows the said Mrs. Mary Balderston or Mackensie, it alive, or the children, notice is nereby given in a said man, her children, are required to claim the said beauth of the children are required to claim the said beauth of the said to establish their right therete within two years from the Shin day of Pebrusary, 1878, the date of the said to do say Mrs. Balderston's trustrees will proceed to pay over the said trust, disposition and settlement and codicilis themse.

Communications on the subject to Lie, Solicitor, JOHN MACDO Of LL, Solicitor, JOHN MACDO Of LL, Solicitor, Manner House, Greenet, Soyland.

RECEIVER'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, 1874. I will sell for cach, under and by virtue of the order of the Cook County Circuit Court, all the stock of stand Liquore, also the Store-Firsterse, at 8 and standard, and will receive sealed bids therefor a state, chicago, and will receive sealed bids therefor are place, and the sale will be made to the highest and place, and the sale will be made to the highest and any part of the above stock of goods and fatures invoice may be examined at 68 and 49 States. It proceeds desiring to purchase. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any sale libids, GRURGR A. HRAD, Received.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency,

In order
spirit which
spirit
spirit which
spirit
s

Outs steady and in fair demand: 590 51 kg; white do, 60,652c. —Unchanged. offee and sugar dull and nominal. e unchanged. Dull and nominal; refined, 11%o;

stern, 9c.
; strained, \$2.35.
Firm at 36c.
Western, 29@30c.
ork dul; Western mess, \$19.75. Beef
et at \$22.50. Tierce beef dull. Cut
iddles dull; long clear, 10%@310%c;
sember and January, 9% c bid.
r; prime steam, 13%@44c.
s steady; others heavy; Western, 19

BUFFALO.

6.—Guarn—Wheat dull; held at \$1.00 ankee; 97c for No. 2 Chicago. Cornsides 5 000 bu and 2 loba at \$20. Carnsides 5 000 bu and 2 loba at \$20. Carnsides 5 000 bu And 2 loba at \$20. Carnsides 5 000 bu No. 2 Western at \$1.25. changed; coal to Chicago, \$1.102

PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, consin and Minnesota extra family, san and Ohio extra family, san and sa

; Western fine, 16@16%c. Western, 27@28c. USWEGG. 6. Grank-Whest quiet; No. 1 \$1.15; extra white Michigan, \$1.30. old, 88a. Barley firm; Canada. BALTIMORE,

7. 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged,

— Western steady: No. 1 amber

22: No. 2, \$1.12; No. 3, \$1.17; No.

1.20; No. 2, \$1.16; No. 3, \$1.12; re
corn—Western, dull; mixed Western,

22c. Barrey dull at 90,05c.

ed. ure first imposes upon him who penetrates her dominion, and the glorious recompense with

LITERATURE.

il, Sporting, and Adventure.

hrm. Pork unchanged. Bacon-se; clear rib, 13c. Sugar-cured ard—Unchanged for Western. dull; choice tub, 23@30c; choice

nchanged, at 18@20 %c. and nominally at \$1.00@1.01. CLEVELAND. Nov. 6.—Grann—Wheat quiet and a steady. Oats unchanged. eady; standard write, carlots, 9%c; %c; small lots, 1@20 higher. at, 3,150 bu; corn, 5,950 bū; oats, TOLEDO.

active and advanced; No. 2 white 20; No. 3 do. \$1.14; No. 1 white; extra do. \$1.19; amber do, cash. 18%; December, \$1.09%; January, \$1.11 s; No. 2 do. \$1.05; No. 2 amis; No. 2 do. \$1.10. Corn steamand; high mixed, 76s; new do, 66c; December, 65c; low mixed, \$6c; new do, 72c; new do, 63%c, changed.

\$5.90, r. 1,000 bris; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 000 bu. pur and wheat, none; corn, 17,000 MILWAUREE.

ulet; No. 1 Milwankee, 95%c; No. 1, 85%e; December, 85c. Oats in higher; No. 2, 46%c. Corn opened in atore, 81c. Rye quiet and unsy/c. Barley excited and higher; 41.30; cash, 81.21%; No. 3, 31.01. direly nominal. Mess pork firm, at Lard—12%c cash. Suffaio, 5c; to O.wego, 8c. r., 5,000 bris; oats, 2,000 bu; whest

our, 700 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu, PITTSBURG. Nov. 6.—Ito Inon.—Quiet; gray U; No. 1 foundry, \$27,000,18,00, quiet and unchanged. New earcorn new shelled, 68,072c; old shelled ude firmer, at 72@73c at Parker's; CINCINNATI.
, Nov. 6.—Corron—Quiet and m

ad firm; red, \$1.03\(\) 1.08. Corn \(\) 43c. Oats fair and firm at \$3\(\) 53c. Oats fair and at \$3\(\) 50c. Oats fair and firm, advanced; 21\(\) 25c. And in moderate demand, and unchanged. The fair and a shade higher; 12\(\) 6 ovember, and 11\(\) c selier the year, and unchanged at 7\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6. Oats on earce at \$6\(\) 3\(\) 4\(\) 21\(\) 6\(\) 14\(\) 6. The color on Corn and unchanged at 7\(\) 6. Corron—Unchanged.

firmer, but slow; No. 3 red fall, \$1.05 cash, 1.08 (@1.09 seller Dower; No. 2, 66@68; new, 78@600; its firm, but slow, at 53c cash and Barley firm and unchanged. Rys

k quiet ; good demand for future;

jobbing trade; good demand for s decline to name prices, and hold s. Green hams, 9c, seller Decem-12%c cash, 11%c seller the year and

at, 11,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu,
leat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu,
MEMPHIS,
6.—Corron—Steady; good demand;
a, 1,600 baies; shipments, 2,165 baies;
s; stock, 25,300 baies. Receipts for
ales; shipments, 12,376 baies; sales,

t \$3.50@7.00. gher; \$5.75. aree and firm. Oats scarce at the 17.50.

t meats scarce and firm; shoulders, omitial. Lard scarce at 14%@15%c.

LOUISVILLE,

v. 6.—Corron—Quiet at 140.

d unchanged.

yed.

rid. Hulet at \$20.00. Bacon—Shoul-rid, 12%c; clear, 18@13%c. Sugar-12%c. Bulk—Shoulders, 7%@80; ard—Tierce, 13@13%c. MEDICAL-

WASTING, AND INDIGESTION RY & MOORE'S implyion and Pancreatine

remedies yet known for effecting the ser Oil, and preventing nausea, while supply the place of the oil when the rate it. Those facts are now attested cortis of numerous medical men, ex-company macrous medical men, ex-DRY & MOORE,

BOND-ST., LONDON, W.
ortles from 2s to 21s,
Chemists throughout the States and
upply SAVORY & MOORE'S calevictors, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

LEGAL. OTICE.

has of the Reformation, and husily, as as at the most momentous results, island in the establishment of a Pilgrim Colory and a Pilgrim Church in New lighted, we must consider the subject with the limited charity. We must not only lay aside discipline, but we must step out of the light the mineteenth continue and re-enter the VER'S SALE. given that on the 9th day of November, ash, under and by virtue of the order Circuit Court, all the stock of Wines as Store Fixtures, at 84 and 8 Stare fixtures, at 84 and 8 Stare fixtures, at 84 and 8 Stare fixtures, at 85 and 8 Stare fixtures, at 85 and 8 Stare fixtures, at 85 and 8 Stare fixtures, and 10 a

ONAL CURRENCY. Packages NAL CURRENCY EXCHANGE FOR National Currency,
INE OFFICE.

In order to have a clear understanding of the pirit which moved the Reformation of the six-

benth century, of the motives of the men who

med it triumphantly through, and of the ani-

Conisms, persecutions, and separations, that list out of the Reformation, and fively, as

the mineteenth century, and re-enter the found of three, and two, and one hundred years

three, and two, and one hundred years to, that we may realize how great was the intellectual darkness in which men groped after a path leading up to truth and to God. Not-minimizing the fanaticism, the bigotry, the illumity, that prevailed among all religious sects a three last contrains.

a these last centuries, which gave rise to pitiless makes, to opprassions, and to frequent martyrism, there is a sublimity in that devotion to the plant of the sublimity in the devotion to the sublimity in the sublimity is sublimited by the sublimity in the sublimited sublimited by the sublimited sublimited by the sublimited sublimited

private or professed religious beliefs. The brute instincts of selfishness, and aggression, and despotism, were in full force when the Reformation dawned, and were but beginning to learn subjection when the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. It is a slow process to teach the lion and the lamb in human form to lie down harmlessly together. It is only of late years that men opposed in doctrines, especially of theology, could live side by side without quarreling,—nay, without striving with all their might to see which should push the other to the wall, and compel him to flee or surrender. This is to be remembered when we would judge of the great religious conflicts that have from time to time agitated the world, and aroused the worst passions of mankind in defense or in prosecution of their highest and dearest principles.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon has, with the soundness, the fairness, and the ability, that we might ex-TREVOL. SPOTTING, and Adventure.

OTHICAN WILD-FOWL-SHOOTING. By JOSEPH
WILD-FOWL-SHOOTING. By JOSEPH
WILD-FOWL-SHOOTING. BY JOSEPH
WILD-FOWL-STORM TO THE
SAIRIE AND FOREST; A DESCRIPTION OF THE
SAIRIE AND FOREST; A DESCRIPTION OF THE
SAIR OF NORTH AMERICA. BY PARKER GITMORK
ONE THATPOR & Brothers. 1874.

WILD-FA JOSEPH AMERICA. BY MS. W. F. Butler, C. B.,
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MN NORTH AMERICA. BY MS. ACCESSED AND AMERICA.

The throw works above named are but a porThe throw works are throw works and throw works are th subjects of travel, sporting, and adventure. A sort of epidemic seems to have broken out—a strairy perhaps—between the two Anglo-American pations, as to which should be the most

ean nations, as to which should be the most sager in the pursuit of game, or the most suc-ressful in its capture. It is hard to eradicate that spirit of wagabondsiger in the pursuit of game, or the most sucsiger in the pursuit of game, or the most sucsiger in the pursuit of game, or the most sucsiger in the pursuit of the spirit of vagabondits hard to eradicate that spirit of the New-England churches. He begins the
narrative with a rapid, yet comprehensive,
sketch of the Christean Church in the carly
contained, and of the infunction of the Reformation, and, carefully tracing
its action and effects, clearly defines the ideas
which games, and the ability, that we might expect from him, related the history of the New-England churches. He begins the
narrative with a rapid, yet comprehensive,
sketch of the Christean Churches, and the related that the soundress, and the related that the soundress, and the related that forests, to float along cold mountainforests, to wade across trackless marshes,
streams, or wade across trackless marshes,
where game of whatever description dwells in a
where game of whatever description dwells in a
state of nature. An ever-existing force of unstate of nature. An ever-existing force of unstate of nature. An ever-existing force of unstate is present in the mental composition of most
rest is present in the mental composition of most
men, be they rich or poor, workers or idlers,
men, be they rich or poor, workers or idlers,
which bursting bounds as the impulse gathers
which bursting bounds as the impulse gathers
which were revealed to him in the Holy Scriptures. The distinction is well brought out in
the course of the history, and many readers will
learn from it, for the first time, that Puritan and
Pilgrim are not synonymous terms, and that in Pilgrim are not synonymous terms, and that in the idea of the latter, only, lay the germ of perwhich she then rewards him.

Of the work of Mr. Long we shall say but lit-

feet liberty.

Although we have had divers histories of the cominion, and the glorious recompense with which she then rewards him.

Of the work of Mr. Long we shall say but little. Confined to the shooting of wild-fowl, more par icularly of the Western States; to suggestions, hints, and information, concerning the discovery and capture of ducks; the apparatus used, and the management of dogs, boats, and decoys,—it presents few features that are original, and may be looked upon rather as a pleasant and readable manual for the duck-shooter than a work of travel or adventure.

Mr. Gilmore's book occupies a wider field, a greater range of country and of game, and, aside from the personal reminiscences, it contains, in the mair, careful descriptions of the game, fared and feathered, met with on the Continent of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the birth of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of the colonization of New England, and of the brith of Congressationalism. We have had divers histories of Plemant of New England, and of the brith of Congressationalism. We have had nothing whether had nothing whether had nothing whether had nothing whether h

missible, and massible was all decorpt.—It presents fow features that are original, sad may be looked upon rather as a pleasant and readable manual for the duck-accest than a work of travel or adventure.

M. Gilhore's book occupies a wider field, a greater mag of country and of game, and, asite the main careful descriptions of the game, and safety the state of the present of the same in the state of the same of korth America. It is because the mark of a feel, and vigorous, and untirrug in devotion manualed in his process, and the momenclature of an adventure. A so called.—and the nomenclature of an adventure of korth America, a neadow is administed to the same of the sa

filmois is scattered through a great many volumes of statutes, a large number of which cannot now be procured. This work, when completed, the second and last volume will, we are informed, follow the first without delay,—will do away with the necessity of consulting the sevence of an occasional contents away with the necessity of consulting the sevence of the second and last volume will, we are informed, follow the first without delay,—will do away with the necessity of consulting the sevence of the second and last volume will, we are informed, follow the first without delay,—will do away with the necessity of consulting the sevence of the second and last volume will, we are informed, follow the first without delay,—will do away with the necessity of consulting the sevence of the second and last volume will, we are informed, follow the first without delay,—will do away with the necessity of consulting the sevence of the second and last volume to the second and last volume will, we are informed, follow the first without delay,—will do away with the necessity of consulting the second and last volume to any importance bearing on real-estate titles in this State, whether passed in Territorial times or since, will be found here. The acts of the session of 1873-4 will be given in the appendix in the second volume. The book contains, besides, very full notes from all the decisions of the Supreme Court in which statutes relating to real estate have been construed. To lawyers with anything of a real-estate practice, and to conveyancers, this book will be a great saver of time and labor. Messrs. Adams.

Melhard (page 259), in Mr. Gilmore's book.
For Maj. Battler's book we profess an unbounded adhusiasm. In spite of an occasional irritating remark about boundary-thines (54:49 or fight), we commend his chapters as filled with a genuine lore of wild life, as true to Nature, shorehold in time rather highly-colored, and as aboring a nerre and courage which seem to us rither the peregogative of Archic explorers or Hudson-lay Company's employes than of a self-custured triveler, voluntarily penetrating the nideness of the Wild North-Land. A few years ago, the Red River of the North was a mythical land. An advancing civilization has pushed ouward still the Sasketchewan, the Athabacc, and the Peace Rivers, stand for the outposts. New Governments and States have been founded, tage lines have been supplanted by railways, and still the grand empire of Eritish Korth Americs stands, another "Colossus of the North," availing settlement and the vitalizing force of immigration. The regime of the Budson's Bay Company still lingers, but the advancing because of trackless forest across the Continent. It would be but partility to descend to the appare of grane, and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane, and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane, and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane, and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane, and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane and the petity details of every-try-life, in a book of the stamp of Maj. Butler's. Office grane and the petity deta fied contents. A considerable number of its pures are filled with the little witticisms which travel through the newspapers; but a good joke, like a good soun, is not worn out with the first hearing. We notice, too, that American humorists have a large place in the work. Dr. Holmes, Brot Harte, J. G. Saxe, Arlemus Ward, Mark Twain, and Josh Billings furnish a good proportion, and some of the best quality, of the selections in prose and poetry. America compares very favorably indeed with England in this "World of Wit and Humor." Among the English writers who contribute to the collection Religion.

THE GENESIS OF THE NEW-RNGLAND CHURCHB. By LEONARD Bacon. With Illustrations. 12
10. THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-RNGLAND CHURCHB. By LEONARD Bacon. With Illustrations. 12
10. The County of the County of the Collection are George Augustus Sais, Walter Thornbury, Samuel Lover, Douglas Jerrold, Charles Lever.
10. The Co. Burnaud, etc., etc. Full-page ullustrations, initials, and vignettes, embelish the

Bayard Taylor's Ristory of Germany.

A SCHOOL-HISTORY OF GERMANY: FROM THE BALLIEST PERIOD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE IN 1871. BY BATABO TAXLOG: 12mo., pp. 608. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Taylor has condensed this work from the recent histories of Dittmar, Von Rochan, and Dr. David Muller. The narrative is entirely new, and is compressed into less than half the space occupied by either of the German authors from which its materials are drawn. It is fresh and animated in style, and gives a clear and conanimated in style, and gives a clear and connected outline of the great and influential
evants that have transgired in the life of
the German race, from its earliest migration into
Europe to its consolidation into the Germanic
Empire in 1871. The book is provided with
questions at the foot of each page, with an
abundance of maps and illustrations, and with a
full chromological table. The well-known qualifications of Mr. Taylor for the production of a
manual of German history, adapted in all
respects to the needs of the pupil, will commend his work to teachers and Boards of Education.

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Tragic Steries.

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In of short stories of the highest order of excellence is scattered through English and American letter and wrongs for constitute, and bravery, and have never been surpassed.

The editor of the "Little Classics" is accomplishing this work with taste and discretion to the fact that the 20 vel exist.

The editor of the "Little Classics" is accomplishing this work with taste and discretion. The present number embraces tales with a seaf thread running through them, and generally a fatal termination. Among them we find

"The Murders in the Rue Morgue," by Poe; "The Lauson Tragedy," by J. W. De Forest; "The Kathayan Siave," by Emily C. Judson; and "The Vision of Sudden Death," by Thomas De Quincey.

MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS: OR, PERSONAL EXPERISENCES WITH INDIANS, By Gen. G. A. CUSTER, U. S. A. SVO., pp., 256. New York: Sheldon & Co. GENTIANELLA: A NOVEL. By MIR, RANDOLPE, 12 mo., pp. 504. Philadelphia: Porter & Coules. WOMAN'S WAR ON WHISKY: ITS HEFORY, THEORY, AND PROSPECTS. BY J. H. BRADLE, 12mo., pp., 118. Clucimiant: Whistock, Buidwin & Co. ARCHIVES OF DERMATOLOGY: A QUARTERLY JOUENAL OF SKIN AND VENERAL DISEASES. Edited by L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A. M., M. D. New York: G. P. PRINSM'S SOUR.
THE LEADER: A COLLECTION OF SACRED AND SECULAE MUSIC. By H. R. PALMER. ASSISTED by L. O. EMPESSON, BOSSON: Oliver Disson & Co. JULINAL OF SCIAL SCIENCE: CONTAINING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Rooks Received.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Number VI.—July, 1874. New York: American TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. NUMBER VI., 1874. New York: American Social Science Association.

SILVER CAROLS: For DAY SCHOOLS. By LESLIE & Ogden, Toledo, O: W. W. WHILLEY.

THE IDENTITY OF PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN SPIRITUALISM. By EUGENE CONNEL, M. D. In two volumes. Vol. I., 2004. pp. 525. New York: G. W. Capicion & Co. UNDER THE LIMES. By the Author of "Christian North." Paper, New York: Macmillan & Co.

ALL THE FIRENCH VERBS AT A GLANCE: WITH PRACTICAL ELUCIDATIONS OF ALL THE FRENCH SOUNDS, AND COMPREHENSIVE TABLE OF PROMOUNS, M. ELINESE LAMBERT and ALPRED SARBOU. 10.00., pp. 59. New York: Albert Mason.

SACRED DRAMAS, By the Rev. James Baxen. 1200., pp. 174. Boston: Lee & Shepard, LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT: A NOVEL. By Capilland, P. P. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co.

THE LAVELIES; AND OTHER SHORT STORIES. By SARAH WINTER KELLOGO, Paper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A MODERN CRESSIDA. By FRANCES ASSETTON. And ON THE CHURCH-STEPS. By SARAR C. LALLOWELL. Paper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PATHOLOGY AND

HALLOWELL, Paper, Philadelphia; J. E. Lappacout & Co. OBSERVATIONS ON THE PATHOLOGY AND THEATMENT OF CHOLERA; THE RESULT OVER THEATMENT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, By JOEN MUERAY, M. D., Inspector of Hospitals, Late of Bengal, Pluno, pp. 58, New York; G. P. Putnam's Soos, THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CIRCULATION IN PLANTS, IN THE LOWER ANIMALS, AND IN MEN. By J. Bell. Pettickey, M. D., F. R. S., Ex., Etc. Svo., pp. 329, London: Macmillan & Co.

E.c., Etc. 8vo., pp. 329. London: Marmilian & Co.
The George: A Study in the Science of Sochert, Practically Illustrated by Events in
Cubrent Histors. By Geacorus Americants.
12mo., pp. 245. New York.
History of The Reign of Philip The Second, King of Spain. By William H. Prinscott. New Bid Revised Edition, with the Author's
Latest Corrections and Additions. Edited by John
Foster Riek. In Theory Volumes. Vol. II. 12mo.,
pp. 367. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
POPULAR RESORTS, AND HOW TO REACH
THEM. Commission a Brief Discorletion of
the Principal Schming A Brief Discorletion of
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the Principal Schming A Brief Discorletion of
the Principal Schming-Retreats in the United
States, and the Routes of Travel Lambing to
Them. By John B Bachelder.

Ten Old Maids: And Pive of Them Were
WISE, And Five of Them Were Fooluse.
Novel. By Julia P. Smeri. Indo., pp. 468.
New York: O. W. Carleton & Co.
Past Frends. Ry J. T. Trowberidge, Author of
"Jack Haymard and Ris Fortunes," etc. With Hisstrations. Thino., pp. 222. Ecotion: James & Osgood
& Co.
Celleberties of The Past And Present:

THE MAID OF ORLEANS: AN HISTORICAL TRACEROY.

THE MAID OF CHLEANS: AN HISTORICAL TRACKOY, By GEORGE R. CALVEET, 12MO, pp. 134. New York: G. P. Puthani's Sorse, B. CHARLES, P. P. CHARLES, SOURDALOUE AND LOUIS XIV.; OR, THE PRINCESE AND LOUIS XIV.; OR, THE MIDDLE AGE, INTERCLOPE OF THE MIDDLE AGE, ENGLISH SEA-KINGS; OR, THE MIDDLE AGE, ED-TOR SEA-KINGS; OR, THE MIDDLE AGE, THE MINISTERIOUS ISLAND, PAIR FIRST: SUP-WENCKED IN THE AIR. TRANSITED FROM THE ATER. TRANSITED OF THE PRINCES OF THE MINISTERIOUS ISLAND, PAIR FIRST: SUP-WENCKED IN THE AIR. TRANSITED OF THE PRINCES OF THE MINISTERIOUS ISLAND. L. Shepard & Co.
RODDY'S ROMANCE. HELLE KENDRICK JOHNSON.

RODDY'S ROMANCE RELEA KENDRICK JORSSON, 18800, pp. 259. New York: G. P. PURISDY SORS, IDIOMATIC KEY TO THE FRENCH LANGUAGE: ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPOUS AND PRACTICAL COKYCESATIONAL ELANGUES OF ALL THE LEADING FOIMS, BY ETLENEL LANGUES OF ALL THE LEADING FOIMS, BY ETLENEL LANGUEST AND ALSEAD SAEDOU. 1200., pp. 185. New York: Albert MAROD. THE MOTHER'S HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK; FOR THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT AND TRAINING OF WOMER AND CHILDREN, AND THE TRAINING OF THEIR DIVISIASS WITH HYGIENIC AGENCIES, E. T. Wall, M. D., Auchor of "Hydropathic Encyclogica" 12700., pp. 186. New York: S. R. Weils. PUPIES, By Dr. Eart Offic. Revised for American achools by Edward S. Jonnes, M. A., Professor of Nodern Languages in Washington and Lee University. 18mo., pp. 96. New York: Henry Holt

EBON AND GOLD: A NOVEL. By C. L. M. 12mo., EBON AND GOLD: A NOVEL. By C. L. M., 12mc., pp. 335. New York: G. W. Carlston & Co.
THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENOLAND. By LOTH CAMPAILL, Author of "The
Lives of the Lord-Chancellors of England," Octave, pp. 352. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
THE SONG-MONARCH: A COLLECTION OF SECULUE AND SACRED MUSIC, CONSISTING OF MUSICAL NOTATION AND EXERCISES, GLEES, DURTS, QUARTERS, ANTHENS, &C. By H. R. PALMER, Assisted by L. O. EMERSON. Boston: O. Ditson & Co.

Periodicals Received.

Boston.)

Peterson's Journal of Poble Literature for December (H. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia).

Current numbers of Littel's Living Age (Littell & Gay, Boston) and Appleton's Journal (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

Literary Rems.

Literary Reems.

Farjeon is to write a Christmas story about "The King of No-land."

—Mr. C. J. Hemans, son of Mrs. Hemans, the postess, will soon issue a book on "Historic and Monumental Rome."

—Canon Ashwell has, at the request of the late Rishop Wilberforce's family, undertal en to write the late Bishop's life.

—Roberts Brothers propose a literary of riceity in "Eleven Children's Stories by Eleves. Harvard Sophomorce."

—Dr. Doyle's analysis of Irish nomenclature will shortly be completed by the publication of his second volume of "Irish Names and Places."

—Trof. Masson has written a book or "Tho Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goothe's."

—Brote Harte's new volume of poems, to be ready soon at Orgood's, will include several pieces which will therein see the light for the first time.

—The French Academy offers a prize of \$590 for the best work on metaphysics as a satence, and one of \$600 for the best work on the stoic philosophy.

—Dr. Holland will begin a serial novel in Scribars's for January, cutitled "The Story of Seven-caks." Whether the battle of that name has anything to do with the ttite is unfold.

—A book giving a birdseye-view of "Modorn

Scribner's for January, entitled "The Story of Seven-cake." Whether the battle of that name has anything to do with the title is untold.

A book giving a birdseye-view of "Modern African Explorations," by condensing such books as Grant's, Baker's, Stanley's, Livit igstone's, etc., is planned by Henry Holt & Co.

—Mr. E. Tylor is engaged upon a manual of anthropology, which will be copiously filturitated with engravings taken from actual persons belonging to each division of mankind.

—Sir Arthur Helpe' new book, which Roberts is Rrothers will republish, is a volume in the same voin as "Friends in Council." It will coast at of something like a dozen chapters, dealing with important questions of the day.

—A paragraph is going the round of the papers stating that Mr. Thomas Carlyle has found evidence that his anextors settled in Chymberland about the time of Wilham Butus, and that he is now busily engaged in collecting materials for an elaborate pedigres of his family.

—In a pleasant work on English sures mee Mr. Lordan proves them to be the nost agily, of acrobats. Betty, Moll, Pegg. Sall, were ovice of the opposite gender; and Hussey, Reavic, Scamp, Paramour, and Harlot, were formerly names of the grattest respectability.

—The French National Library is now said to include 2,377.571 volumes. The administration has just finished publishing punited catalogues of 441,836 works relating to the history of France.

—The "Revelations of Maria Monk," which

of 42,650 works retaining to 'he instery of France.

—The "Revelations of Maria Monk," which some thirty years ago convulred the literary and religious world, are now follo and by the "Reve-lations of Maria Monk's Daughter," by Mrs. St. John Eckel.

—It is no longer considered necessary, says an English reviewer, that there should be any connection between a novel and its title. They are things apart from each other. When the novel is written a name is bestowed upon it, not in order to indicate its contents, but to call attention to fact that the novel exist.

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE BLACK DEATYL For several centuries after that benighted period in the world's history, denominated the Dark Ages, had begun slowly to recede in the distance, the physical habits of men through all Christendom remained shockingly dirty and slovenly, and pestilence, feeding on the loath-some filth and corruption reeking in all inhabited places, stalked to and fro over the earth, counting its slain, in every populous district, by the thousand. Early in the fourteenth century, the Black Feath issued from its cradle in the Far East swept over China, and, after transforming that country into one great charnel-house swooped down upon Europe, and there repeated its nwiul work of devastation. In China its victims were estimated at 13,000,000, and, in the rest of the East, at 24,000,000. In Europe, where their numbers could be reck oned with considerable exactness, they were set down at 25,000,000. In London alone the deaths an sounted to 100,000. Germany lost 1,244,484 sculs, and Italy one-half of its population. Africa was not exempt from the cruel spoliation, n or any other spot of land or sea which held the theasure of human life. Ships were robbed of theasure of human life. Ships were robbed of their crews, and drifted helplessly from shore to shore, carrying contagion wherever they touched. No place was so remote or so hidden but, where men had taken refuge there, the scourge found them out and hurried them to a terrible death. In Norway, during the four awful years between 1347 and 1351, the copulation was reduced from, 2,000,000 to 300,000. Even Iceland, Greenland and the newly-discovered point in America called Violand, was visited by the curse, which finally entiruly cut them cff from communication with other portions of the globe.

was, however, the tales which are told of its malignity, on these latter occasions, can scarcely the comprehended. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, the plague broke out in Bordeaux, then the residence of Montagne, and abread thence over the whole of Guienne and Peogosa, destroying active villages, and leaving in the region, according to Montagne, not one in a hundred of the pupulation. The grapes remained ungathered, the corn unreasped, and the people as stall waising for death, none caring for anything but to get sepalture; me b, while still in health, dug their own graves,—even got into them living, to escape the wild beas is. Montaigne himself saw one of his own work then, with the less thosements left in him of hands and feet, dragging the earth over himself." The population of Bordeans was reduced, during this awful season, from 40,000 to 18,000. Montaigne himself left his chatean, with his family, and traveled from place to when to keep

ramily, and traveled from place to which to keep out of the way of the dire destroyer.

The last visit of the piagne to England was in 1663-65, when it ravaged the entire inland. In 1665, there were \$500 deaths in Le andon in the month of June, 4.129 in July, 20,047 in August, 26,250 in September, 14,373 in Oct ther, 3,449 in November, and less than 1,000 in December. In all, the deaths were reserved 70,000 during this single summer and fail. In 1720 the different approach the deaths were nearly 70,000 during this single summer and fail. In 1720 the disease appeared for the less time in France, and destroyed nearly one-half the population of Marse illes. Seventy years later it prevailed in Russ is and Poland but, since that period, the see ies of its havon have been confined to Egypt, Syria, Austolia, Greece, and Turkey, the borders of Russia, and the Island of Malta. It is undoubtedly owing to their inversely deather. the Island of Flatz. It is in doubtedly owing to their improve d habits of living that enlightened nations have succeeded in banishing the plague from their dominious. Free abiltions, cleanliness of person and abode, and an increasing conformance to the laws of sanity, are recognized the cities of Flatzer and America, in cities of Flatzer and America. dering the civies of Europe and America, in the nineteenth ce stury, more and more secure from the destructive presence of contagious and malignant duseases.

ICELA! /D. In his recent travels in Iceland, Bayard Tay lor was a companied by a young guide named
Geir, a poor, fatheriess boy of 17. The lad was
Ofair suroral skies! O morning-dew upon the grass! American Naturalist for November (Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.).

Chicago Journal of Nervous and Mented Disease—October (edited by Drs. J. S. Jewell left its ice-bound shares; yet, with the strange passion of his countrymen, he had pored over the hiterature of his own and of other lands, and Soon to sail out over the measureless seas, On the Soul's voyage. and German. " 7 he boy Geir," writes Mr. Taylor, " rode beside me, eager to learn something more of a world he had never seen. When puzzled to understan I some English word, or at a toes to find the one he wanied, he would generally ask: 'What is it in Latin?' Presently he surprised me by the question, 'What do you why, this is not the church at all—the church is living, think of Byrov. as a poet?' 'He is one of the

'The Robbers,' which latter seemed to have made a great impression upon his mind; but he was most desirons to hear something of the works with which he was still unnequainted. I have heard that Goeth's "Faust" is very difficult to indure and, he said: 'so I have not yet tried to read it, but I hope to be able in a year or tried to read it, but I hope to be sale in a year or two racre. Shakha-spey-are, —so he pronounced the name once, but, as soon as I corrected him, always properly afterwards,—'Shakspearo is also difficult, but I have read "King Lear," and mean to read all the other plays. Is "Fanst" snything like Shakspeare? And so the young mean to read all the other plays. Is "Fauet" saything like Shakaspeare? And so the young boy pratched on, modestly, yet exposally, pressing inquiries of the intelligent and sympathotic stranger, which would add to his procous stock of knowledge. Where, but in this remote and barren island, could our chance upon a humble guide of youthful years, whose conversation would persistently turn upon Goethe, and Byron, and Shakapeare, now in English, now in German, and again in Latin? More novel than Mount Heela or the Gaysers is the strange spectacle which meets the traveler here, of a little body of isolated and improverished people, capable of theorising with him, in various tongues, the genins and the achievements of the greatest men of all time."

the genius and the achievements of the greatest men of all time."

In the basin of the Geysers, where a number of the subabitants had collected, drawn by the presence of their King and his gay resinue, Mr. Taylor approached a group of common farmers, with rude dress and dult faces. At first they were embarrassed and constrained in their speech; but, when he asked, "Do you know Saemund's Edde?" there was an instant change in their manner, and all basitation and awkwardness vanished. "The Njal and Volsunga Sagas, Snorre Sturleson, with a score of obscurer Sagas of which I had never heard, were eagerly mentioned and discussed. heard, were eagerly mentioned and discussed. It was remarkable to see their full knowledge of Icelandie hterature, and their vital interest in it. "Do you know who first discovered America?"

I asked.

"Yes, yes!" they all cried in a body; 'it was Lief, the son of Erik the Red."

"When was it?"

"About the year of 1000. And there was Thorinn Karlsefore, who went afterward, and Thorwald. They called the country Vinland."

"We know it," said I. I km a Vinlander."

They silently stretched out their hands and shook mine. An instinct of the true nature of the people arose in me.

To meet them

on the island h ad its bath-room, with other conveniences for comfort and cleanliness; but, in the present state of decay in which the fortunes of the land has we fallen, the bath is an unknown luxury, and bers, as elsewhere, squalor is the inseparable corresponding to the houses, and the lack of wholesome habits of necession great mortality among children of the sense of sanitary precautions, the island is of the naveged by epidemic diseases, which decimits the number of its inhabitants. The population of the island was, in presperous times, 100,003. It was at one period reduced by famine and disease to 38,142, but it is now estimated at about 170,000.

POISROBERT.

POISBOBERT.

It was to Fn meois le Metel de Boisrobert, the refised wit, the olever mimic, the finished actor, the commonphice post, and the reckless profil-gate, who was attached to the Court of Richelien in the characte or of buffoon, that the origin of the French Ace demy must be referred. A little company of prigs and pedants, who called themselves poets, were in the habit of meeting every week at the house of Coprart, a friend of Boisrobert. There was Godeau, a little, ngly-visaged, but p ure-souled man, who wrote many infector books. and made an examplary Bishop; inferior books, and made an examplary Bishop; there was Gorabant, a prolific author of once popular versos, who had the mortification to live so long—nearly a century—as to see himself and them utterly forgotten; there was Giry, an admirable lawyer and a polished writer, with the credit of penning the purest French of any person living there was Habert, the soldier-poet, who composed a single poem and fought in many siegea,—being at last killed in one, before Emmerdick, in Hainstult; there was Cerisy, the younger brother of Habert, also a warrior with literary procliviti as; and Malleville, whose soie business in life we as the manufacture of sonnets, which

and the newly-discovered point in America called Violand, was visited by the surse, which finally entiruly cut them off from communication with other portions of the globe.

No wonder men's hearts were frozen with fear, and they fied from each other in horror when the plague-spot was seen to redden on their faces. Husbands deserted their wives; mothers foresoch their babes; every tie of homanity was broken and diaregarded. The valide, sickening, and dying wretch, who, in by with, could boast of wealth, and friends, and all the joys that both can fetch, was left to gasp his agouized breath in utter solitude and negatives. Vorse chan the mark of Cam was on the brow of the plague-stricken as soon as the touch of the Black Death had left its imprint on his flesh, he was a thing accurated and shunded that the Destroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the valid to bestroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the valid to bestroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the valid to bestroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the valid to bestroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the valid to bestroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the valid to be stroying Angel, with one foot on the land and the place of the state of the valid the solitude and and the place of his wash and the place of the state. The the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth was however, the tales which are told of its mailingty, ou these latter occasions, can searcely by comprehended. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, the piguine breke out in Bordeaux, then the residuace of Montaigne, and a stroyle of the place of the place of the state of the place of

pensoners upon his clemency, "ex enfants de la pitte de Boisrobert's (children of Boisrobert's pity).

Speaking of Boisrobert recalls a comical incident related of him while, at an early period of his life, he was at Rouen, very much out of his sphere as the priestly incumbent of a canonry. One of his favorite amusaments was getting up the strictly, which at that time were fashionable in the form of Mysteries. He had just made up the cast for a play of his own dramatizing, "The Death of Abel," when one of his parishioners, a lady of influence, beyged that her son might take a part, —offering, if he were permitted to do so, to pay the expenses of the representation. The opportunity of getting the bills for one of these rather costly entertaioments so easily footed, was not to be thrown away, and Boisrobert tasked his wife to make use of it. No resource was possible but to invent a new character; so Boisrobert dressed the boy in red velvet, called him the Bhood of Abel, and had him rolled up and down the stage, bawling, "Vengeance!" Mother and son were enchanted, and the clever priest had the satisfaction of witnessing his play with no distressing worries concerning the cost of the spectagle. witnessing his play with no distressing worries concerning the cost of the spectacle.

AN OLD MAN'S THOUGHT OF SCHOOL

[The following poem was recited personally by the author, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the inauguration of the fine new Cooper Public School, Camden, N. J. .] An old man's thought of school:
An old man, gathering youthful memories and bloom that youth itself cannot.

And these I see these sparkling eyes,

Building, equipping, like a fleet of ships Only a lot of boys and girls?

Only the tiresome spelling, writing, ciphering classes? Only a public school?

very first in modern English literature, I answered. 'Is not the Song of the Spirits, in Manfred, considered very fine?' Geir asked again. 'I file it very nuce.'

"Happering to mention German, the boybegan to talk the language, with about as much fluency as English. He had read Schiller's ballads and 'The Xiobbers,' which latter seemed to have DROWNED.

[The London World offers every month a prine of 18 guineas worth of books for the best posm on a given subject. We give its prize poem for October 17 The flashing light-house beacon pales before The ruddy barrest-moon's intenser ray, That bethes, and changes into sparking ore, Its stones of granite gray.

Round the tall brigs the greedy ripple laps. As with the sobing ties they early swing; A shore-beasted sea-ture showly flaps His strong-plumed, dusky wing.

The pier-lights, imaged on the waters, melt To silver pillars, such as visions show Of palaces where fabled Calpha dwelt In lagends long ago.

A single test steals down the mountit track.

Through the still night its car-strokes scho far Fringes with cleft light, the outline sharply black Heaves on the harbor-bar. What strange freight fills it? Yonder heavy mil Covers some form of blurr'd and sh Rude is the pull, but fitted well to veil The ocean's outcast dead.

His name, his story? Vain it were to guess, But short to sum: a waif, a mystery; Death's mecking gloss upon life's loveliness; A secret of the sea.

THROUGH LIFE. We slight the gifts that every season bears, And let them fall unbeeded from our grasp, In our greas eagences to reach and clasp. The promised treasures of the coming years;

Or else we mourn some great good peased away, And, in the shadow of our grief shut in, Refuse the lease? good we yet might win, The offered peace and gladness of to-day.

So through the characters of our life we pass, And leave them, one by one, and never stay, Not knowing low much pleasantness there was In each, until the closing of the door Has sounded through the house and died away, And in our hearts we sagh, "Forevarmore," -Chambers' Journal. The Livery of the Church.

The Livery of the Church.

The silently stretched out their hands and shook mine. An instinct of the true nature of the people arose in me. To meet them was like being suddenly pushed back to the thirteenth century; for all the rich, complex, later-developed life of the race has not touched them."

In Rejkiavik the best houses are constructed; upon the same plan: a little hall opening into a study or reception-room of the ladies. The furniture and decorations of the latter apertment inversibly include a carpet, a sofa, a centre-table with books and photographs, pictures on the walls, white curtains and pots of flowers in the windows. With these cheerful and refined surroundings, the stranger "forgest both latitude and locality, as he looks out upon currant-bushes and potsto-plants, while conversing with a grave, expressioned your lady upon Shakspeare, German literature, or the latest music."

The Lavery of the Church.

The Norwich (Conn.) Buildelin relates a curious story of the defrauding of the Norwich and still windler. While the Churcu Congress was in session in New York office of the Church.

The Lavery of the Church.

The Norwich (Conn.) Buildelin relates a curious story of the defrauding of the Norwich and servery inch and New York line of boats, by a skillful awindler. While the Churcu Congress was in session in New York line of the starling and who looked every inch an Episcopal clergyman, called at the New York office of the Norwich line and wanted to make arrangements for the remand wanted to make arrangements for the remand and wanted to make arrangements for the remand and wanted to make arrangements for the remand and wanted to make arrangements for the remand wanted to make arrangements for the remand and wanted to make arrangements for the church.

Beaton. The Lave

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

CINCHONA. The valuable alkaloids, quipine and cincho-

ine, which are so much used in medicine, are obtained from the bark of a genus of trees named Cinchona, and natives of South America.
The product is known to commerce as Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark, China bark, quina, quinquina. Cinchona bark, etc. The alkaloid exists in several species of the trees in an equal dequina, Cinchoma bark, etc. The alkaloid exists in several species of the trees in an equal degree of intensity. It was first introduced into Europe in 1633, by the Countess Del Cinchon, or Chinchon, the wife of the Viceroy of Peru, and consequently took its name from her. For many years its just value in the pharmacopeia was not appreciated; but, after it was brought to England, in 1671, its importance as a remedy for intermittent fevers was speedily acknowledged. In order to satisfy the demand for the article, the Cinchona forests of South America have been depleted, and much anxiety has been entartained lest they should be altogether destroyed. In view of this possible calamity, an attempt was made, in 1831, to cultivate the Cinchonas in India. This effort failed; but, in 1861, it was successfully repeated, and, two years later, 196,000 plants, of eleven species, were thriftly growing on the Neilgherry Hills, in South Hundoostan, and 40,000 trees were set out in permanent plantations. The bark from these treaty yields at live said to the mouth are very minute—miscroscopical in fact; but the mouth at an initial must shadowy presentation, it reputuals to a refined taste. One of the plant wery idea, in its must charked asterily due of caries, is the Leplothriz buccalis. It is a little safair, but has no simpler name to go by. Its favorite locality is in the openings between the teeth. When acids taken with food or medicines, or secreted abnormally by the mouth itself, have softened the mast commonly found in the teeth, and the most commonly found in the teeth and the most commonly found in the teeth, and the most commonly found in the teeth, and the most commonly found in the teeth, and the most commonly found in the teeth,

remedy for intermittent fevers was speedily acknowledged. In order to satisfy the demand for the article, the Cinchona forests of South America have been depleted, and much anxiety has been entertained lest they should be altogether destroyed. In view of this possible calamity, an attempt was made, in 1831, to cultivate the Cinchonas in India. This effort failed; but, in 1861, it was successfully repeated, and, two years later, 136,000 plants, of eleven species, were thriftly growing on the Neilgherry Hills, in South Hudoostao, and 40,000 trees were set out in permanent plantations. The bark from these trees yields a percentage of the alkaloids fully equal to that of the same species grown in South America.

Seven or eight years ago, plantations of the Cinchons were made on the Island of St. Helena, at Diana's Peak. For three years the plants grew lumriantly; but, a change then occurring in the Governorship of the island, they were given over to neglect. Attention has now again been directed to the plants, and it is found that there are about 300 which have attained a height of 12 feet and a diameter of from 3 to 4 feet. The bark is a quarter of an inch thick, and has an intensely bitter quinine-taste. The experiment was tried of hinding moss around the lower stems of some of the plants, to see if the bark would not swell and thicken more rapidly; but, instead, the result was, that rootlets put forth from the bark thus bound,—showing that the plants may be easily propagated by cuttings.

the Chohonas are all evergreen trees, with leaves like the laurel, and panicles of white, rose-colored, or purphsh flowers, resembling the like, and very fragrant. ODD ANTS.

Upwards of a thousand different species of ante have been described by entomologists, and yet it is by no means supposed that the whole family have been enumerated. New species are from time to time turning up in different parts from time to time turning up in different parts of the world, and, as they use all wonderfully intelligent, and addicted to the strangest habits, we may expect to be entertuned with new and curious stories about the race as long as life shall last. Dr. Gideon Lince.sum, of Long Point. Tex. has been cultivating the acquaintance of a species of sweet-secoted ants which live in his vicinity. Each individual a present to be a vial or vase of precious perfu mery, sweet as the attar of rosce. Crush it between the fingers, and it yields a fragrance of acquir its quality. These anis are extremely scauce, but no doubt the day will come when they will be cultivated, as the Orientals cultivate gardens of roses, for the rare odors they distill. Imagine a be aquet of these attar of roscs. Crush it betw sen the fingers, and it yields a fragrance of exquit its quality. These auts are extremely scauce, but no doubt the day will come when they will be cultivated, as the Orientais cultivate gardens of rosss, for the rare odors they distill. Imagine a braquet of these sweet-seented ants impaied on the arate pins, and emitting delicate and delicious ar omas with every contortion. Scientists are trying to prove that the lower orders of auti nais do not ache from stabs and wounds, and they tell its that insects will tranquilly feed when transfixed with a bodain; therefore, we right refresh the dainty sense of smeil with a no segay of bleeding and quivering ents without suffering any twinges of conscience.

dainty seems of smell with a no segay of bleeding and quivering ents without sufforms any twinges of conscionce.

But this creatment of the ants would be no worse than that which the various species unscruppliously accord to each other. We are indebted again to Dr. Linceers for the details of a wholesale shaightar of one tribe by another, which occurred under his observation. A colony of the smallest species of black ants, which dwelt in his yard, discovered one day a quantity of array that had begin spilled on the ground, and immediately swarmed out and began carrying it to their magazine. The vessel in which they transported as was the little sack in the abdomen. But they had not long been engaged in the work before a larger species of black ants learned what they were about, and began to ride them on their way homeward. The big, black butchers would seize the little fellows, toiling along under their burdens, and, biting open their sodomen, draw out the full sacks and swallow them. Then, easting aside the multisted efreass, each would seize upon another and repeat the murderous operation. The bloody brigands greatly outnurnoered their helpless victums, and, when the rightless massacre was over, the peaceful populous colony was entirely exterminated.

A FROG'S CBY.

A correspondent of Nature has lately made

A PROO'S CBY.

A correspondent of Nature has lately made the discovery that the common frog has, besides the ordinary crosk with which all are familiar, s

half a minute to three or five minutes, but would gradually revive in the course of an hour or so.

DENTAL PARASITES.

If all were aware of the fact that both vege tables and animals effect a lodgement in the interstices of unclean teeth, and flourish in that situation, there would be a more universal and rigorous administration of the tooth-brush than at present prevails. To be sure, the vegetable and animal parisites that thrive in the mouth are arrangement, and in fact: but the DENTAL PARASITES.

PENERESE. The stadents of Penekese, during last summer's session, numbered forty-three, of whom twenty-two were gentlemen and twenty-one indice. From a sketch of the work done at this school, given by Prof. Packard 20, the Hartford meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, we learn that text-books are not used, the pupils being sent directly to Nature to gain lessons in original investigation. For instance, in pursuing ichthyology, each pupil receives a fish, with directions to study its exterior for two days, and then report the observations made to the instructor. Next, its anatomy is investigated in the same manner, and so on. This practice results in labits of independent study, and in a thorough knowledge of the object under examination. One little, significant fact was developed this summer, which applies to a much make original discoveries, and four or five had reade actual contributions to Science before any of the gantlemen had hit upon a new fact.

ILGHT IN DANGEROUS PLACES.

In Paris, the watchmen in all magazines where inflammable or explosive materials are stored use, for purposes of illumination, a light provided secording to the following method: "Take an oblong vial of the cleaness glass; put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil heated to The stadents of Penekese, during last sum.

Dr. Schleimann, the celebrated discoverer of the remains of the ascient city of Troy, has obtained parmission of the Government of Greece to take down a square tower in the Acropulis at Athens. It is known as the Athenian Tower, and was probably built in the fourteenth century. It is 80 feet high, has walls 5 feet thick, and covers is 80 feet high, has walls 5 feet thick, and covers an area of 1,600 square feet. The materials of which it is composed were taken from the Asrepolis and from the Theatre Herodes Athena. The expense of demolishing the tower, which will amount to about \$2,325, will be met by Dr. Schlemann, and, in return, be has the exclusive right for three years of poblishing any inscriptions uncovered. The tower complets a most interesting part of the Propylacs; and it is hoped that, by its removal, many inscriptions and valuable antiquities may be breught to light. The work of demolition was begun in June.

Great activity prevails among the astronomers of France, Germany, and Austria. 1. the grounds of the Paris Observatory a 4-foot Foucault minor is being erected, and M. Le Berrier has obtained a grant for a 30-inch rafractor. The Visuus Observatory is making arrangements for the reception of a telescope of similar sperture, while Mesars. Mer: have nearly completed a lens of 20-inch apertur for the University of Strassburg.

COAL AT SPITEBERGEN. The English schooner Samson, which has been cruising in the Arctic Seas, has brought the news, on her late return, that rich deposits of coal have been discovered at Spitzbergen.

the discovery that the common frog has, besides the ordinary crosk with which all are familiar, a shrill, wailing cry, which it utters when in peril. The fact was proved in the case of a frog which has taken up dis abode in a heap of slates at the foot of an itied wall in the correspondent's garden. A trio of maeddosome cats, also attached to the promiser, are in the habit of teasing this frog whenever it ventures in sight, by patting it with their paws. With each blow the frigitatened trog drops it is aw and gives a long-drawn cry of terror. The sound frightens the cate in turn, and they strink back in darm, and for a few moments seem paralyzed. But, like children over ghost-stories, there is an irresistible fascination in the panics of fright which they thenesis be call out the frog's cry again and renew their own tramors. After driving the cats away and breaking up their malicolus pastine, the observer has repeatedly drawn the same plaint from the frog by tou ching it with his hand. The cry is described as a cross between a baby's wail and the note of a penny-trumpet. They woo enjoy music of the sort will be interested to learn from the frog by tou ching it with his hand. The cry is described as a cross between a baby's wail and the note of a penny-trumpet. They woo enjoy music of the sort will be interested to learn from this that, there is a new note registered in the grand of provious discoveries. The chief object accomplished by succeasive tours in these frozen regions seems to be a great dispen sion of money and destruction of life, and the explosion of theories based upon the observations of previous navigators. The shap Challenge reports that the continent discovered by Capit. Wilkes does not exist! What information, with regard to hitherto-unknown seas or lands the Challenge has a consultant of the contract of the coveries. The end of the cacemplished by succeasive tours in these frozen regions seems to be a great dispension of theories based upon the observations of previous navigators. The shap Cha

upon the observations of previous navigators. The ship Chailenge reports that the continent discovered by Caoi. Wilkes does not exist. What information, with regard to hitherto-unknown seas or Lands the Chailenge has brought back for sq me subsequent explorar to refute, our advices do not atate. Frankin, Bose, Kieliett, Kane, and others, have reported land they located water where are shown to be a common the continuation of the tricks played with the sense of sight by the airy spirite that. Over Keelett, Conzections of the tricks played with the sense of sight by the airy spirite that. hover around the North Pole, temarks: "It becomes a nervous thing to report a discover of a lead to these regions without actually land log on it; but, as far as a man can be certain who it as 150 pairs of eves to assist him, and all said re land. I think it have a continuation of a range of mountains seen by the nairy spirite that is those pasks "were such stuff as dreams are tande of," and were found by later explorar: "melted into air,—into this sir." PIRATICA I PLANE.

Dr. Mellichamp of Stuffton, S. C., who has been studying the inscrept actually of the source of the played with the respective of the land to continue sex serious stuff as dreams are tande of," and were found by later explorar: "melted into air,—into this air." PIRATICA I PLANE.

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Dr. Mellichamp of Stuffton, S. C., who has been studying the inscrept actually of the source of the spirite serious studies of the coup, extending all the way around the three search stuff as dreams are tanded of," and were found by later explorars: "more subject to the product of the subject of the subject

MISS GEORGINE'S HUSBAND.

Did I ever see a ghost? I don't know just what you mean by a ghost, Miss Beesy, but if you mean the appearance of a person after I had seen him die with my own eyes, and laid him out

I don't exactly know about telling you the story. You see, it's a true story, and a very selemn one, and I shouldn't like to have it ned at, or to have any one tell me I didn't what I did see. But you was always a prettyehaved young lady, and you know I can't refuse you anything, so if you will sit down quiet and take your work, I'll tell you all about it, my

You know, honey, I'm a very old weman, and when I was young I was a slave to old Judge Cleaveland, over on the Fints. There were slaves in York State then. I was born down in Maryland, but the Judge moved up to these parts when I was very small, and brought his servants when I was very small, and brought his servants with him. We were well enough treated. Judge Cleaveland was a bard, high-tempered man, and used to have awful ugly fits sometimes, but, like most folks of that kind, he could acep his temper well enough when it suited him, and he knew it was easy enough for his serv suits to run away if they didn't like their treatment. When I was 18 I married Zack Davis, the coach man, and after that we lived mostly in a house of our own. We were free by that time, and we bought a nice little log-house and some land for a garden, but we worked up at the house all the ame.

bought a nice little log-nouse and some that has agarden, but we worked up at the bouse all the same.

The old Judge was a widower when he moved up here, but very soon he married a pretty young lady from the Mohawk Valley. She was only 18, and a sweet child as ever I saw. The Judge meant to be goodl to her, I guess, but she never seemed very happy. When the second little girl was born the Judge was dreadfully disappointed. I suppose he wanted a son, to inherit his great estate and keep up the family pame. He never was the same to his wife after that. He was polite to her, especially before company, but he had a kind of cold, sneering way with her, that I could see cut her to the heart. Her health failed, and she went home to her father's house for a change, and there she died. The Judge seemed a good deal cast down by her deathmore than I should have expected. I dare say some things came back to him when it was too late. After the funeral he shut up the house and went abroad. He was in foreign parts or down in New York for ten years and more. The young ladies, Miss Anna and Miss Georgine, stayed with their grandma some years, and then they were put to school in New York. All that time Zack and I lived in the old house, to take care of it. It was lonesome enough sometimes, especially in winter, but though I used to go all over the great rooms alone by day and by night, I never saw anything then—not a thing.

Well, when the young ladies were 16 and 17, the Judge wrote and told me to clean up the rooms, and have everything ready, for he was soming home. His wild land was growing very valuable, and there was no one to see to it properly, and for that and other reasons he had decided to come home to the Flats to live. So at the time set they came, with loads of new furniture and carpets and what not, and a very nice widow la ly for housekeeper. She had a son, an officer in the army and avery fine man, who would willingly have supported her, but she preferred to clo for berself.

I expected to see Miss Anna the favor

but for real goodness and truth she was no more to be compared to Miss Anna than a great red woodnesker is to a little sweet bluebird. She always contrived to get the best of everything, and, if she gotinto any trouble or mischief, she generally made her father believe it was Miss Anna's fault. She made a great show of openices and saying what she thought, but she didn't think all she said, by a great deal.

When Miss Anna was about 18, Mrs. Grace's son came to visit his mother, and a very fine, sober, nice young man he was. Every one liked him, especially the Judge, who could not make enough of him till he found that the Captain and Miss Anna were taking to each other; then he began to cool off. Capt. Gracie stayed at the tavern in the village, and called most every day to see his mother, and before he left he was a time. The Judge went into one of his furious rages, ordered both mother and son out of the house, and shut Miss Anna up in her room. Miss Georgine was as bad as her father, and the way they treated that poor girl was shameful. But Miss Anna had got her spunk

of the house, and shut Miss Anna up in her room. Miss Georgine was as bad as her father, and the way they treated that poor girl was shameful. But Miss Anna had got her spunk up, and she contrived—I never knew how—to send word to Capt. Gracie. A few days after, when the Judge was out about his land, Capt. Gracie drove up to the door, and asked for Miss Anna. She must have expected him, for she came down in her traveling-dress, and with her hag in her hand. Miss Georgine stormed and scolöed and sent all ways for her father, but nobody could find him, and, in fact, I don't think anybody tried. Miss Anna bade her sister a kind farewell and got into the carriage, and that was the last we saw of her for many a year. They were married that same day in the city, and went away wherever his regiment was. Capt. Gracie sent her father his address and a copy of his marriage lines, but the Judge never took any notice; only he handed me the paper, and told me to pack up her clothes and things and send them to her. I don't approve of runaway matches as a general thing, but I can't say I blamed Miss Anna one bit.

About this time Judge Cleaveland found out that he needed a clerk, or secretary, as he called it: so he sent for Mr. Bogardus, a cousin of his wife's, to come and live in his house and attend to his business. Mr. Bogardus was a fine, handsome man, about 80, very grave and sober; but with beautiful manners—a real fine gentleman. The Judge made much of him in his pompous, condescanding way. Miss Georgine began by being very cold and scornful, but she soon changed her tone when she found her cousin did not take any particular notice of it or of her, and began to be very polite to him. He had a fine voice, and played beautifully on the violin, and she used to ask him to sing and play with her, especially when they had company; but he simost always excused himself and would often stay in the library till midnight, writing or reading. He seemed like a smirry man, and yet he never accomplished anything for himself. He was o

himself. He was one of the unituery ones, poor sellow.

But the more Mr. Bogardus kept out of Miss Georgine's way, the more she courted him. That was her fashion. If there were ten men in the room and she had nine of them around her, she didn't care anything about it till she got the teoth. She always had plenty of sweethearts, shing such a beauty and a great heireas besides. Mr. Bogardus resisted a good while, but by and by I saw a change. He began to be more attentive to his consin—to sing with her evenings, and sometimes to go out riding and walking with her. Miss Georgine was altered too. I never saw her so gentle and so—"lovable?" yes, that's just the word, my dear! as she was that anminer; and I thinks to myself, "My beauty, you're eaught at last, but I wonder what your father will say." For, you see, he looked on Mr. Bogardus only as a kind of upper servant, for all he was Mrs. Cleaveland's own consin.

The Judge didn's seem to notice for awhile, but by and by I think he got his eyes open. He went down to New York for a week or two, and, when he came back, he called Mr. Bogardus and told him he had found him a fine position with a gentleman who was going out to Brazil to set un seme kind of manufactures.—a place of great trust, and where he would make himself rich directly. But Miss Georgine had a hea heedache that day, and she wasn't well for a week afterward.

The very day Mr. Bogardus left, I was sitting in my own door, and as I looked up I saw Miss Georgine walking scross the field toward my house. I was rather surprised, for she wasn't fond of walking, and almost always rode her pony wherever she wanted to go. She walked in a weary kind of way, too, and when she came rear I saw she looked very pale. I got out the rocking-chair for her, and made much of her, hus she sat down on a little stool and put her beautiful head in my lap, as her poor mother had done tany a time, and eave she, bursting out any; "Oh, Anat Dolly! My husband'e gone!"

Honey, you might have knocked me down. llow. But the more Mr. Bogardus kept out of Mis

"Oh, Anut Dolly! My husband's gone!"
Honey, you might have knocked me down with a feather. I couldn't think what she meant at first, and thought she had got light-headed from being out in the son.
"Child," says I, "you don't know what you saying!" I do-too well in ann abo:

and then she told me between her sobs that she and Mr. Bogardus had been privately married while her father was away, the day that they went down to the city together, and that they meant to keep it quiet till Mr. Bogardus made his fortune.

meant to keep it quiet till Mr. Dogardus made his fortune.

"I never meant to tell anybody." says ahe, "but, Annt Dolly, I couldn't bear it all alone, and I knew I could trust you!"

Well, I could have wished she had chosen some one else, but I tried to conifort her as well as I could. Presently I said, "Ah, child, you can feel for your poor sister now!"

"That was very different!" says she, lifting up her head as proud as could be; "I haven't disgraced myself as Anna did. My husband is a gentleman—not a servant's son!"

When she said that, Miss Bessy, I knew she had more yet to suffer.

disgraced myent as servant's son! "
When she said that, Miss Bessy, I knew she had more yet to suifer.

Savs I, "Miss Georgine, I shall never betray you, you may be sure, but you ought to tell your pa. Suppose he finds it out: what will he say, and what will you do?"

"He won't find it out!" says she, "and, if he does, I shall know what to do." But then she put her head down in my lap again, and oh, how she did cry! I couldn't but pity her, though she showed such a wrong spirit; and I tried to tell her of a better comfort than mine, but she wouldn't hear a word of that. She didn't want any cant, she said. By and by I made her some tea and coaxed her to drink it and to eat a little, and when the sun got low I walked home with her. She was always gentler with me after that, and whenever she got a letter from Mr. Bogardus she would come and tell me about it. I was on thorns for a while, and watched her as a cat watches a mouse; but everything went on as usual, and nobody but our two selves knew or mistrusted anything about the matter.

Miss Georgine got her letters pratty regular for about six mouths, and then they stopped, and she never had another. At first she pined a good deal, and I was afraid she was going into a decline; but presently I saw a change. Her old proud self came back, only harder and colder than before. She was bandsomer than ever, and more fond of company and admiration. One day I ventured to ask her if she had heard any more of Mr. Bogardus.

Oh, how her eyes flashed as she said, "Never mention that man's name to me again! He has shamed and deserted me!" says she.

"You don't know that," says I; "he may be dead."

"He isn't dead!" she answered. "My father heard he was married to a rich Spanish widow up at the mines."

"I don't believe it," says I, boldly. "It isn't he bit like him." For you see I bad competch now

heard he was married to a rich Spanish whow up at the mines."
"I don't believe it," says I, boldly. "It isn't a bit like him." For you see I had come to know him pretty well. I had nursed him in his sick turns, of which he had a good many, and, though I didn't approve of the secret marriage. I fixed him and felt like standing up for him. "Never mention his name to me again, Dolly!" says she, and I didn't for a long time, till the day came that I had to do it.

says she, and I didn't for a long time, till the day came that I had to do it.

Well, the time went on, year after year, in much the same wery. Our folks spent the summers on their own estate, and the winters in New York or at the Sonth with the Judge's family, spending a deal of money and seeing a deal of fine company. It was uine years that very spring since Mr. I logardus went away, when, after they had been home a couple of days, Miss Georgine rode over to see me. She brought me a fine gown and Home other things from New York, and, after she had shown them to me, says she, speaking pro nd and careless like:

"Annt Dolly, I want you to come up to the house next week to make my wedding-cake and keep house a while, because I am going to be married."

Miss Bessy, I couldn't believe my ears; and says I. "Miss Georgine, I don't know as I quite understand you."

"You are gn wwing stupid, Dolly!" says she, pettishly. "I'n going to be married to Mr. Philip Livingstone, and I want you to make the

ake."

I don't know w hat made me, but I spoke right out. "Mrs. Bog ardus," says I, "have you told your pa and Mr. Livingstone about your first

"How dare you call me by that name?" says she, and her eyes fairly blazed. "No, I have not told them, and I shall not. You can, if you

not told them, and I shall not. You can, if you choose!" says she. "How much do you mean to ask me as the price of keeping the secret I was fool enough to a sil you?"

Then I flared up. "Mrs. Bogardus," says I. "there's the door. "Bease walk out of it, and don't come insulting a woman in her own house that thinks as much of herself as you do, if she is black! If that's what you think of me, you may get some one shes to make your cake!" says I.

Well, she saw she had gone too far. Like her father, she could command hey temper well chough when she chose, and she knew she couldn't get any one to make such cake as mine, if ahe went down on her knees to thom. Besides, I knew

any one to make such cake as mine, if she went down on her knees to thom. Besides, I knew all the ways of the house, and they couldn't do without me. So she came down and said she was sorry, and she did not mean anything, and so on, till she coaxed me round, and I promised to do all she wanted.

"But if it was the last word I ever spoke, I do say you ought to tell Mr. Livingstone," says I. "What if Mr. Bogandus should come back some day?"

I. "What if Mr. Bogaidths should come back some day?"

I knew I was deing right, but I felt sorry for her when I saw how pale she turned. "That unhappy man is dead long ago," says she, "and if he were not, it is nea-ly nine years since I heard from him, and that is enough to release me. But you'll be glad to hear," says she, "that I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to write to since I have every me father to be a si

heard from him, and that is enough to release
me. But you'll be giad tab hear, "says she, "that
I have coaxed my father to write to sister Anna,
and ask her and her son to the wedding. You
know she is a widow now, and there is no use in
keeping up the quarrel any longer."

So then I agreed to make the cake, and keep
house for her father while she was away. They
were coming back to spers i the summer at home.
But I didn't feel happy. I know she was
doing wrong, and that harm would come of it.
The wedding went off meely. Mr. Livingstone
was a fine, handsome in an, a good deal older
than Miss Georgine. He looked good and sensible, and it was easy to rais that he fairly worshiped his wife. My haut ached for both of
them, because I knew as things were they never
could be happy. You see I felt sure Mr. Bogardus wasn't dead.

How did I feel sure? Well, it was just like
this: Whenever any of my folks had died away
from me, I had always seen them in my dreams
that same night. I saw nay own brother, who
was drowned in the lake, and my annt with her
baby, and Miss Georgine is mother. Now Mr.
Bogardus was foud of me. He said once that I
was more like a mother th an any one had ever
been to him, and I knew he wouldn't die without
coming to let me know.

Miss Anna, that was, and her boy were at the
wedding, and stayed a forth right after. She wore
her deep widow's weeds, and 'looked thin and worn.

Miss Anna, that was, and, her boy were at the wedding, and stayed a fort hight after. She wore her deep widow's weeds, and illooked thin and worn, but she had a sweet, place it, happy look, worth more than all her sister's beauty. She told me that through all her trials, in sickness and loneliness, and losing her husb and and her children, she had never regretted her marriage, not one minute. minute.

The boy was a fine, manyly fellow, the image

The boy was a fine, manily fellow, the image of his father. The Judge took to him greatly, and wanted Mrs. Gracie to come home to live; but she excessed herself and said she must take care of her husband's mot lier, who was feeble and needed her. She told me privately that she didn't think such a life vanid be good for her boy, and I dare say she was right.

The bride and brideground came home after a mouth and settled down with us for the summer, and, the day she came home, I noticed a scared look in Miss Georgine's face that I never saw there before.

Judge. "He should have some to us; but he was always fond of you, Dolly. I will certainly come over, and you must take an; thing he needs from the house." And then it is thrus to his daughter and esps. "You will go to see your poor cousin, Georgine?"

"Why no, I think not!" say s ehe, pouring out her coffee as unconcerned as sould be. "I never took any special interest in your clerk, pape, and I am not fond of dols ful seenes. I don't think I could endure to be in the house with a dying person."

I saw Mr. Livingstone look at him as she said these last words, and he ams sered her very gravely:

"Some time, Georgine, you will have to be in the room with a dying person."

"Some time, Georgine, you will have to be in the room with a dying person."
"Time enough when it cornes!" said she lightly. "Of course, I am sorr; for the poor man, but it is quite out of the question that I should go to see him. He is not him; to the!" I waen't going to be put off him; that. I followed her to her room, and says I to her, "Mrs. Livingstone, what answer am I (4) earry to that dying man?"
"Tell him I will not see him!" said she, speaking hard and clow. "He is no thing to me, nor I to him."
"Won't you send him your forgiveness?" I asked her.

asked her.

"No!" she cried passionately.

"I will never forgive him—never. Tell him th at, if you like."

"Mrs. Livingstone," said I, "you will bring down the judgment of Heaven on your head!"
And with that I left her. I wasn't afraid of her,

"Mrs. Livingstone," said I, "you will bring down the judgment of Heaven on your head!" And with that I left her. I wasn't afraid of her, whoever clee was.

It was hard to go back to Mr. B ogardus with such a meesage, but he would have me tell him her very words. He groaned, and was silent for a few minutes, and then says he:

"Dolly, tell her she shall sae the, alive or dead!" And then he fainted, and I had hard work to bring him to. Later in the (tay Judge Cleaveland and Mr. Livingstone came down. Mr. Bogardus didn't say much to them, only thanked the Judge for his goodness to him, and begged forgiveness if he had ever injured him. The Judge said everything that was kind—he was a good deal softened in those days. Then Mr. Livingstone asked Mr. Bogardus if the should read and pray with him, and Mr. Bog. ardus said yes. So Mr. Livingstone read a chapiter, and made a beautiful prayer. He was a very religious man in his quiet way, which made it the more strange that he should be taken vith Miss Georgine. When he got up from his kr was, Mr. Bogardus efretched out his hand to him.

"Thank you, Livingstone; you haved one me good!" said he, squeezing his hand ha rd. "I want to tell you that there is no bitternee s in my heart toward any human being. It is all vashed away. God bless you!"

Honey, it did me good to hear him spe is k in that way to the man who was, as you might say, standing in his shoes. The minute they were gone, Mr. Bogardus fainted once more. I thought he never would breathe again, but he did, and seemed to brighten up a good divsi. Zack thought he was better, but I didn't. I kad seen too many people die not to know the light ung no for death. About midnight, when we were both sitting by him, he asked to be raised up; and have his head laid on my breast, and then he asked Zack to get him some fresh water from the spring. When we were alone together, het looked up in my face and says he:

"Mammy, tell Georgine that I have never been unfaithful to her, and I shall be faithful utill. She must see me, al

her own sake, alive or dead, Georgine must see me, and you must tell her so. Will you?"
"I will!" says I. I never mistrusted that he meant anything but that she should come said look at him after he was dead.
"That's all!" said he. "Kiss me, mammay. You've been more like a mother to me than any woman was before, and you won't lose by it, I know."

Then I kissed him, and be just laid his head on my breast, and with one sigh he was

his head on my breast, and with one sigh he was gone.

Never mind me, Miss Bessy, honey! You see I loved him dearly, with all his faults, and dying on my breast, and all—

We laid him out, Zack and I, and, though I've done the same for many a one. I never saw a sweeter smile on the face of man, woman, or child, than rested on his. As soon as it was time in the morning, I went up to the house and told them as they sat at breakfast.

"So he is gone, poor soul!" says the Judge, wiping his eyes. "Take no trouble about the funeral, Dolly; I will arrange it all. Georgine, can you find some mourning for Dolly? I dare say she will like to wear it."

"I should be much obliged if you would, Mrs. Livingstone," says I.

She told me to come to her room and she would see. So I went up after breakfast, and she pulled out a couple of nice black dresses, and a back bonuet, and crape veil which she had

she builed out a couple of nice black cresses, also a black bounet, and crape veil which she had worn a year before in mourning for her grandma.

"There, you may have those!" said she, in a careless, contumptuous way, "though I don't see why you should wear mourning. But I suppose you think it's gentee!."

She always riled me when she epoke in that way, but I keet myself down, and, after I had

way, but I kept myself down, and, after I had thanked her for the things, I told her Mr. Bogardus' message. She winced a little in spite of herself, and the scared look came into her eyes again, but it was gone in a minute, and she said coldly: "Dolly, there has been enough of this! If

you mention that person's name to me again we shall quarrel!"

I had no call to mention it again, for I had I had no call to mention it again, for I had cleared my conscience, and that was enough. Mr. Bogardus was buried next day from the church, the weather being warm and our house small. Mr. Livingstone sent the carriage for Zack and me, and Zack and Mr. Livingstone, and some gentlemen from the village, were the bearers. It was quite a large funeral, and the coffin and everything was a pice as one could wish to and everything was as nice as one could wish to

The next-morning Judge Cleaveland and Mr. Livingstone went down to the city to some convention, expecting to be gone a week. That very day the cook they had brought from New York took offense at something, and she and the other woman packed up and went over to the village, leaving Miss Georgine alone. So she sent down to ask if Zack and I would come up and stay, because she was expecting company: so we went, of course. I found everything at vives and account of the beautiful to the course of t so we went, of course. I found everything at sixes and sevens—no cake in the house fit to look at, all the summer fruit specifing to be done up, and so on. I sent for my nince Carlina to come and help, and we soon got things in order. The second night, I sent Zack and Carline off to bod, and eat up till late, attenting to some plum cake I had in the great over. It was a fancy of mine when I had any special baking, to do it late in the evening, when I had the kitchen to myself, Weil, I got my cake done to my liking.—I little knew what kind of party I was baking for,—and then I thought I would take a look through the house and see that all was right, as I used to do when I lived there before.

The house was an odd one in its shape. A long, wide hall ran through the front part. When it

wide hall ran through the front part. When it got to the back it turned in an L, as they say bow, and went on to a side door, and in this side

The house was an oad one muss mape. A most cand needed her. She told was privately that she didn't think such a life would be good for her boy, and I dare say she was right. The mouth and settled down within home after a month and settled down within for the say more and the day she can he home, I not not need to the same of the foot a dead of of the foot a

ingstone, I'm arraid you an't well enough for such a long ride all by yourself," she just laughed that hard laugh I hated so to hear."

"You're mervous, Dolly!" says she. "I have only a headache, but you know that always makes me look ghastly. It will all be gone in an hour."

I didn't say any more, but I knew better. On the steps she turned to me and held out her hand.

"Good-bye, Dolly," said she. "You've always been good to me, and I'm afraid I have sometimes been cross to you, but don't remember it against me."

Child, I was always glad she said that. I watched the carriage away, and then I wont back to her room and put it all in nice order with my own hands. I felt full of anxiety, and I kept myself as busy as I could. Zack didn't come back the next day, nor the next; but the morning of the fourth day, Car'line looked out of the window when she got up, and says she, "Aust Dolly, Unele Zack's coming on hereshek as hard as he can drive. Something must have happened!"

Something had happened, sure enough. Zack had been riding ever since tuidnight, and he could hardly speak, he was so tired; but at last he got it out. Mise Georg ine had died in a fit the night before, and the budy was to be brought home that day.

"What time did she die?" I asked present! r.

"It was just half-past II when she took the first fit," said he; "and she died at the same hour last night." Then I knew.

Well, they brought her home in her coffin fund laid her in the front parlor, and, when all twas done, I went to the Judge and told him I was going to watch myself, and nohody else would be needed. You see, I didn't know what might happen, and I didn't want stories going all over the country. I told Zack he might take a blanket and ile down on the sofs in the back parlor, and I would sit up.

About half-past II, I went into the room where the corpase, and the haw so in the back parlor, and I see with my stood a few minutes looking at her. She wasn't a pleasant corpse to look at. Those same purple spots were on her cheeks, as if a that

corpse, and then it vanished away, and it saw it no more.

I was like one turned to stone for a few minutes. When I came to myself.. Miss Bassy, there was a change! Her eyes were shul—closed as naturally as a closping babe's, with the long curied lashes resting on her cheeks. The ngly purple spots had faded away; the face was like fine marble, and the pale lips had a meek, peaceful look, such as I had never seem them wear since the days that she and Mr. Bogardne were lovers.

gardus were lovers.

That's ati the story. Foor Miss Georgine was buried next day alongside the only man she e rer really loved. I can't but hope it was well with both of them, poor unlucky children. The doctor tarked learnedly about contraction of mus cles and what not, but doctors don't know everything, and he hadn't seen what I had. My own the state of o pinion is that she wasn't free to go until it was made up, and that they made it up then.*

This story rests upon a better foundation than most such legends. The ghostly part of the story was told by the ghost-seer, a very intelligent and good weman, and I have adhered as closely to the narrantive as propriety would allow.

THE LITTLE GLENDOVEERS.

Lovely children of the light,
If when in radiant lock and pinions
Red vad purple, blue and white—
In their coastiful dominions,
On the earth and in their spheres,
Dwell the little glendovers,

And the red can know no change, And to be blue are blue forever, And the vellow wings may range Towar t the white or purple never. But they mangle free from strife, For their volor is their life.

When their color dies they die— Bient with earth or other alowly— Leaving, where their spirits it o, Not a start u, so pure and holy is she easen to and the thought Which their fiding brings to maught.

Each, contented with the hus Which indows his wings of branty, Red or yellow, white or olde, Sings the measure of all only Through the settlings-cooks in peace, And designts in visitor case.

Not with envy love they more Locks and pinter's purple-tinted. New with jediousy viore.

Those whose risk types are unstinted, and whose purple byly and wings dive then place was grooms and kings.

When a purple glandov ser Loved by all and worn by few.

In the days long gone, alas! Two upon a clead, low navted Saw their pinions in the gial is Of a cliver lake repeated. One was blue and one was rt 4, And the lovely pair were weat.

"Purple wings are very fine," Snow the vedee of fithey, gen by; Snow the vedee of fithey, gen by; An, "said Sapphine, "they're divine!" Looking at his blue intenty, "But we're blest," Suld Riby, it en, "And we'll not complain like me."

Sapphire stretched his loving arms, And she nestled in his bosom, While his heart inhaled her charms As the sense inhales a blossum; Drank her wholly, tint and tone, Blent her being with his own.

Rapture passed, they raised their eyes, But were startled into clamor Of a marveious surprise! Was it color? was it glamour? Purple-tiated, sweet and warm, Was each wing and folded form,

Who had wrought ft-how it came-Who had wrought it—now it came— These were what the twain dispute How were mingled smoke and flame Late royal due transported ? Each was right, the other wrong; But their quarrel was not long.

For the moment that their speech Swiftly faded off from each Every trace of purple givey; Blue was biner than before, And the red was red once more.

Then they knew that both were wrong, And in sympathy of sorrow
Learned that each was only strong
In the power to lend and barrow—
That the purple never grew
But by grace of red to blue.

So, embracing in content, Hearts and wings again united, Red and blue in purple blent, And their holy troth re-plighted; Both, as happy as the day, Kissed and rose and flew away.

And for twice a thousand years, Floating through the radiant ether, I lived the happy glendeveers, Of the other jealous neither,— Sapphire naught without the red, Ruby still by blue bested,

But, when weary of their life, They came down to earth at even,-Purple husband, parple wife,—
From the upper deeps of heaven,
And reclined upon the grass.
That their little lives might pass,

Wing to wing and arms enveresthed, Sank they from their life's long dreaming; Into earth their souls they breathed, Bul, when morning's light was streaming, All their joys and sweet regrets Bloomed in banks of violets; Dr. Helland in "The Mistress of the Manne." Death from Excitement.

The following incident is recorded in conection with the annoucement of the death of Miss. Emma McLean, daughter of Capt. George McLean, of Rochester, N. Y.: "Miss McLean had been suffering with typhoid fever for about five weeks previous to her death, but had commenced to recover slowly a day or two before her final illness. So much better had she bemenced to recover slowly a day or two helors her final illness. So much better had she become, indeed, that she was left alone in her room a short time on last Wednesday evening, as she had fellen into a peaceful slumber. The sun was just sitting at the time, and a bright streak of sunlight was thrown across the sleeper's bed-chamber. Miss McLean happened to awaken suddanly, saw the room flooded with the enns rays, and, supposing that the house was on fire, suddenly sprang out of bed and called at the top of her voice that the house was on fire. Her fears were soon allayed, however, when the family appeared, and she was placed in her bed again. But the sudden fright had noven too much for her weakened body to bear, and she commenced to sink rapidly, and died on the fellowing aftergoon." THE PARM AND GARDEN.

Elements of Success in Farming-A Small Shower of Questions-Husk-ing with Horse-Power-A New Plow -The Application of Manure-The Corn-Orop.

Prom Our Agricultural Corre CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 5, 1874.

SUCCESS IN FARMING, like all other departments of business, depends on well-matured plans, constant care, and dili-gent labor. The farmer complains of over-work, and his hired help often complain, and that very justly, of being overworked; but there gent labor. The farmer complains of overwork, and his hired help often complain, and that very justly, of being overworked; but there is no more necessity for this than in the carpenter-shop, the blacksmith, tinsmith, tailor, cooper, or any mechanical employment. The merchant and the middleman cannot so well avoid being overworked at times, as a press of business may compelit. I have spent many years as a farmer, driving my own team day after day, and also some years in mercantile business, and the hardest years of labor were those in the store, where it appeared impossible to avoid overwork. The boy who is worth anything to work will not be liable to find an easy place to work in the village or the city, and one who does not like to work will not be very successful in finding a place at all. Young men get \$25 per month in our village-stores and board themselves, while the same boys could get \$20 and board for not harder work on the farm; but then takey might now and thee soil their hands with the hoe, or their boots in taking care of the team or milking the cows. And yet our farmer-boys are any ious to leave the farm.

The man who succeeds in business is no laggard, but must be up and doing. He may not work so many hours a day as the former, but, as a general thing, it is more wearing on the system. Some business-men do more work, and the same is true of some farmers, but of this there is seldom any necessity.

I would not have all of the farmer-boys remained the same is true of some farmers, but and the business-departments are mainly filled, but the reason for so doing is not to find an easy place, for to the active business-man there are no soft-cushioned weak for him to idle away his time. The farmer-boys remain on the farm, as it is from their ranks that the business-departments are mainly filled, but the reason for so doing is not to find an easy place, for to the active business man there are no soft-cushioned weak for him to idle away his time. The farmer-boys remained to the same transplant of the sam

able to find as much leisure time for reading and study, but he has less opportunity to attend lectures and public meetings, and must be con-tent with the newspaper-accounts of them. With the same capital, the same good manage-ment, and the same industry, I am satisfied that for a satisfied that for a satisfied that, for a series of years, farming will be found more profitable than manufacturing, and good steady farm-hands will have more money at the end of the year than those in other departments of manual labor. I do not say this to induce people to remain on the farm, but to show that, in point of money-making, nothing is gained by

in point of money-making, nothing is gained by leaving it.

But there is snother point of far more importance,—the particular taste of the person. The farmer's boy, who must put on his best suit of clothest ogo to market with a load of hay or potatoes, had better be put in a drygoods store at once, for he is too nice to ever make a good farmer. There is no royal road to success, and it must be pursued with intelligent chilegence. A man need know little outside of his particular industry, providing that he knows that well. Our famous mechanica are not noted for fine scholarship, but they make good axes, seythes, hammers, and other useful tools, and in time earn a world-wide fame. It will take a long time to forget the name of Hussey when we speak of the resper, of Howe when the wife talks of her sewing-machine, of Brown on the subject of coru-planting, or of Deere when plows are under discussion; while there is no name in conjection with agricultural education. no name in connection with agricultural educatoon, for all who have assayed the task have mis-teken their calling, and they have turned out no perfect specimens; and to-day our best farmers are practical, observing men,—not men of broad science, as they ought to be, but of special science. In this we have some encouragement, for it is just what tasker our best officers. for it is just what makes our best cultivators.

Here is a man who wants to DO ALITHE OF EVERYTHING, and may not succeed in any of them. He had better attend to one thing and do it well, and then add side-issues as he is prepared for them. He is disposed to spread himself over too much ground, and it is possible that, in doing so, he may be too thin for the effort. Here is the let-

Mr. "RURAL"—Sir: I am a resident of Blinois, the am new in Davenport. I chanced to see a copy of 1rm Curcaco Tentrus the other day with the "Farm and Garden" in it, and I thought I would write to the bard ask you a few onested to be the control of the control o

questions are as follows: rost—Would it pay, situated as I am, to raise an are or so of onlors? If so, what would be the best varience for market?—boss-much seed would it take per area?—whom and now is the best manner of plant.

CABBAGES.

(2) After one or two acres of cabbages are grown, it is not probable that the whole proceeds would pay for hauling to market. You raight grow a load or two more than you need for home consumption, and see how you come out. The Dutch drumhead is the best for winter-use. I am afraid the village gardeners would have the market supplied long before you had passed over your 13 miles of country road. It would pay better to haul butter, or drive beef and pork on foot, or, if you are near a cheese-factury, to keep a dairy.

BASPERRIES.

they, to keep a dairy.

RASSERRRIES.

(3) Purple cane for family-use, but you cannot hand them 18 miles to market. The next best is Mias us, a late blackcap. Plant in the spring, in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet in the row, and give them good culture. Cut back in March to 2 or 3 feet, according to vigor of growth. Cultivate early in the spring, after coming into fruit, and do not disturb the plants until after the picking season, when they must have good, clean culture. If you want plants, let the canes take root, and cut back in the spring, GRAPTE.

GRAPES.

(4) Play t in spring, 8 feet each way, and keep the land chash as for a garden-crop. The up to stakes the tirst year, and train to stakes on the spiral plan, when they come into bearing the second year. The stakes should be cut 6 feet, and of saplings; and the Osage is the best for the nursose. the purpose.

BEES.

(5) Those with movable frames, get "Lang-stroth on the Rouey Bee," and study it during stroth on the Honey-Bee," and study it during these long evenings.

Hoos.

(6) Now you have come to something tangible. The Berkshire, of course; for no breed has stood the test so long. It is an old English breed, and was brought to this country about 1830, and has been topular ever since, and to-day outnumbers all other breeds combined.

outnumbers all other breeds combined.

(7) Of course it those, if you are a Christian farmer and respect the tasts of your family and the circuit-pracher. Raise plenty of them, and get fat on eggs when doing your spring-work, and rejoice at Thanks; iving that you can invite your neighbors in to a sice chicken-pie.

Had you cut out "The Farm and Garden."

you would have found many of these questions more fully answered than time and space will allow at this time; but I am glad to know that you will begin now, and trust that you will in the future, as in the past, find many "good things in it."

In it."

HUBKING WITH HORSE-POWER.

A farmer at Mendota has invented a machine for husking with horse-power, over which the Mendota and Amboy people are jublant. Keep cool, gentlemen. Plowing bysteam is a success, but few farmers have as yet been convinced that it is a matter of economy, and the new husker must come up to the same ordeal. It must be proved that it will do the work cheaper than by hand-husking, or the invention will be still-born. Show us what it can do, and what it costs to busk a thousand bushels of corn. This is an age of

the right direction, and had the effect to introduce many of these plows into this county the present season.

The Application of Manure.

The eld practice in the use of manure was to spread it on the surface, and to plow it in, except in the application to meadow-land, and then the manure was composted or well rotted, and applied as a top-dressing. In all cases, the manure must be old, or composted with some absorbent, such as muck, rubbish, sawdust, etc. In case the manure was fresh from the stables, it was placed in small heaps, and allowed to so remain until the time of culture, when it was spread out and at once plowed under. A farmer near me, who places a high value on manure, and who is careful to use all there is at hand, pursues this practice, and with good results, having better average crops than his neighbors who pay less attention to this subject. While there is no question that this practice will pay, there is no reason to suppose that the same manure applied as a top-dressing will pay better. In short, there has been sufficient experience to prove its truth.

One great objection to the use of raw or unfermented manure is the seeds of weeds and of the grasses: but I have shown that, in most instances, this is no objection, as these weeds and grasses are destroyed in the process of preparation of the soil and of culture. We will suppose that Farmer A has manure for 10 acres of corn-land, and that he has stubble-land on which to apply it. The old plan would be to hanl out the manure at this season, place it in heaps to remain until spring, and then spread it out, plow under, and plant at once. Of course all the seeds in it would be ready to come up and to grow with the corn, making a greatly-increased amount of labor to cultivate the crop; and many of our good farmers think that this increased amount of labor to cultivate the crop; and for this reason they do not apply manure directly to the eorn-crop. Suppose we first plow the stubble-land, or rather it had been plowed immediately after harvest, an

guestions are as follows:

greated would it lays, wituated as I am, to raise an acre or so of colones? If so, what would be the best varieties of remeated remeathers are devoted in the process. The season was to the best manner of planting of carbbage? If so, what would be the best manner of planting of carbbage? If so, what would be the best manner of planting of carbbage? If so, what would be the best manner of planting of carbbage? If so, what would be the best time to set them out remains the process of carbbage? If so, what would be the best time to set them out remains the planting of carbbage in the planting of the process of carbbage in the planting of the process of the solid to the planting of the process of the planting of the planting of the planting of the process of the planting of the planting of the planting of the process of the planting of the planting of the planting planting the process of the planting of the plant

soil.

This plan of culture will obviate one serious This plan of culture will obviate one serious objection to the use of our baroyard manure for our cultivated crops. It is time that our farmers gave more attention to this subject, as the increased dryness of our soils demands the manure, not only as supplying plant-food, but to so change the mechanical condition of the soil for the better holding of moisture, as we know that there must be the vapor of water in the soil to produce the proper condition for plant-growth. The manure, then, has a two-foid, or rather a three-fold, office: first, as supplying plant-food; second, when the refuse part of it (humus) is mixed with the soil, it acts as a plant-food-holder,—not the food from its own substance, but that from the atmosphere; thirdly, changing the mechanical condition of the soil, and adding to its capacity to hold moisture. I think I have made it clear that, with proper management, the crude manure filled with the seeds of weeds should not increase the cost of culture, and the only entra labor is the hauling and spreading; and that this will lead to better crops in all cases, and, in many instances, make the difference between failure and success.

I have before shown that, to succeed in farming, the plans must be well laid, and carried out on time, but it is not pretended that \$20 spent

I have before shown that, to succeed in farming, the plans must be well laid, and carried out on time, but it is not pretended that \$20 spent in hanling manure will add \$20 or \$30 to the value of the crop, unless all the conditions are fully observed. It is a well-settled principle that, the pearer the surface you can have the roots of plants, the better they will grow; but the conditions must be such as to secure this. In the winter of 1972, when so many evergreen trees were killed, I lost only two from my lawn, and the so two had the lower branches cut away, so that the earth under them had become dry. If, therefore, we can so comminute the soil, and compact it with the roller, or, by adding manure, assist it to hold measure, we shall produce the conditions that will bring the roots of plants pear

the surface. It was an old practice of the Hollanders, in planting an orchard, to place a flat stone under the tree, to sempel the roots to shoot out near the surface, instead of going downward,—thus keeping near the surface in order to reach the largest supply of plant-food. When we muich the trees supply of plant-food. When we muich the trees surface; and this is the reason why forest-tree thus mulched with leaves have their roots near the surface. But thin out the trees so that grass will grow among them, and thus expose the roots to drought, and it will be seen that the growth is checked and the health of the tree impaired.

I need not tell the reader that this question of manure, and the increased labor that it will deamand, will lead to the occupation of less acres in tallage to produce the same amount of products, but that it will lead to greater profits in farming.

A. B. Allen, of New York, says:

I would sooner pay double the price for steel plant than accept as a gift the best set of castlone will be a first the price for steel plant than accept as a gift the best set of castlone will be a first the price for steel plant than accept as a gift the best set of castlone will be a first the price for steel plant than accept as a gift the best set of castlone will be a first the price for steel plant than accept as a gift the best set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone will be a first the plant set of castlone

A. B. Allen, of New York, says:

I would soomer pay doubte the price for steel plow than accept as a gift the best set of cast-from plows to be found in the United States. Thous were so may chilled or amouthly polished, cast-from will foul most opiess, on the mold-board, in every kind of soil free a sandy or gravelly up to a heavy clay-from. The din thus gathered on the mold-board adds grade its draft and prevents good work. Another of the district of the cast-from is, that, in order to get entitle than with steel, and this is a hard drag all day, and me quires a much stronger team. Of this any one may quickly convince himself without record to dynam-ometers or any other means of testing the drafts. quickly convince himself without resort to dyanometers or any other means of testing the drafts. In
has only to hitch a light team to a stee join
a stronger one to the cast-iron, and work then side by
side. In this way I have found that a pair of the and
ponies would do about the same work and with a
much case to themselves, as a pair of 16-hand horse,
The same observations about materials will alse apply to cultivators. In thus candidly advising my
brother-farmers in regard to the superior metic
steel plows, I am speaking directly against my on itdividual interest, for I have been a manufacture and
dealer in cast-iron plows for upward of thirty was
past.

past.

In conversation with New York farmers last year, when among them, I found but a small number who coincided with the above opinion of Mr. Allen. The cheapness of the cast plow pleased them; and then only a small proportion had tried the steel plow. On the whole, I was supprised at the want of progress in the use of new labor-saving implements in that State of model farmers.

THE CORN-CROP. As the husking progresses, the complaint grows louder that the crop is short; and the present outlook is, that the crop is shorte than estimated a month since. Fields that were supposed good for 25 bunkles to the acre are turning out less than 10. We have had no rain of late, and water is getting more and more in demand, but the weather is most delightful for fall-son, though we have our drawback in having the ground too dry for plowing.

EURAL

AUTUMN.

Now along the welkin's gleon.
Autumn's mournful dings is sounding.
Like a warning from the tomb
On the ear of mirth resounding:
And the fading fields assume
Sickly hues of white and sallow,
And the trees, hereft of bloom,
Wave their weeds of red and yellow.
All is charging all.

wave their weeds of red and yellow.

All is cheerless—all is drear:
Scarce a month since, all was bloomly.

Now the leaf is brown and sear.
That the warm is fast consuming:
Where get notes were wont to cheer,
Like tuned harps on pinions flying.

Now no measure greets the ear.

Save the voice of Nature sighing.

But les Autumn's breezes blow,
And the clouds of Winter gather,
Deluging with ice and snow
Smiling hill and blooming heather;
Still within our hearts shall glow
Thes that Time shall fail to sever;
Still the amarants shall grow,
Blooming in our souls forever.

JAMES JUDGON LORE.

A Man Slaughters One Hundred
Striped Sunkes Burrowed in the
Hanking of His House.

From the Litchfield (Mnn.) Ledger.
Last spring Will Moody moved out of his log
house in Union Grove, and it stood unoccupied
and desolate for several weeks, but last July Ed
Asher purchased the property and moved into
the old house to stop only while he could build a
new frame house.

new frame house.

He had hardly settled his family in their new quarters before they had a practical demonstration that there were occupants there before them, who evidently looked upon the new omers as intruders, and these old settlers were suakes!

intruders, and these old settlers were snakes! The little striped garter-snakes.

The first night in the house there was a great rustling on the floor like the pattering of mynads of mice, but it wasn't mice that made the noise; it was the sound from dozens of snakes as they dragged themselves across the floor. De lightful!

In the morning Mr. A. naed to get up, shake the reptiles out of his clothes, grasp a pitchfort, and pitch the slimy devils out of doors. It was no uncommon thing to slaughter half a dozen in the morning. The second and third days were worse than the first. At breakfast on morning Mr. A. felt something crawling up hiles, and, glancing downward, found a besuitful little striped fellow working his way up in the world. Another time he found a 3-foot fellow in his overcoat pocket, who greeted him on his in his overcoat pocket, who greet approaching with a friendly kiss. The nuisance became intolerabl

approaching with a friendly kiss.

The nuisance became intolerable. The house was old, and the mortar in the clinking had gives way in many places, and in the evening no some was the lamp lighted than a serenade of hisses would begin, and nearly every one of the holes would be ornamented with a snake's head. At the end of the fourth day Mr. Asher grasped his shovel and went to the banking of the house, a mass of straw and dirt that had not been moved for several years, and here were their anakeships in all their glory. It was a perfect massacre, for in that banking he found and killed an even hundred garter-snakes. Thirty were found in one nest.

There is a scarcity of the serpent around it.

The Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke was a great diner-out, and nothing gave him more pleasure than being called upor to take the chair at any of the annual festivals in aid of some popular charity; but although the toast which he had to propose was written down for him on a slip of paper, he very frequently contrived quite to forget what it really was, or managed to mix it up with some other subject in a manner which was highly entertaining to the audience. Thus, it he happened to preside at a dinner given at Willis' Rooms in all of the Neusvenders' Ranevolent Association, dushed with the juice of the grape, the Duky rising, would deliver himself as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is now my agreeable duty to propose to you the toat of the evening. We are met here to promote the objects of a most useful society, one which had done a vast amount of good in this metropoliupon highly-interesting constons, and helper many worthy fellow-creatures at a period of great anxiety and peril. Ladies and gentlemen, we are deeply indebted to this most benevolant society. I beg, therefore, to propose health prosperity, and success to the Lying-in Hospital."

At this juncture some friendly bystandar would havely the conston to the severe and any could havely the proton of the severe and any could havely the proton of the severe and any could havely the orator by the sleeve, and any could havely have the orator by the sleeve, and any could havely have the orator by the sleeve, and any could havely have the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve, and any could havely the orator by the sleeve, and any could havely the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve, and any could have the orator by the sleeve.

prosperity, and success to the Lying-in Hospital."

At this juncture some friendly bystands would pluck the orator by the sleeve, and remind him that it was not the Lying-in Hospital the claims of which he was there to advocate but the Newsvenders' Benevotent Association. Then the Duke, taking up his parable, would se blundering on, mixing the two up together in amaner highly comical.

"Ahem, ladies and gentlemen, I find I have rather exceeded my duty on this occasion in devocating the claims of the Lying-in Hospital; is certainly an admirable institution, no better; without it we should probably not have so many newsvenders, and without these useful members of society how should we get our must ing papers? I drink prosperity, therefore, to the Blind Asylum,—I beg pardon, I mean the Newyonders' Benevotent Association,—and may they long discharge the duties they owe to sciet, by taking eare of those unfortunates who find themselves in an interesting condition." [Incomplete the content of the properior of the pro

Plants Sacred to the Virgin.

There is a whole garden full of plants sacred to the Virgin Mary, generally because they fown as some period connected with "Our Laor's Days.—the Visitation, the Assumption, the Birth, the Baptism, Purification,—such as the "Lady's Smock," "Lady's Mantle," "Lady's Fingen," "Lady's Slipper," "Lady's Tresses, "the pretty little green Ophrys with a twisted stam. The "Virgin's Bower," begins to blossom in Jety, when the Feast of Visitation occurs, and in fullest flower at the Assumption in August. The "Lady's Bedstraw" belongs to no particular month, but has a very particular story for its name. The disferent plants were summoned to come and form a little bed for the Virgin and Child in the stable at Bethlehem. They all male excuses one after the other; some were too busy, some declared themselves insignificant, some too great, or it was too early or too late for appearing. At last this pretty little white stat of appearing. At last this pretty little white stat of appearing. At last this pretty little white stat of appearing and rewarded for he virtue by her flowers being turned to a golden yellow.

An editorial notice of a woman's received.

An editorial notice of a woman's green, store reads as follows: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks; her indigo is as blooms as her own eyes; and her pepper as hot as her own temper."

THE NATIONAL

mullett's New Building War, and Navy

The President on 1 a Mysterious Washington Hungry-

Her Strange Public Sentiment on " Kno --- Congressional

Capitol-Extension --- The Congress -- Indexi Documents.

From Our Own Corresp

Election-morning in many & quiet on the Potomao!

There stands the very old Whi
petually new lot, —a lot that is m any respect; never quite drain eled; the trees never quite of thinned out; the mounds are statu quo ; the grounds failing marsh, and then to a marshy an cozy creek mouth. In that

consigned to a corner, like s who illicitly steals a lodging in Nobody ever saw what kind of that is, nobody who can tall i -whether they be gargeous or any rate, he can look out of be big new building,—the State, edifice,—which is his only neigh It is now standing like rule,—one wing built to the height of 128 line mere basement, flat to the long. Blocks of granice are str

muddy prospect, protected by Every morning, at 8, then and then the laborers and mas the granite concavity like spar Mr. Fish, they say, is to go in the but, if I were he, iI wouldn't. bago amongst its other archite plaster is fresh, and it must the mine before it will smell he The women all like this build That is a woman's great archite is so clean, besides, as if it had the china-store. The architect of that it is very good below the much in the roof. "There," he a straight cornice; on top of it

nice; then a belvidere; and twicelinely high chimneys, too." The President can see his sta the nose of this great edifice,big as to look like out-houses. street has been reclaimed from ash-heap and rain-gulley of for of freshly-sodded square, near the granice pedestal for

of Galena. Nearly fourteen year totalk war together, around Jess stere. Now the bronze image o Staff, wrapped away in boxes, lil the grave, awaits a morning upon these stones and look every day as he rides out of the Health is half of fame, and al of it. A tougher be than been in that White Hou vives his great contempora he is the head and a so young a man that the people

will find to do for the long days.

A few days ago, I was returning about the hour of 8. The Presidents, his wife on a brown, w the Avenue toward breakfast. e black crape but and mourning he, a stiff eilk hat and black suit on the grass; the mists of m except bucksters and the coun keters. Both are new 50 or m

Again, three days ago, on a noon. I saw them together in a s
Grant smoking, his wife with a
on housekceping matters,—per
the cuildren's prospects, of wh
now left under the parental r
weather, but they rode indiffere
This man has now had, of of
as much time of rest from milits

This man has now had, of of as much time of rest from million for the from the following and the follo

sim out. Still, he will never without another chimney.

"Do you think. Mr. Gath, we publican House?"

The asker was one of the I aloris, a kindly young mas, whe Capitol ever since I have lived he plasming dradge in a country sto yor more ooliging equantimity.

"I don't think anybody kn few care. It's a toss up for dies in I don't care myself, sir. Or matter of wages, or an order to don't feel very comfortable, sir any athere can't be more than majority."

It is the short session, too. I hay's election—little above the that compresses into three mond that business of the long y pp—rents of roome, all things; I be shirikage that is nearly in sountry catches this city in that dédo a mouth for a sur rate in the top stories of hotels. Succession, and then the have willard's, the Aring and Wormiey's,—all in one \$4.50 a day, with combined accoperhaps, 1,600 people. Nearer another group,—the National Ste-accommodating, say, 1,200, there are a dozen little houses, at drop rates. For the rest, the man must take a room and feed boring hotel. Fifty dollars a metalle-board rate.

The you wonder that, in get like this is in favor of a good deplenty of plunder, pleuty of sa appropriations and satisfied claimers in whether the perusal of them, or no feet, Poople do not lose sensitive man, the eventual of them, or no feet, Poople do not lose sensitive will be the will be a common that in the case of the power, is the common stilunal, the executioner, and the Willi.

tibunal, the executioner, and the Will it be a lively winter?"
man to the correspondent.
"Lively for issues, or for mon. Oh, money! Confound the No. I can't see any projective common respectful attents."
Oh!" says the hotel-man, "you if the elections go Democrate have lots of good jobbery. The any will say: 'This is our sanesse the goose. Go right in, "Well, suppose they go Reput in a short the same. That we have jobs of liberal expenditures. I have not in a short the same. That we have jobs of liberal expenditures. I have not interest a money of the same of the same. That we have not the same of th

It was an old practice of the in planting an orchard, to place one under the tree, to come out to shoot out near the ead of going downward,—thus keepant-food. When we muich the trees, see how it draws the roots near the it his is the reason why forest-trees with leaves have their roots near the dithis is the reason why forest-trees. But thin out the trees so that grass mong them, and thus expose the gott- and it will be seen that the secked and the health of the trees

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THE CORN-CROP.

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10. We have had no rain of late,
cetting more and more in 'demand,
er is most delightful for fall-wors,
have our drawback in having the
y for plowing.

EURAL

AUTUMN. ig the welkin's gloom
he mournful dirge is sounding,
ming from the tomb
ear of mirth resounding;
ading fields assume
ones of white and sallow,
rese, befat of bloom,
heir weeds of red and yellow. sriess—all is drear;
month since, all was bloom
caf is brown and sear
worm is fast consuming;
notes were wont to cheer,
ned harps on pinions flying,
peasure greats the ear
voice of Nature sighing,
timpus braces bloom

tumn's breezes blow, clouds of Winter gather, with fee and snow hall and blooming heather; n our hearts shall glow it Time shall fail to sever; ag in our souls forever.

JAMES JUDSON LORD

ilaughters One Hundred unites Burrowed in the of His House.

the Litchfield (Muss.) Ledger.
Will Moody moved out of his log a Grove, and it stood unoccupied for several weeks, but last July Edged the property and moved into to stop only while he could build a nee.

ity settled his family in their new tethey had a practical demonstrative occupants there before them, looked upon the new comers as these old settlers were snakes; led garter-snakes. The time the house there was a great a floor like the pattering of myributit wasn't mice that made the the sound from dozens of snakes as themselves across the floor. De-

t of his clothes, grasp a pitchfork, slimy devils out of doors. It was a thing to slaughter half a dozen ag. The second and third days han the first. At breakfast one A. falt something crawling up his

A. felt something crawling up his cing downward, found a beautiful fellow working his way up in the ler time he found a 3-foot fellow pocket, who greeted him on his

with a friendly kiss.

to became intolerable. The house he mortar in the clinking had given blaces, and in the evening no soonamp lighted than a serenade of begin, and nearly every one of the comamented with a anake's head. The fourth day Mr. Asher grasped and went to the banking of the of straw and dirt that had not been everal years, and here were their all their glory. It was a perfect in that banking he found and hundred garter-snakes. Thirty one nest.

Tarcity of the serpent around Mr.

Duke of Cambridge,
as a great diner-out, and pothing
a pleasure than being called upou
air at any of the annual fastivals
e popular charity; but although
he had to propose was written
to u a slip of paper, he very freved quite to forget what it really
ed to mix it up with some other
anner which was highly entertaindience. Thus, if he happened to
mer given at Willis' Rooms in aid
renders' Benevolent Association,
he juice of the grape, the Duke,
leliver nimself as follows:
D GENTLEMEN: It is now my
to propose to you the toast of
We are met here to promote the
out useful society, one which has
sount of good in this metropolis
nteresting occasions, and helped
fellow-creatures at a period of
and peril. Ladies and gentlemen,
included to this most benevolent
g, therefore, to propose health,
if success to the Lying-in Hospineture some friendly bystander

ncture some friendly bystander ne orator by the sleeve, and re-it was not the Lying-in Hospital which he was there to advocate, venders' Benevolent Association. It is the two up together in a comical.

mixing the two up together as comical.
ies and gentlemen, I find I have a my duty on this occasion in adlatms of the Lying-in Hospital; if n admirable institution,—no between the context of the second many including the second many including prosperity, therefore, to the—I beg pardon, I mean the Newyolent Association,—and may they the duties they owe to society, by of those unfortunates who find an interesting condition." [Imperimental context of the second may have and laughter.]—Belgravia.

Sacred to the Virgin-hole garden full of plants sacred fary, renerally because they flower d connected with "Our Lady", station the Assumption the Birth.

of connected with "Our Ladys station, the Assumption, the Birthrunication,—such as the "Lady's dy's Mantle," "Lady's Fingers, ser, "Lady's Fresses," the pretty phrys with a twisted stem. The wer" begins to blossom in July, east of Visitation occurs, and is not at the Assumption in August. The straw" belongs to no particular as a very particular story for its inferent plants were summoned to no sittle bed for the Virgin and table at Bethlehem. They all made firer the other; some were too busy, it themselves insignificant, some too as too early or too late for appearance of the place, and she was afterd for her virtue by her flowers being olden yellow.

rial notice of a woman's green, follows: "Her tomatoes are as meheeks; her iudigo is as blue as; and her papper as hot as her own

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL fullett's New Building : The State, War, and Navy Edifice,

The President on Horseback : a Mysterious Being.

Washington Hungry-She Wants Her Stranger.

Public Sentiment on "Knocking-Down" -A Congressional Sketch. Capital-Extension --- The Library

Congress .-- Indexing the

Documents. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1874. Election-morning in many States, and all so

guiet on the Potomae! There stands the very old White-House in a perpetually new lot, - lot that is never quite done in any respect; never quite drained or quite done in eled; the trees never quite clipped or quite thinned out; the mounds around it hardly in state que: the grounds falling away behind to a marsh, and then to a marshy woods, and so on to an cony creek mouth. In that White-House is THE PRESIDENT,

consigned to a corner, like some town Mayor who illicitly steals a lodging in the City-Hall. Nobody ever saw what kind of lodgings he has, that is, nobody who can tell it in a newspaper, -whether they be gorgeous or cold. But, at any rate, he can look out of bed at Mr. Mullett's big new building, the State, War, and Navy difice, which is his only neighbor.

It is now standing like a carpenter's rale,—one wing built up in the air to the height of 123 feet; the main line mere basement, flat to the ground, 567 feet long. Blocks of granice are strewn all over the muddy prospect, protected by wooden strips.

Every morning, at 8, there is roll-call, and then the laborers and masons disperse in the granite concavity like sparrows in a tree.

Mr. Fish, they say, is to go in there this winter; but, if I were he, II wouldn't. There is lumbago amongst its other architectural effects. The placer is fresh, and it must eat stove-coal by the mine before it will smell heat.

The women all like this building; it is so new. That is a woman's great architectural reason. It is so clean, bosides, as if it had come fresh from the china-store. The architect of the Capitol says that it is very good below the cornice, but too much in the roof. "There," he says, "you see straight cornice; on top of it a segmental cornice; then a belviders; and then chimneys,violently high chimneys, too."

The President can see his stable right under the nose of this great edifice, -a crowding little thing of red brick, with gate-posts of granite, so big as to look like out-houses. There, where a street has been reclaimed from the immemorial ash-heap and rain-gulley of former years, a bit of freshly-sodded square, near at hand, contains the granice pedestal for THE STATUE OF BAWLINS,

of Galena. Nearly fourteen years ago they began totalk war together, around Jesse Grant's leather-store. Now the bronze image of the Chief of Staff, wrapped away in boxes, like his remains in the grave, awaits a morning when it shall rise ese stones and look at the President every day as he rides out of the stable.

Health is half of fame, and all the enjoyment of it. A tougher being than Grant has never been in that White House. He surrives his great contemporaries, of whom be is the head and still is called so young a man that the people wonder what he will dod to do for the long remainder of his

A few days ago, I was returning from market about the hour of 8. The President on a white horse, his wife on a brown, were loping down the Avenue toward breakfast. Mrs. Grant wore black craps bat and mourning riding-dress; he a stiff silk hat and black suit. The dew was on the grees; the mists of morning steamed except bucksters and the country-carts of marseiers. Both are now 50 or more in years. Again, three days ago, on a blustering after-

Grant smoking, his wife with a suburban road,— Grant smoking, his wife with a face apparently on homekeeping matters,—perhaps discussing the cuildren's prospects, of whom only two are now lift under the parental roof. It was sold weather, but they rode indifferent to it all.

This man has now had, of civil office, nearly as much time of rest from military life as in his

This man has now had, of civil office, nearly as much time of rest from military life as in his forlorn lapse between 1852 and 1859, when he gave up his commusation in Oregon, and all the past, at Paio Aito, Monteley, and Molno dei Rev, seemed parts of a wasted education. His life, in its harrest, began in 1861, when he was nearly 40 years old. Whatever the opinion held of him, he is a mystery.

PANIC ON ELECTION-DAY.

Today is is election, and there are sad, apprehensive hearts in this town. Government work is like a stork's nest on a very tail chimpay, where, having industriously carried up stoks and straws, so as to get the benefit of the fire that somes up underneath, the poor one-leguel occupant never gets quite warm but once, and then the nest catches from below and burns him out. Still, he will never be happy again without another chimney.

'Do you think, Mr. Gath, we shall have a Republican House?"

The asker was one of the Document-Room

publican House?"

The asker was one of the Document-Room darks, a kindly young man, who has been in the Capitol ever since I have lived here. No uncomplianing drudge in a country store has less liberty or more obliging equanimity.

"I don't think anybody knows, and very fer care. It's a toss up for disadvantages."

"I don't care myself, ear. Only with us it's a matter of wages, or an order to go West. One don't feal vary comfortable, sir. Gen. Garfield mystere can't be more than five Republican allority."

don't feel very comfortable, sir. Gen. Garfield are there can't be more than five Republican an interest of the long year. There months are and hat compresses into three months all the avarice at the business of the long year. Prices go presses into three months all the avarice at the business of the long year. Prices go the state of rooms, all things; and credits stop. Is shinkage that is nearly uniform over the sunity caches this city in the short session, and then too short session, and then too little. Here as hat the session, and then too little. Here as hat will hard's, the Ariington, the Ebbitt, and Wormiey's,—all in one group, weraging at ha day, with combined accommodations for, whaps, 1600 people. Nearer the Capitol is mother group,—the National, Metropolitan, the secondonousing, say, 1,200, at \$8.50. Then the set of the secondonousing, say, 1,200, at \$8.50. Then the set of the secondonousing, say, 1,200, at \$8.50. Then the set of the six in favor of a good deal of jobbery and the secondon secondonousing that is some neighboring hotel. Fifty dollars a month is the usual habbard rate.

In that sentificant for "knocking-bown."

De year wonder that, in general, a populace has his is in favor of a good deal of jobbery? Importations and statisfied claims, make rosy that the perus of them, or neutralizes the effections and grabs is always at home here. Shody iscourse him in his visiting-circle. The large pages that do, arrive only in the evening, has a reception, a hop, a round of calls, discussing the stimulate it. Here, nearest the single property of the common sanctuary of the humal, the executioner, and the culprit.

Livaly for issues, or for money?"

"The large of the common sanctuary of the humal, the executioner, and the culprit.

an to the correspondent.

"Liely for issues, or for money?"

Oh, money! Confound the issues!"

No. I can't see any projects which will results for issues, or for money?"

Oh! says the hotel-man, "you are mistaken. It is elections go Democratic, we are sure to he lots of good jobbery. Then the Republication and the says the hotel-man, "you have change to he lots of good jobbery. Then the Republication and the says "Thus is our last change to will say; "Thus is our last change."

It is a will say; "Thus is our last change to will say; "Thus is our last change."

It is a will say; "Thus is our last change."

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It is a will say; "Thus is our

any party can keep in power without providing for its own retainers? I don't care what party it is. See there!—do you know that man?" I see a man with a familiar face, who nods pleasantly, as if well acquainted. "That man I have seen for a year, but can't remember where I met him." "Well, that is Priam Achilles, the furnisher of walnut-furniture and unphoistary to

"Well, that is Priam Achilles, the furnisher of walnut-furniture and upholstery to the Chow-Chow Department. You think he's a loboyist? Well, that's no matter. He elects the Congressman, Biscuttifg, every time. He's a royal man. He takes Biscutting right up, and runs him with his own money. Do you suppose Biscuiting won't work for him to refurnish the Chow-Chow, the Piccadilly, and the Potted Herring Department of this Government?"

'Well, that's bribery!"

"Well, that's bribery!"

"It isn't bribery. It's a return of obligation. It's decent friendship. It's what is done in every department of business, between the professions, and throughout society. You must make a new race of men to get those statuseque, bloodless politicians, of which the books and newspapers want a supply!"

This is the voice of the substratum of political society. "Pay your bills!" is the only human commandment. Even a very large city, like Chicago or St. Louis, would feel the impulsion of millions of appropriations, as can be seen when they require a new post-office, or pier, or river-improvement. But here is no other source of supply, The commercial resources of this place are ordained never to be, unless Government creates them.

pent creates toem.

ALTER EGO TO M. C.'s.

Politics is a kind of caravan, where the Con-Polities is a kind of caravan, where the Congressment transport their dependents to the general Fair on the casis of the Potomac. Here is a Senator who brings along his elevator-man, and commands this particular elevator to be put up in the Washington Monument, or he will abolish the office of architect. Another Congressman comes with his lawyer, and the lawyer manipulates the Congressman to the head of a Committee. In a short time you hear the remark: "Blame that fellow, Fackenium! You can't make a point before his Committee without can't make a point before his Committee without retaining Gibbes!" After awhile, Gibbes drifts along to be a stable, respectable citizen of the place, and brings up his daughters here. One place, and brings up his daughters here. One of them marries Commodore Persimmon, and the little Persimmonses storm Algiers, or Joppa, or Newcastle-on-Tyne, and rise to posterity in a monument. Then posterity hears in the books that Admiral Gibbes is the grandson of one of the most accomplished and particule lawyers at the Seat of Government,—a gentleman too self-respecting and independent to take any office, but the activator of his Government, in case involved. the adviser of his Government in cases involving

the greatest fidelity.

The subject of the prize conundrum ought to be: "How are you going to reconcile ideal morals with politics?" People won't be conspicuously poor any more. Diogenes will maneard his tub. Gen. Marion wou't eat chestnuts before a British officer. Washington will lie. What is the reason?

And yet there are pathetic and ludicrous sides to all this buffoonery. Look at yonder Con-gressman. For fourteen years he has been a steady devotee to the science and application of steady devotee to the science and application of Government. There may be men of more grasp and masculinity, but none of that class have his activity. He literally leads the profession of legislator, and is fit for nothing else,—having let the powers decay which do not minister to this alone. He avoided general society, and sat up nights reading Lieber and Montesquien, and what not. Other Congressmen disliked him for his seclusion, envied his pure fame, and were anxious to see him slip up. He did. Like all such naturally-honest men, he had no act in deception. His children had grown up; school bills and bills for shoes came in; half his constituency expected to eat dinner with him when they visited Washington: the artist prodigy, the country editor, the 300 cergymen; and all the bummers borrowed money to return home. So he awoke from his trance of publicism and So he awoke from his trance of publicism and looked around him, on flourisning rascals; on insensate colleagues with big bank-accounts; on parsimonious demagagues, who used the Speaker's nob like a walf for a rap-ball, that their gabber might rebound to where they came rom, and they thence to Congress again.
"Lend me \$500," he said to some taick-headed

giant, who uses Congress like a fulcrum to work his Archimedean lever. "If I don't raise it, they'll forectose my mortgage! They may sell

they'll forectose my mortgage! They may sell out my furniture."

"Way, what kind of constituents have you got? Cau't they find enough use for you to keep the wolf away from the door? Come, I'll do you a service."

And so they trade in the exceptionably high name of this man, who was one of the few with a name to keep. Instant exposure and public resentment alighted, not on the flourishing rogues around num, but on this one reputation, polished like a shield, whitened like a plume.

He awoke. He aroused nimes!.

The barbaric horrors of a campaign broke

it owes it to such unworthy leaders as Moorfield and Crows, who have omitted no opportunity to emblazon the errors of the party, and threaten in the name of the country people. We want no such disorganizers in the important Committees after this. We expect to run our party on human nature and majority rights, and we can proudly compare morals with the other party, without instancing either Moorfield or Crows as he show-eards of virtue."

The way of the Reformer is hard. Eternal atent alarm is the price of liberty.

patent alarm is the price of liberty.

EXTENDING THE CAPITOL.

Still, under this surface-wash, the great concerns of Government go on. If, for every stroke of challenge there was a stroke of the adde and hammer, this Capitol-building would not be in a never-ending condition of progression. Babel, always going toward Heaven, but with confusion of tengues, must have heave all Messel great. of tongues, must have been o'd Moses' great moral satire ou public constructions. The Limoral sature ou public constructions. The In-brary of Congress, which, at a cost of \$230,000, was finished in 1365, occupies more than one-half of all the available space in the old Capitol; that is, the centre of the present composite edifice, whose wings are new additions. The Supreme Court gets the lesser half; the naked Rotunda and empty Hall of the Representatives atoretime are more waste and effect.

Rotunda and empty Hail of the Representatives atoretime are mere waste and effect.

Now, the march of this Library on the space allotted to it will press before the pending session the subject of another Capitol extension.

There were less than 100,000 volumes when this Library was opened, with shelving for 70,000 volumes more. Nine years have passed, and 320,000 volumes are already crammed in these alcoves,—growing from copyrights alone at the rate of 18,000 volumes ayear. By the year 1900,—only twenty-five years hence,—there will inevitably be 700,000 volumes. What is to be done?

1900,—only twenty-five years hence,—there will inevitably be 700,000 volumes. What is to be done?

The Librarian thinks it is foolish to build another extension merely for the Library, to last only a few years, and again become too small; but that a separate building should be raised on one of the public squares in the heart of the town, available for a century, or with plans of infinite extension. These plans are prepared.

Mr. Watter, the former architect of the Capitol wing, at the command of Senator Edmunds, has devised the centre to be extended in the line of the main portico, which is inferior to the wing portices, and the Library to be placed in the very vestibule of the edifice. This would serve for about fifteen years.

Mr. Oimstead, the landscape-artist of the grounds, wants the centre extended in the back, reversely from Walter's plan, covering the glacis and terrace, and making room for twenty years. Others want a separate building on Capitol Hill, accessible by Congressmen during the sessions. Mr. Lot Morrill is in favor of either of these latter plans.

It would appear to a disinterested person that it is superfluous to tinker with the old centre,—already picturesque, memorable, and quaint. The Library is beyond the needs of Congressmen. It is about the best thing that exists at Washington, and the only library we have, harmonionally and systematically collected on an imperial scale. The Government has plenty of ground here, and this Library ought to be down in the city,—open day, night, and Sunday,—so that its growth of books may be attended by a growth of readers, thinkers, and workmen.

Another enormous work has been begun in the

8. Journals of the Continental Congress, 18 volumes, from 1774 to 1773.
9. Force's American Archives, 9 volumes, from 1774 to 1777.
10. Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, 19 volumes, from 1774 to 1789.
11. The Madison Papers (Debates in the Federal Convention).

11. The Madison Papers (Departs to the Frederical Convention).

12. Elliott's Debates in the State Constitutional Conventions.

In all, 1,000 volumes.

A topical index, with cross-references from book to book,—making a mass of all the above, as if they were the same general work,—is the plan projected. The Library has just put together which never existed before,—a complete set of the Government documents in order.

set of the Government documents in order.

This Library had previously catalogued the subjects of the Library. It took three persons four years, and made two volumes of 1,740 pages octavo, double columns.

GATH.

A SPLENDID STRUCTURE.

The New Paris Opera-House.

From the Pail-Mail Gazette.

This sumptuous and ambitious house, which will be completed within a few weeks, may be presumed to embody the most approved princi-ples of theatrical arrangement. Its designer, M. of the kind in Europe, and by the aid of "logical" arrangement has contrived to satisfy the demands of a foreign audience. A great national theatre, subsidized magnificently, requires a building for its "administration," control, etc., for its school and practices, great galleries for promenade, the indispensable foyer, where half the audience may assemble, a sort of palace for the comfort of the head of the State, and vast accommodation for scenes, scenic-machinery. promenage, the interpetable, a sort of palace for the comfort of the head of the State, and vast accommodation for scenes, scenic-machinery, ballet, choruses, and "first subjects," whose habits and tastes are of a luxurious kind. M. Garnier has emphasized his various departments externally, and the flaneur on the Boulevards can note the block in front which expresses the fover and halls; the cupola which signifies the salle or audience portion; and the huge box-like structure which rises behind, and betokens the stage and the realms above the stage, lofty enough to allow of a whole scene being raised without folding. This emphasis, however, is faulty; it destroys the unity of the building, and produces the effect of so many distinct buildings joined together. The arrangements for entrance and for the proper classification of the andience have exercised the architect to no small degree, and his wish to be logical bas led him into distinctions too refined. His conviction that the front of a theatre should, like a church, be dignified with an imposing flight of steps, naturally makes the setting down there of persons who arrive in carriages and in full dress an impossibility. Carriages, therefore, pass round to the side, and beneath a covered pavilion. M. Garnier's side arrangement is, however, a mistake; for the "carriage company," after making its way through vault-like passages, has to climb a comparatively mean flight of states before it can reach its own proper staircase of honor. There is also a capriciousness in these different levels—foot passeengers mounting by a flight of steps from the level of the street, and ascending three flights to gain the boxes; while the "Chief of the State" is transported in his carriage up an inclined way, which allows him to be set down on a level with his own box. These arrangements seem a little forced. The foyer is a brilliant ball, a little too narrow for its height,—an elevation at which the muchtaited—of Bandry pictures will produce little impression. foyer is a brilliant hall, a little too narrow for its height,—an elevation at which the much-talked-of Bandry pictures will produce little impression. The house" itself is a noble hall, beautifully proportioned, and appearing nearly circular. The spectator, as he looks from the grand tier, notes the general airiness and lightness, an effect produced by all the seats being laid out in balconies, the boxes being behind. Thus the occupant of every seat is in full view, while his box behind forms a sort of little open. salon. The whole is one mass of gilding from floor to ceiling, and recalls the decoration and arrangement of the "Monais" at Brussels. Oak is used abundantly for the doors and framework; a rather too austere material. The chan-delier is used for illumination. On the whole, beyond the harmony and beauty of its shape, there is nothing very novel in the treatment of

the saile.

The regions below the stage are carried down to a depth sufficient to engulph any palace or cathedral which might rise to the height of the whole scene. Looking aloft, the lines of cordage whole scene. Looking alore, the lines of corage and "flying bridges" crossing and recrossing are bewildering. It is this that has spoiled the building externally, supplying it with a huge stone chest, which rises with such disagreeable complications are supplying the vast space thus devoted above and below the vast space thus devoted above and below like a shield, whitened like a plume.

He awose. He aroused nimself.

The barbaric horrors of a campaign broke round his head. They dragged his family into the areas in the name of Reform, accused him of abusing his wite, robbing Indians, and scaleping orphans. Out of that campaign he came victorious, but not the same man. A spirit of resemment, a ruggeduses acquired in the cootest, a graduation in the business-school, had been conferred in this ordeal by fire. And, while his constituents had prosecuted him for rascality, the following article welcomed his return to Washington:

Washington:

Washington:

Washington:

Washington:

Danablican party is in danger of defeat,

porting them against "masts" and on "chari-ots" left the stage free and clear for the artists, which any fixed machinery did not. Nothing can be more lofty or airy than the corridors or the fine room at the back, a sort of foyer for the dancers, which can be thrown into the stage. Every "first subject" has a little suite of two rooms, which, as is the custom in France, will be richly furnished and decorated according to the richly furnished and decorated according to the taste of the occupant or according to the richness of the allowance often made for the purpose. They contrast favorably with the cell-like rooms with which first subjects are indulged on this side of the Channel. The crowd of dancers dress in large long rooms. Even the question of the curtain was dealt with by M.

or dancers dress in large long rooms. Even the question of the curtain was dealt with by M. Garnier on assthetical principles. After long discussion, he determined that a mimic curtain, with folds, etc., painted on canvas, is the true form. A genuine curtain shows creasse, collects dust, and grows shabby; while a landscape belongs to regions behind the curtain.

The completion of this edifice before the new year will tax the energies of all concerned. A few days since matters had advanced thus far—the dome was painted and gilt, as were also the various balconies down to the second tier. The flooring of the salls was laid, and the divisions of the boxes were in their place. All the plagtering appeared to be done: the roof of the chyer was decorated, and the superb marble chimney pieces were in progress. The stage and stage machinery is all but complete. In short, the painting, fitting, and furnishing has all to be done; and ten weeks seems but a short time into which to compress so much work. No doubt it will be apparently completed by the day fixed. t will be apparently completed by the day fixed, it will be apparently completed by the day fixed, though it will take many mouths before it can be really finished. On the whole, the success of this costly and pretentious structure will scarcely reward the thought and pains expended on it. The classical and stately Bordeaux Theatre, with its fine colounade and statues, will probably retain its rank as the finest house of its kind in France.

California Vintage.

From the San Franciace Chronicle.

The estimate of those best acqueinted with the wine business of the State is that the vintage this year will not fail short of 9,000,000 gallons. Last year it was somewhere between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000. The unseasonable rains this year, which are not generally looked for earlier than the middle of November, will tend to decrease the strength, but improve the quality of the white wines and champagnes, the chief fault of which, in the judgment of connoisseurs, is that they are too heavy. The premature rains have caused the grapes to swell, tending to a decrease in alcoholic strength, which will, it is thought, produce light wines of greater delicacy and finer flavor than we have had for several years. But the prospect is less favorable so far as red wines are concerned. There has long existed among connoisseurs in wines a notion that the vintage in "comet years" is always of a superior quality, and this theory seems likely to derive fresh confirmation the present year. The foreign papers state that in the important province of the Marne a remarkably fine wine has been produced this season, which has not been equaled by any vintage for many years past. The vintage in our northern counties will be late in consequence of the rains, especially in Sonoma und Napa. The grape product has been immense, independent of what is devoted to the manufacture of whose and brandies. A gentleman engaged in the business, and who has a turn for "facts and ignres," furnishes us with an estimate that the amount of grapes raised in the State this year and consumed or exported will amount to 50 pounds for every man, woman, and child of our population.

growth of readers, thinkers, and workmen.

INDEXING THE DOCUMENTS.

Apother enormous work has been begun in the Library for Congress,—indexing the official history of the country. This is a gigantic work,—probably never equaled in its way. The following are the documents:

1. The Congressional Documents, 1,400 volumes, from 1789 to 1873.

2. The Annals of Congress, 42 volumes, from 1789 to 1873.

3. Gales & Seaton's Debates in Congress, 29 volumes, from 1838 to 1873.

5. The American State Papers, 38 folio volumes, from 1789 to 1838.

6. Wait's State Papers, 12 volumes, published in 1819.

7. The Statutes at Large, 17 volumes, from 1789 to 1878.

LITERATURE IN BOSTON.

Trowbridge's New Volume of Poems.

Enemy's Gate "--" One Day Solitary "--" Communion."

NEW VOLUME OF POETRY this country.

Probably thousands who have read his stories,

and know all about "Jack Hazard," "Cudjo's Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," and "Father Brightnopes," would be surprised to learn that Mr. Trowbridge is a poet, except as they know that he wrote "Darius Green and His Flying-Machine." Some of them may have heard of and justly so far as I know, as the first success ful experiment in American dialect-poetry.-the progenitor of "Jim Bludso," "Little Breeches,"
"Jim," "The Heathen Chinee," and others of that class. Certainly it has had a very wide popularity in this country, and "Roger and I" are recognized in every town as true to the life. Mr. Trowbridge has been writing and publishing occasional poems for a long time; but not till 1869 did he collect any of them into a volume. That year he published, through Fields, Osgood & Co., a thin book called "The Vagabonds, and Other Poems." It has had about such a sale as most volumes of poetry reach in America; but t gained more reputation than copyright-money for Mr. Trowbridge. It caused many who had not thought of him as a poet, to revise their estimate, and to add his name to the noble, but timate, and to add his name to the noble, but very small, army of American poets. Now he has collected a second volume, called "The Emigrani's Story, and Osher Poems." The leading piece appeared in *Harper's Monthly* for October. The lest of the book is filled with poems that have appeared in the Atlantic, Scribner, and elsewhere. The bent of Trowbridge's mind is highly degreatic, harce his Trowbridge's mind is highly dramatic; hence his stories in verse, his bailads, and distect-pieces, fix the reader's attention and hold it until the end comes, too soon. In his meditative poems, he reveals closeness of observation, a rare perception of the sub-le analogies between the outward world and the experiences of human kind, an 1a Jeep seuse of profound spiritual truths. In his gay moods, he is one of the most rollicking of oalladists; in thoughtful moods, he gives worthy utterance to sentiments and spirations that belong only to our wiser hours and our better moods. Let me give a taste of his quality.

THE EMIGRANT. Trowbridge's mind is highly dramatic; hence his

frontier home, describes the familiar he looked at them for the last time:

"AT MY ENEMY'S GATE"
is not only a charming poem, but a wonderfullygood sermon upon the folly of prejudice and
hatred. It seems too bad to omit a single line
of it, but The Tribure needs room for something else, and whoever wishes can read the entire poem in the book. Here are four stanzas:

In the summer afternoon,
On my pathway, stealthy as Fate,
Crept a shadow vague and chill:
The bright spirit, the rainbow grace
Of sweet, hovering Thought, gave place
To a nameless feeling of loss.
A dark sense of something ill.

Then I looked, and there, on the ground, Were two lovely children at play; The door-yard turf all around Was spotted with dalstis and pinks;

But here I am! What's the use of grieving?

Five years—will it be too late to begin?
Can sover thinking and honest living
Still make me the man I might have been?—
I'll sleep. O, would I could wate to-morrow
In that old room, to find, at last,
That all my trouble and all their sorrow
Are only a dream of the night that is past!

nmost heart of the writer:

Ethereal Sabbath!
Day evermore blest!
I will walk in my garden,
Enjoying thy rest,
While the peal from the belfry
Is sweet on the air,
And the people are thronging
To sermon and prayer.

The churches invite me,
Their tables are spread
With the brightness of elver,
The whiteness of bread;
The golden-lipped gollets
Are ducky with wine.
And I know the Communion
Of Christ is divine.

Whatever thy name!
Pour out on the nations
Thy baptism of flame
(As thou pourest this sunshing)
And teach us to heed

"The Emigrant's Story "--- "At My

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribuna, Boston, Nov. 3, 1874. Hardly has Mr. Trowbridge's new story, "Fast Friends," left the press to find such hearty greeting as few books are fortunate enough to re-

is announced. Mr. Trowbridge's fame as a story-writer, especially for boys, is thoroughly established. His praise is in the mouth of an army of boys, and of men who find undimin-ished pleasure in stories that glow with the freshness and palpitate with the energy of boyhood. Trowbridge's "Jack Hazard" series, of which 'Fast Friends" is the fourth volume, is accounted one of the best series ever written in

telling a stranger the story of his journey to his

. I tell you, 'twas hard on the woman! But stranger. stranger, Look at her now, with her grown and half-grown daughters about her, setting the table and getting our supper,
Hopeful, resolute, light of heart and of hand,—and, Hopeful, resolute, light of heart and of hand,—and, besieve me, That's just the way she has been ever since, after havthat is just the way she has been ever since, after hav-ing her cry out.

Over her young ones that marning, she turned a face like the sunrise.

Westward,—never a tear from that time nor a word of repining!

Novelty tickles the young; and the children, seeing the world move Slowly and leisurely past, through the rolled-up sides of the canvas,
Shouted and laughed, and thought there was nothing
but fun in a journey.
Tired of that, they walked, or romped with the dog by the roadside, Racing, gathering flowers, and picking and stringing the berries; Tired of that, sometimes they rode on the backs of the

oven;
Tired of everything else, they fall saleep in the wagon,
Spite of the joits:—what wouldn't we give to sieep as
a boy sleeps?
Here is the Emigrant's view of a nice theological question. He and Multy were wondering
whether they had not been foothaidy in going
off into the wilds with their six children: Each knew well enough what the other was thinking :

God will take care of them and of us," says she, "if we trust Him."
Twasn't for me to dispute her; but somehow I have a notion.

Praying our best is doing our best for ourselves and each other: Trust in God is believing that, after we have done our part, He will look out for the rest; anyhow, it is useless to

Whether He does or He doesn't; and so I reasoned and acted.

"AT MY ENEMY'S GATE"

As I passed my enemy's gate

Whereupon I said, in my scorn,
"There should grow about his door
Nothing but thistle and thorn;
Shrewd nettle, dogwood, and dook;
Or three-leaved by that twines
A bleak ledge with poisonous vines,
And black thenes that merust
The scaly crest of a rock!"

From his apple-trees showered the notes of a dozen esstatic throats, and up from the grass-lot below Came the gossip of bobolinks.

And, behold! like a cloud, overhead, Flocked a multitude of white doves! They circled round stable and shed, Alighting on sill and roof:
All astir in the sun, so white, All a-murmur with love, the sight Sent a pang to my softening hear!, An arrow of sweet reproof.

"ONE DAY SOLITARY"
is a poem to leave heartache, it brings so vividly before the reader the loneliness, the late repeutance, the haunted memory, and the darkened life, of the condemned man. If vagabonds only would read it before giving themselves up to their ruinous appetites or vicious whims!

Was I born for this? Will the old folks know? Was I born for this? Will the old folks know
I can see them now on the old home-place:
His gait is feeble, his step is slow,
There's a settled grief in his furrowed face;
While she goes wearily groping about
In a sort of dream, so bent, so sad!—
But this won't do! I must sing and shout,
And forget myself, or else go mad.

one of the deepest poems in this new volume, and-unless I am mistaken-it flowed from the

When wilt thou, dear Presence! Whatever thy name!

The living communion of truth and of deed?

O Love! till then make us At peace with our kind, And establish thy kingdom In heart and in mind; Till thy will in our wisnes And settens be done; Man gropeth in shadow, And waits for the sun.

He gropeth and creepth,
With symbol and creed,
Till the Day of Salvation
Be risen indeed,—
Till the strong, wings-of Scraph,
The Angel of Light,
Bolt the stone of great Darkness
Away from the Night,

VEGETABLE DIET. The Summer-Dinners of a Vere

Prof. Francis Newman, in a recent number of the London Dietetic Reformer, says:

"The question bas so often been put to me, But actually, what do you get for dinner? that I at length resolved to keep a register of my dinners for an entire month. At first I intended to give every day literally, but on finding that from not having vegetarian messmates to finish my dishes I often had nearly the same dinner for two days together, or the principal dish three days. I thought this accurate publication of my economy to be a needless bit of autobiography. I have therefore generally omitted such repetition. If any one new to vegetarianism should read through the list of these mineteen dinners eaten by me in June, I fear he will rather think me a luxurious epicure than pity me as an ascetic." Following is a list of the dinners as recorded by Frof. Newman:

1. Peas, pudding from split peas, with onion-sauce, in which is sage and parsley. Boiled cabbage. Stewed gooseberries and rhubarb. Ourd and whoy.

2. Savory pie, of vagetables, with topioca. Broth from yesterday's peas (better than any mutton broth), with slice of brown bread and butter. Baked pudding of rice, sago, and Sultans raisins, with top of bread and butter.

3. An onelet with savory herbs. Spinach and cabbage. Stewed rhularb with greengage jum and some

of rice, sago, and Sultans raisins, with top of bread and butter.

3. An omelet with savory herbs. Spinsch and cabbage. Stewed rhubarb with greengage jam and some of yesterday's baked pudding.

4. Boilad barley pudding with Sultans raisins, so milk or sugar, but savory herbs. Cabbage. New potatoes with paraley-sauce and a few stalks of asparagus. Mixed fruit, stewed.

5. Brown bread and Cheddar cheese, French figs, with walputs and almonds. Gooseberry tart. A little curd and whey,

6. Green peas. Potato fritters, Cabbage. Yesterday's gooseberry tart, with slice of bread and butter,

7. Potato scone (I believe this is the right name); Cabbage. New potatoes. Oswego blanc-mange and stewed gooseberries.

8. Green pea soup, thick with lettuce and something cles. Potatoes in paraley sauce. Asparagus. Strawberry tart.

8. Potatoes baked with butter, sage and onlons. Cab-

else. Potatoes in parsiev sauce. Asparagus. Strawberry tart.

9. Potatoes baked with butter, sage and onions. Cabbage, with a scrambled (or rumbled) egg on it. Stewed pear. Gooseberry tart.

10. Some green pea soup. Omelet of bread crumbs and herbs. One potato. Some cabbage. Tart of rhubarb and strawberries.

11. Whest mush, boiled in water, eaten with parsley sauce, green peas and youdg potatoes. (This mush is an excellent dish. The wheat is cracked, not ground, Onions, small in quantity, sliced fine and fried, are mixed in it, with a pinch of savory berbs, after it is boiled). Cewego bisno-mange, with orange marmalade.

lade.

12. French haricot, dressed with leaves of marjoram and thyme, small quantities of fried onions (added afterward as to the wheat mush), with a teaspoonful of oil. Green peas and young potatoes. Rhubaro and strawberry fouls.

13. Fried batter pudding, nearly like Yorkshire pudding. Green peas. Young potatoes in butter. Brown

13. Fried outer pudning, easily use foreshire pudding. Green peas. Young potatoes in butter, Brown bread pudding with blauc-mange and milk.

14. Young Windsor beans, with parsiey and butter. One small dumpling. Cabbage with mint sauce, Stewed rhubarb, with preserved ginger and milk.

15. Rice and lentils. Spinsch and young potatoes in parsiey sauce. Oswego blanc-mange and damson text.

tart,
16. Medley of Windsor beans, French haricots and
very small carrots, with cheese powdered over. Young
potatoes. Stewed rhubarb with damson jam and milk.
17. Whole groat pudding. Cabbage with mint sauce.
Young potatoes in paraley sauce. Stewed rhubarb and
damagnit. namsons.

18. Pie of cabbage, onion, and egg. Brown bread and butter, with French figs. Afterward strawbarries

nd charries.

19. Stewed mushrooms, A beautsful cabbage. Potoes in parsley sauce. Stewed rhubarb and goose-A Wild Dance.

An Alabama letter to the New York Times, in giving an account of a negro political meeting at Snowdown, sketches the following scene: "The men who came from a distance rode on mules and horses. They were clad in every variety of costume. A few were comfortably clothed, but by far the greater number appeared in an ingeniously-contrived garment of rags, which was neither coat, vest, nor trousers, out a combination of the three. Many of them were covered with freshly-picked cotton, but some were without shoes, others with no covering for their heads, and a few appeared in nothing but a torn flannel shirt and ragged calico pauts. The women, on the other hand, were all well and even heads, and a few appeared in nothing but a torn fiannel shirt and ragged calloo pauts. The women, on the other haad, were all well and even expensively dressed. Some of the younger misses were coquettishly attired in smart woolen gowns, made in what seemed to me to be the latest fashion, and one or two very select young persons, who stood at a distance from the rest, wore silk waists. They evidently found no favor in the eyes of the other women, who frequently gave yout to their ourraced feelings by calling gave vent to their outraged feelings by calling

gave vent to their outraged reeings by caling them stuck-up niggers, and intimating that 'they never cummed to dem clothes by no good way.'

"When some 200 of the plantation nands had assembled, and night had fallen, a large wagon containing a band of black musicians and a number of negro politicians from Montgomery drove up. The horses were taken out, and the wagon of the blacksmith shop. The men and women gathered around the wagon, and I soon found that it was to serve as a speakers' stand. While these preparations were going on the band played a lively tune, in excellent time, and the young men and girls commenced to jump up and down, first on one foot and then on the other. It was remarkable, however, that they did not dance together. Around one group of four young mulatto girls a large crowd congregated, and witnessed their movements with evident satisfaction. They did not attempt to go through anything which resembled the figure of a quadrille, but, holding each other by the hands, jumped up and down in time to the muste, occasions. but, holding each other by the hands, jumped up and down in time to the music, occasionally swaying gracefully from side to side. All around the men kept time with their hands and feet, and, as the tempo of the music became quicker and more exciting, exclaimed at intervals: 'Dem's the gals for dancin'.' 'Ain't dey some? Oh no.' 'Slap dat heel more behind, Sue.' 'Raise the dust, honeys.' The music became quicker and quicker, and faster and faster danced the girls. They jumped from side to side, and changed places from right to left, always keeping exact time with their feet. Then, as the music again quickened, they broke into a always keeping exact time with their feet. Then, as the music again quickened, they broke into a wild song, the retrain of which was taken up by the crowd. The dance became madder as the chorus commenced. The dark eyes of the giris flashed in the darkness. Their white teeth were seen gleaming behind red, moist line, and, with quick, gasping breath, they went on with the song, dancing with almost superhuman rapidity, and, goaded on to fresh exertions by the frantic girs of the excited pagrees, they never paused.

The Darwinian Theory.

The Dundee Advertiser says: "It is not generally known that a series of elaborate experiments intending to illustrate the laws affecting the variation and selection of species have been for some years going on under the direction of able and intelligent naturalists. These experiments were begun soon after the appearance of Mr. Darwin's great work, and their object is to discover the extent to which, by persistent effort, species may be varied, to what degree particular organs may be changed by a different circumstance and condition, and how far feeble and rudimentary development may be increased and accelerated by special conditions and wants. These experiments are carned out with the utmost care, and their results recorded with accuracy; and they will no doubt in due time throw much light on the doctrines of development and natural selection. The period during which they have been conducted has, as yet, been too brief to yield important results, and they may possibly have to be carried on for more than half a century before their scientific value is really ascertained. These experiments are under the direct supervision of nearly all the more eminent naturalists of the day, including Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Darwin, and Mr. Wallace; and they will be the first sustained scientific test to which the laws affecting the variation and origin of the species have been subjected." The Darwinian Theory.

A Determined Suicide.

A man employed in a Baltimore factory committed snicide the other day by drowning. The deliberateness of purpose evinced by him was remarkable. He first took a drink of liquor, then walked to a wharf, laid his ceat and hat and a book in which he kept some of his employer's accounts on the edge, and leaped into the water in full view of the crew of a schooner lying a few yards distant, and of several persons near by on the wharf. The men on the vessel threw logs of wood over to him, and one seized a rope and tossed it so close to him that he was obliged to change his position to avoid it. To all entreaties to save himself he answered only that he would not, as he was determined to die. A boat was then procured, and several men got into it and tried to rescue him with a boat-hook, which was wound about the leg of his pantaloons. After numerous efforts, the unfortunate man was

drawn out of the water. He gave two or three gasps, but although every exertion was made to resuscitate him, he soon ceased to breathe.

FIRE-DAMP.

Adventures in a Coal-Mine.

Adventures in a Conl-Mine.

Pittaburg (Nor. 3) Correspondence of the New York Republic.

A few days since four men, strangers, desiring to see the interior workings of a coal-mine, entered the Columbia tunnel, near Rough and Ready Mine at this place. Some distance from the entrance the passage-way diverges, leading in one direction into the working part of the mine, and to a large unused chamber in the other. This chamber has been abandoned some time, and, as a consequence, has become filled with fire-damp and other noxious gases arising in a coal-mine.

The visitors, being without a guide, found their way along the dark and stimy passage by means of a lantern carried by one of the party, and took the tunuel leading into this infested chamber. Entering it, they walked about until they began to feel the effect of the poisonous gases. Aware of the prevalence of fire-damp in mines, they knew at once the cause of the peculiar sensation, and endeavored to find the way by which they entered the chamber, in order that they might escape. Before the entrance could be found three of the party were obliged to succomb to the influence of the fire-damp, and fell to the ground. The fourth, carrying the lantern, found the passage, and succeeded in reaching the outside gallery, but in a weak condition. He soon recovered after coming in contact with the purer air, and at once set himself about the rescuing, if possible, of his companions.

He was fearful that if he left the mine for aid

self about the rescuing, if possible, of his companions.

He was fearful that if he left the mine for aid they would be dead or beyond the hope of resuscitation before he could return, so he determined to re-enter the noxious enamber and drag his friends forth into the air himself. Hastening in, he discovered by the dim light cast by his lantern the prostrate bodies of his three companions. Hanging the lantern on one of his arms by the large carrying ring, he grasped two of the senseless men by the collars, and, being a powerful man, and nerved to still greater strength by the circumstances, he pulled them out into the main passage. Pausing a second for a breath of fresh air, he again rusbed into the chamber and drew the remaining man out. Losing no time, he dragged his senseless friends toward the mouth of the entrance to the mine, taking one several feet forward, then going back and bringing the others, one at a time, nutil he brought them to the fresh air at the entrance.

Before he got them out he was rejoiced to notice signs of returning consciousness in them all. It was some time after reaching the mouth of the mine before the three men were able to comprehend their situation, and to realize that their escape from the very jaws of death was almost miraculous. Aid was procured for them, and they were taken to one of the hotels in the place; and their remarkable adventure made quite a sensation in Pittston.

In the same chamber was enacted a fearful tragedy on Friday. Westley Willis, a young man who had just hired out to work in the mine, while awaiting orders, thought to take a look at things inside. Unfortunately he was not aware of the fire-damp chamber, and followed the passage directly into it. No sooner had he entered the foul place, when the gas was exploded by Willis mine-lamp on his hat, and the young man was hurled out of the chamber against the jagged sides of the gallery. The report was heard for a great distance round, and the passage was soon filled with startled miners. Willis body was fonden panions.

He was fearful that if he left the mine for aid

his body was broken. He was the only support of a widowed mother and crippled brother.

Entering a Church on Donkeys. Entering a Church on Bonkeys.

On the evening of Oct. 8, some young men wearing the uniform of the National Guard, who had ascended Monte Pezzo, near Rome, on donkeys, endeavored to enter the church there mounted as they were. A disturbance arose between them and the sacristan, who was aided by some persons who happened to be in the church. The police intervened, but on the arraignment of two of the young men before the Police Court in Rome on the following morning, the public prosecutor disregarded the accusation which had been brought against them of having insulted the cause of religion, and the accused were sentenced to five days' imprisonment for having abused their uniforms.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

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MR. BRET HARTE, MME. CAMILLA URSO, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS Gentlemen's Ticket, including Reserved Seat for Entire Course, \$3.00; Ladies, do., \$2.00. For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co., 115 State-st.; Geo. W. Slisby & Co., 165 Twenty-second-st.; Emerson & Stott, 239 W. Madison-st.

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This Afternoon at 2:20, and Evening at 8 p. m., positively last two performances of Kelly & Leon's Translation of Offenbach's Comic Opera.

CHING-CHOW-HI. FE-AN-NICH-TON......THE ONLY LEON.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Last Day of the Brilliant W. J. FLORENCE Two Grand Representations: 2 o'clock his wonderful personation, BOB BRIERLY. 8 o'clock, Jules Obenreizer, in
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Monday-ELLA WESNER in her new drama.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF MISS MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, Friday Evening, Benefit of Miss Carlotta Le Clereq, Tom Taylor's heart-drama, MARYWARNER Saturday Matines and Saturday Night-MARY WAR-NEU. Monday Evening-WYBERT REEVE and Miss ADE-LINE STANHOFE in "The Woman in White." GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY ANNOUNCES ROBERT COLLYER For Sunday, Nov. 8, at 3 p. m., in the Grand Opera House. inbisot... The Human Life of Washington."
dmission, 10 cents.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL. GRACE GREENWOOD Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames. Costume Impersonations and Recitations, with Stage Effects.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 9 and 10.
Admission, 75c. Reserved Seats, 25c extrs. For sale at Jansen McClurg & Co.'s. A GRAND CHARITY FAIR WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO, Beginning Nov. 16, 1874,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. The ladies in charge earnestly solicit contributions thereto. Salable articles of every description, as well as fresh, dried, and preserved fruits and household supplies will be thankfully received. Packages should be addressed "Hospital Fair, care of Redneld, Bowen & Co., 12 to 116 Lake-st., Chicago." Circulars containing information can be had from Mrs. F. M. MITCHELL, Secretary, 122 Wabssh-av.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERY RAILROADS pepot, foot of take st., and foot of Premy second at Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast curner of Randock, and 18 tanal of corner of Madison. ### Leave. Arrive.

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Convict Labor to Let.

ILLINOIS SATE PENTIANT. COMMISSIONER'S

OFFICE, JOLIST, Oct. 1, 1874.

The undersigned Commissioners of the Illinois State
Peuticentiary offer the labor of from fifty to seventy-fire
convicts to the highest bidder.

These men are sound and able-bodied, and adapted to
most any or all kinds of labor. Ample shop-room will be
furnished, and steam power at a reasonable rate if required. The discipline is the institution is excellent, and
will be maintained at its present standard.
will be maintained as its present standard.
will be maintained as the present standard.
will be maintained as the present standard.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid
which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the
State.

For further particulars, inquire of either of the undersigned, or the Warden, R. W. McClaughry, at the
Prison.

JOHN M. WHAM.

JOSEPH W. WHAM.

Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of the Village of Norwood Park, Cook County, Illinois, invites Proposals for \$2,000 of 10 per cent interest-bearing bonds, bearing date Nov. 1, 1874, of the denomination of \$600 each, interest parable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, at the Merchants National Bant, in Chicago, Principal payable in five years at the said bank. The Village has no indebtedness over and above the amount incurred by the issue of these bonds. Inquire of John Cammack, Village Treasurer, Norwood, Park, or L. C. Collins, Jr., Village Attornoy, Room if, 10 Washington-st. College, United Parks, or JOHN OAMMACK, Village Treasurer, MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., UHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is ta-only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sandays from 9 to 12.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PROF. BONAMY PRICE The presence in this city of the great Oxford
Professor of Political Economy, Bonamy Price,
is creating quite a stir among business men. The desire to hear his views upon the financial ion of our country will be gratified, as will be seen by the correspondence published below, Mr. Price has accepted an invitation extended to him by members of the Board of Trade and of the Citizens' Committee to lecture upon

Commercial Crises." Carpenter & Sheldon, who have, at the request of the Committee, assumed the management of the lecture, announce that it will be given esday night, in Standard Hall. The lecture will be free, and undoubtedly the curiosity to see, as well as the desire to hear, one of En-gland's great scholars will crowd the hall to its

The following is the correspondence:

**Chicago Tribune, Nov. 5, 1874.

**Messrs. Carpenter & Sheidon:
GENTLEMEN: The Committee appointed by the GENTLEMEN: The Committee appointed for a seture on "Commercial Crises" by Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University, would be gratified if you would take charge of the same, believing that your experience and facilities for the management thereof perience and facilities for the management thereof will greatly add to the success of the evening. Mr. Price has indicated Monday evening next as the time that would be most convenient for him. The Committee consists of E. C. Larned, R. H. McCormick, Henry Greenebaum, Horace White, and J. C. Ambler. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Horace White,

ROOM 18 BOONE BLOCK, CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1874. Boom 18 BOONE BLOCK, CHICAGO, NOV. 6, 1012.

Mr. Horocce White:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst. requesting us, in behalf of the Committee you represent, to assume the management of the lecture of Prof. Bonamy Price on "Commercial Crises," to be given under the anspices of the "Citizens' Association," has been received. Recognizing the value of any utterances upon this important subject by one who has devoted so much time and ability to its study, and desiring also to further if possible the work and purposes of the "Citizens' Committee," we will cheerfully comply with your request, and contribute everything in our power to the success of the occasion. Respectfully,

Prof. Bonamy Price:

DEAB SiB: Will you be so kind as to demonstrate in your forthcoming lecture, from the American prices current, the exact effect of the fluctuations of the gold premium upon prices in the United States? Does the effect of the fluctuation of the gold

premium extend to the retail prices of commodities in the United States? Very respectfully, CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1874. A. J. FINCH.

SOUTH TOWN BOARD. A meeting of the South Town Board was held vesterday afternoon at their office, No. 172 Adams street. There were present Justices Boy-den, DeWolf, and Daggett, Supervisor Schanck nd Town-Clerk Gruenhut. The chair was taken by Supervisor Schank, who, after routine business had been disposed of, stated that he had been charged by Mr. Gruenhut with defrauding the town by buying up town orders and in other ways. He accused the Town Clerk of having, a little time before, locked the doors in order to have a secret meeting with some of the members of the Board. He called upon the Town Clerk to read. A REPORT

he had prepared, as follows The Town Clerk, Mr. Joseph Gruenhut, having made to your honorable body a report as to town orders in which discrepancies are very visible. I, John Schanck, Supervisor, herewith submit the following, to correct secrepancies:
ved of P. O'Brien, late Supervisor.....\$ 117.63
ved of H. B. Miller, County Treasurer. 12,500.00 \$12,617.65 Paid out for old and new town orders.

Mr. Schanck stated that Mr. Gruenbut could not account for the item of \$288. He would like to know what right the Town Clerk had to issue orders ahead of time. He produced an unaudited town order of \$1,000, which, he alleged, had been issued a month ahead of time. He could prove that the Town Clerk had issued \$3,000 of orders to Mr. Corrigan ahead of time. He wented a committee appointed to investigate

mis books.

THE TOWN CLERK
said he could explain these matters. He
thought that was the best thing to do. He
moved that the report of Mr. Schanck be referred to the Justices of the Peace, but found no

tice DeWolf did not see any great necesetty for looking into it immediately. The Board had no means at present of finding out whether the accounts were correct or not. He moved that the report of the Supervisor be spread upon The Town Clerk moved that the report be re-ferred to the five Justices. Unless this were

done, the next Supervisor would find no money to the credit of South Chicago.

The motion was seconded by the Supervisor, and carried.

The Town Clerk called upon the Board to ap-

point a permanent Chairman to countersign all town orders. It was a fact that the Board had town orders. It was a fact that the Board had no authorized Chairman, unless they elected one.

Justice Daggett moved that the Supervisor of South Chicago be appointed such Chairman.

The Town Clerk objected on the ground that the Supervisor paid the orders. He thought that there was a vital necessity for such a Chairman. As things were now, bankers and capitalists did not think it safe to pay move on the ists did not think it safe to pay money on the town orders in their present shape. He did not want the Supervisor to sign orders drawn upon

Justice Daggett moved that Justice DeWolf be Chairman of the Board, and be authorized to countersign the town orders, but found no sec-onder.

The matter was finally laid over until the next meeting. After auditing one or two small bills, the Board adjourned until the first Friday in De-MR. GRUENHUT'S REJOINDER.

Late in the evening Mr. Gruenhut, a little breathless after climbing 100 steps, came in and asked for opportunity to expose the frauds and corruptions which lay hidden in Supervisor Schauk's detailed report. Mr. Gruenhut takes exception to the fact that the item of \$12,500, exception to the fact that the item of \$12,500, representing new and old orders paid, is not itemized, and that the orders which it represents were not produced, which he insists must be done even if it requires an order of Court, to do it. Mr. Gruenhut is not prepared to deny that orders whose face value is \$12,500 have been paid, but he does not believe that the persons who held them got that amount of money for them from Supervisor Schank. He still insists that the Supervisor bought up these floating orders at less than their face, and

of money for them from Supervisor Schank. He still insists that the Supervisor bought up these floating orders at less than their face, and then paid himself their full value out of the town funds. He says also, with great indignation, that Mr. Schank has preyed upon his colleagues, a thing which was never before heard of in the annals of South Chicago; that Mr. Corrigan took to Schank an order for \$1,550 and got it cashed for \$1,200, and one for \$600 and got \$500, which sum he paid to Schank for services done as Assistant Assessor, when Schank never did any assistant assessing.

Mr. Gruenhut also says that, while \$2,000 were paid to the bank, \$5,000 ought to have been paid, and that the failure to pay this difference has atterly ruined the credit of the once proud Town of South Chicago, so that it will be impossible for Schank's successor in office to get any money whatever to pay the Assessor or anybody else. He also says that Mr. Schank omits to include in his statement the \$1,000 paid to himself, and that he fails to explain why the office-rent is unpaid, and why the man who sold them the safe has not got his money, the failure to pay these latter debts being disgraceful in the extreme! Mr. Gruenhut has an order for \$288 which he believes he could get about \$200 for from Mr. Schank, but he is not prepared to settle on those terms, and if he does not get its full face value through the agency of the five Justices of South Chicago, he intends to shake the dust off of his feet as testimony against them and go before the Grand Jury,—the last refuge of the oppressed and ill-treated.

CENTRALIZING THE SUPREME

COURT The following letter from Mr. Justice Mc-Allister of the Supreme Court has been received by J. C. Richberg, Esq., Secretary of the Chi-

WAUKEGAN, Nov. 4, 1874.

members of the Court, as I know, feel conscious that a period has already been reached when it is impossible to dispose of the cases brought to that Court in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Bar or creditable to the Court, and keep up squarely with the business from term to term. Delay is an inevitable consequence, and that, in many instances, amounts to a denial of justice. Such results can, of course, only follow when cases have meris in them, and that cannot be said of a large mass of the cases which go to that Court. They are venturesome experiments, involving mere crotchets instead of real points of law. The actual truth is that the litigious spirit so prevalent and rancorous amongst our people is a great evil, and one that should attract the attention of both moral and legal reformers. As an illustration of what I mean, I will call attention to the fact that we had upwards of 700 cases upon the docket of the term just closed, and but a very few of them were old cases. And I undertake to say that not over two hundred of that great number ever ought to have gone there, because they are trashy. And in the old States of the Union, lawyers could not be found who would jeopard their reputations by bringing such cases as comprise at least rive hundred of that docket to the court of last resort.

What we want most, in the way of legal reform, is to put a stop to the Supreme Court for the ineffectual purpose of the education of those as lawyers, and who consequently never can be lawyers. If it were the last utterance of my life, I would say that I verily believe that, if no cases were brought to that Court but such as a good, sound, well-educated lawyer would say ought to be passed upon by the court of last resort, there would be no more complaints of too much business in the Court.

If the gentiemen of the Chicago Bar Association, for whom I entertain the highest respect, will take the trouble to investigate this matter to the bottom, they will find that it is floodwood which chokes the streams of justic nembers of the Court, as I know, feel conscious that

civilized world subject to such a practice and such inflictions?

Then, again, that Court is made the substitute for fences by certain railroad companies. They do not fence their road, and, as I should judge, bring every case where they have hilled stock to that Court, irrespective of the merite of the case, necessarily costing them twice as much as it would to pay for the stock killed. In these various ways the time of the Court is consumed in the consideration of masses of cases which never ought to have been brought there. Now the remedy for this is not, in my judgment, to be attained by consolidating the Court at the Capital. The same trash can get there as well as to the present divisions.

same trast can get there a went so the present visions.

I do not suppose that what I have said will be regarded as a very acceptable response to the resolution of which I have been furnished a copy. But I know from experience that the trouble lies not so much in having several divisions of the Court as in the causes I have attempted to delineate, and there ought to be some means devised for their eradication. I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant, W. K. MCALLISTER.

PROF. SEYMOUR.

The following is the assidavit of the Rev. George Henry Higgins, Rector of Trinity Parish, Lincoln, Ill., relative to the visit of "Father" Grafton to the New York Theological Seminary, referred to during the recent session

Seminary, referred to during the recent session of the Episcopal Convention:

I. George Henry Higgins, a Presbyter of the Diocese of Himois, Rector of the Parish of Trimity, in the City of Lincoln, in the State of Himois, having seen in public print certain statements having reference to the Rev. G. F. Seymour, D. D., and the General Theological Seminary in the City of New York, and knowing of my own knowledge that such statements are false, and, as I believe, are uttered with intention to deceive, do now from a sense of right and duty make the following true relation of facts:

That I entered the Junior Class in the General Theological Seminary in the fall of the year 1870, and that I graduated therefrom and received my diploma in the year 1873; that during the terms of each year I was resident in the Seminary, occupying during my whole course Room 5 in the east building.

That during my course I was socially intimate with one Henry M. Toroert, now a priest in the Diocese of New York, then a member of my class, and resident in the same east building of the General Theological Seminary.

That at the time mentioned in the false statements

in the same east building of the General Theological Seminary.

That at the time mentioned in the false statements above referred to, I was invited by the said Mr. H. M. Torbert to meet in his room the Rev. C. C. Gration, of Boston, who was temporarily in the City of New York, on his way to or from Boston.

That I accepted the invitation, and met besides the Rev. Mr. Grafton three or four of my fellow-students, whom I knew as the intimate friends of Mr. Torbert; the evening was passed in a pleasant general conversation, and towards its close a suggestion was made either by myself or by one of the students present, that if Mr. Grafton's stay in New York was prolonged over the one night we might be allowed to meet him again the next evening, and that he would teil us something of the work carried on by the Order of St. John the Evangelist; that by permission of Mr. Torbet, asked and obtained, I invited other of my friends among the students to be present.

bet, asked and obtained, I invited other of my friends among the students to be present.

That on the second evening we met some additional students invited by Mr. Torbert, and all having been introduced to Mr. Grafton, we recited the hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost," and the Lord's Prayer, after which Mr. Grafton gave a short lecture of instruction

and advice relative to the ministerial life, which and advice residue to the ministerial fire, which he founded on the counsels of our Lord, mentioned in the 7th and 19th chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel. After singing the hymn, and the benediction, the students dispersed with remarks of approbation and thanks to the reverend gentleman for his timely and acceptable counsels. cceptable counsels.

That I am fully persuaded that this was the only

time during my stay in the seminary that Mr. Grafton met any of the students in such manner, and I posi-tively assert that on this occasion it arose solely from the courtesy of Mr. Torbert, and our own utterly un-premeditated action thereupon. the courtesy of Mr. Torbert, and our own utterly unpremeditated action thereupon.

Furthermore, that about two weeks after the event just related the Professor of Systematic Theology stated to our class during recitation that the head of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament had been visiting the Seminary, and had there propagated its abominable opinions, or words of like effect, and this statement being so utterly foreign to what really took place, as above stated, at Mr. Grafton's visit, was received by the students with a great deal of merriment, and I desire to state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Rev. Dr. Seymour was totally ignorant of all and any part of the occurrence until the rumor of the assertion made by the Professor of Systematic Theology brought the matter to his notice.

Since that time I have twice seen in the columns of the Church Journat the same utterly false statement in regard to the C. B. S. and the visit of Mr. Grafton to the Seminary; therefore I desire to say, as one of the parties by whom the matter originated, that each and every statement of the matter which dirers from the account given above and the statements made below is uttarly false and unreliable.

and every statement of the matter which differs from the account given above and the statements made below is utterly false and unreliable:

First—The visit of Mr. Grafton was of a private social nature, and to Mr. Torbert.

Second—The first evening we met Mr. Grafton socially as the friends of Mr. Torbert,

Third—That the meeting of the second evening was simply the result of an unpremeditated request made by us, the students present.

Fourth—That nothing in regard to the Holy Communion was the subject matter of either evening.

Fifth—That nothing in regard to the existence, the affairs, or the doctrines of the C. B. S. was so much as mentioned, nor was anything said which could possibly

affairs, or the doctrines of the C. B. S. was so much as mentioned, nor was anything said which could possibly be construed into having any relation thereto.

Sixth—From the manner in which the meeting originated, it was impossible for any one to have knowledge thereof except the students invited.

Scienth—The meeting was in no wise secret, but was the subject of general conversation for two or three days afterward.

Eighth—That the Rev. Dr. Seymour knew nothing whatever of the meeting.

Minth—That the whole matter of Mr. Grafton's address related to the personal purity of life necessary for those who are called to Holy Orders. This affidavit has been followed by a public etter from Mr. Welsh, who made the origina

statement, reiterating his former statement and presenting further testimony. His letter i in the form of a review of the whole matter, an in the form of a review of the whole matter, and it appears that the holding of erroneous doctrines was not so much Dr. Beymour's fault as the giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Church. Mr. Weish asserts that, during an official visit of Bishop Coxe to the General Theological Seminary, Prof. Beymour acknowledged, in his presence and in the presence of the Faculty, that Father Grafton had been at the Seminary. The Rev. Mr. Higgins' affidavit is met by saying that "others (students) have testified that the most extravagant views of the Eucharist were sance

WAUKEGAN, Nov. 4, 1874.

Dean Str.: I had the honor of receiving your letter as Chairman of the Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, inclosing a copy of the resolution of that lody relative to the centralization of the terms of the Supreme Court at the Capital of the State, and asking my views of the matter.

The Bar Association seem to have an accurate comprehension of the state of the business of the court, of some of the official of the present system, and the necessity of some cheme for relief. The

title as obtained from the abstract men to the solicitor of the Never-withdraw-while, etc., Company, who, after a careful examination of the same, found therein an agreement to sell to a Mr. Brown, which had never been released.

The insurance agent who wanted to make the required advance of course locked his coffers at his solicitor's statement, and told Mr. Smith that the money could not be forthcoming until the cloud was cleared from the title. Mr. Smith was quite positive that the agreement to sell to Mr. Brown had been released, but then the fact was not shown on the abstract office records. Mr. Brown had been released, but then the fact was not shown on the abstract office records. Mr. Brown had departed no one knew whither, and, until matters were made plain to the satisfaction of the insurance company, they could not, of course, come down with the needful to build another couple of stories on Mr. Smith's new stone-front stores. A happy thought struck the would-be borrower. He remembered that, subsequent to the recording in the official books of the agreement to sell, and before the great fire which destroyed them, he had had his title to the property examined by a lawyer whose authority on such matters is unquestionable, and who at the time had pronounced the title to be clear and unclouded. Mr. Smith and the unquestionable lawyer then interviewed the insurance company, but what they said or decided upon must remain a secret. However, a very short time afterwards a Mr. Brown signed a quitclaim deed to the property over to Mr. Smith, who joyfully showed the same

However, a very short time afterwards a Mr. Brown signed a quitclaim deed to the property over to Mr. Smith, who joyfully showed the same to the Recorder man, who cheerfully recorded the same in his books, as did the abstract men, the same day the insurance company gleefully accepted a mortgage on the property, paid over the \$110,000, and the workmen again repaired to the dangerous derrick and began daugling the luge stones over the heads of passeongers.

and began dangling the huge stones over the heads of passengers.

A few questions, however, remain to be asked. Are there not in this world many Browns? Was the Brown who signed the quitclaim deed identical with that member of the family to whom Smith once agreed to sell the land? Might not an impecunious Brown have yielded to the persuasions of the ingenious Smith and a \$50-bill, and have consented to sign John Brown? And, if so, what will the matter be if the bonatide Brown arrives in Chicago some day to fulfill his part of the agreement to Smith, and finds that he has been done brown by another member of the strangely-prolific family? ber of the strangely-prolific family?

CRIMINAL RECORD.

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge Booth-The case of Charles D. Rocksfellow, charged with attempting to ravish the person of Lena Keller, was on trial yesterday. The case was set for hearing Thursday, but when called Miss Keller was missing. An attachment was issued, and yesterday she was brought be-fore the Court. It then appeared that a man named Hoffmann, acting as the friend of the defendant, had offered \$100 down, and \$50 when the case was dismissed, to Adam Geist, the uncle of the girl, if he would prevent her appearing against Rockafellow. On learning this, on motion of State's Attorney Reed an attachment was issued for Hoffmann for contempt of court. There was considerable delay in obtaining a jury, growing out of the fact that in examining the panel it was discovered that sixteen men were professional jurors, and the Court thereupon dismissed the whole panel, and the jury in the case was selected from outside persons. At the case was selected from dutasite persons. At 6 o'clock p, m. the case went to the jury, and at 7 o'clock they returned a verdict of "guilty," and fixed his punishment at two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A venire was issued for a new petit jury to serve in the place of the one discharged by the Court.

place of the one discharged by the Court.

JUSTICE COURTS.

JUSTICE COURTS.

Justice Boyden—John J. Bennett. arrested for making threats to do violence to Francis Larned; placed under peace bonds of \$600.—Charles Neally, arrested for assaulting Ed Laughlin with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury; fined \$25.—Fred Leek, Heber Hawley, and Thomas Jefferson, arrested for illegal voting; discharged.—John Tracey, arrested for larceny; continued case; discharged.—William Brown, arrested for larceny; continued case; discharged.—discharged.—

case; discharged.

Justice Sculiy—Frank Dado, arrested for vagrancy; continued till the 10th inst. in bail of \$200.—A. D. Haywood, arrested for fast driv-\$200.—A. D. Haywood, arrested for hast carving; continued till to-day in bail of \$200.—George A. Johnson, arrested on the same charge; continued till to-day in bail of \$200.—Annie O'Brien, arrested for drunken or disorderity conduct; fined \$25.—Charles Perry, arrested for disorderity conduct; the state of the state for disorderly conduct; continued till the 10th inst. in bail of \$200.—James and Thomas Willinst. in bail of \$200.—James and Thomas Williams, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till the 10th inst. in bail of \$200 each.—Thomas Raleigh, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till the 11th inst. in bail of \$200.—Charles Neally, arrested on a warrant for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury; change of venue to Justice Kaufmann.

Justice Van't Woud—Frederick and Richard Conder were averted for rich on complete of

Justice Van't Woud—Frederick and Richard Condon were arrested for riot on complaint of Philip Weidmann; continued till the 13th inst. in bail of \$500 each.—Mary Donovan, Michael and Lizzie Kane, arrested for riot on complaint of James F. Riiey; continued case; was called and was again continued till the 12th inst. in bail of \$100 each.

Lighting Krufmann—Edward Chart. Arrested**

continued till the 14th inst., in bail of \$800
—Edward Moore and Charles Maxwell, arrested for disorderly conduct; sentenced to the House of Correction for ninety days each. Justice Haines—Officer Michael Acker was ar-

Justice Haines—Officer Michael Acker was arrested on a warrant sworn out by James Kin ney charging him with assault and battery; continued till to-day in ball of \$200.—Nicholas Powers was arrested on complaint of James Fitzgerald charging him with the larceny of a quantity of wine valued at \$50 from the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad; continued till to-day in ball of \$500.

to-day in ball of \$500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Brookbanks, of No. 536 Hubbard street, was assaulted and robbed by two men, who met him on Indiana street, near Ashland avenue, Thursday night. One of the party struck him in the face and choked him while the other took from his pockets \$35 and a gold vest-chain,

Mary Lambert was arrested yesterday at the Mary Lambert was arrested yesterday at the instance of Jenny Renney, who charged her with disorderly conduct. The prisoner was subsequently discharged, and vented her pent up feelings by procuring a new hatchet, and making an attempt to assault Jenny with it, but she was prevented and again arrested on the charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury. Both parties live in that part of Clark street known as Chevenne

GENERAL NEWS. The temperature yesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, Tribune Building, was, at 8 a. m., 46

deg.; 10 a. m., 55; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 57; 6 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 56. The cheapest and best article on the market is a Lakeside lecture-course ticket.

A deaf and dump gentleman of this city, who has been spending the summer at several of the Eastern watering-places, met a well-known society belle of Boston at Newport last July, and fell in love with her at once, and she returned the compliment by falling in love with him. It was a case of love at first sight. They were married about a month ago, and have just returned to the city after spending their honey noon, and taken up their residence on Calumet avenue. The happy wife was asked yesterday by a friend of hers, "How on earth did you ever not ashamed of yourself?" "Oh! Mrs. Jones I couldn't help it. You see he is such an excellent dancer. He's just splendid," was the new wife's answer.

An Aldermanic candidate was so sanguine of his election Tuesday that he prepared a royal feast, and invited his friends to celebrate his success after the close of the polls. He was defeated, and now mourns over the fickleness of his anticipated constituents and the uncertainty of politics.

Rev. Mr. Higgins' affidavit is met by saying that "others (students) have testified that the most extravagant views of the Eucharist were sanctioned by the Rev. Mr. Grafton. The remainder of Mr. Welsh's letter is either extraneous to the main point or repeats what has already been given to the public.

PERFECTING A TITLE.

The fact that necessity knows no law is oftener exemplified by the coups d'etat of business men when suddenly faced by unforeseen difficulties than by any other class of people, and of course if this is true of business men in general it applies with especial force to those whose lot has been cast in this go-ahead country. We are always hearing of a new way in which somebody succeeds in paying an old debt, but the ingenuity which has been hitherto displayed in this line must take a back seat in deference

A dispatch is reported to have been received yesterday afternoon from Sheriff-elect Agnew, dated at St. Louis, and his friends state that he made a precipitate departure on election night to avoid the annoyance of about 500 applicants for appointments. For the past three days and nights his house has been besieged, his whereabouts, and even coaxed his toddling babies to tell where their distracted papa has gone. Mr. Agnew's slate will probably be made up in St. Louis, and on Dec. I he will make his appearance at the Sheriff's office, fully equipped, and backed by a posse of new deputies and bailiffs to keep out the teasing multitude of would-be officials.

A young married man parmed James O'Neille

A young married man named James O'Neill, who has been lodging for about a month at No. 142 West Washington street, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of laudanum, which he had taken Thursday afternoon with suicidal intent. The cause of the act is attributed to family difficulties. Deceased left his wife some time ago, and this fact is supposed to have preyed upon his mind to such an extent that he finally resolved to and his axistence. The Deputy

Coroner was to have held an inquest yesterday, but did not do so.

Complaint is made, and not without apparent reason, that the persons sent to the Bridewell from the Madison Street Station are brought out and put in the prison van during the recess time of the Scammon School, just across the way, the result being that the children hear the obscene and brutal remarks made by the prostitutes and vagrants who temporarily line the sidewalk. A delay of half an hour in sending off the prisoners would obviate a great nuisance, and remove a cause of corruption from the young.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Simon Kline, achild 9 months old, who had died, it was asserted, from an overdose of optum contained in a prescription. An examination of the medicine and a close autopsy under the direction of Dr. Henrotin disclosed the fact that the child died of congestion of the brain, the effect of natural causes, and not of the medicine. A verdict was rendered accordingly. The parents of deceased live at No. 334 Ogden avenue.

An escaped lunatic entered the billiard-room.

No. 334 Ogden avenue.

An escaped lunatic entered the billiard-room of Tom Foley, on Clark street, last night, about 11 o'clock, and after informing several present that he was the owner of the Pacific Hotel and much other property, kicked up a rumpus, and wound up by walking off with the First Ward Alderman's coat and hat. Officer Bruton took the demented individual in charge.

A young man who was passing Wilde, Bluett & Co.'s store, at the corner of Madison and State streets, last night about 9 o'clock, discovered that a light of glass had been broken in one of the windows, and called Officer Repstorf's attention to it. It was not known whether thieves did the act or not, as no one connected with the store was about. There are numerous articles on show in the window, but it is not believed that any of the goods were taken.

About 5:30 o'clock last evening Mrs. Rais defiberately walked off Polk street bridge-approach into the river, and was saved from drowning by the efforts of Officer Hatchfield and the bridge-tender. She was observed by the officer coming down the approach in a hurry, and, as she neared the edge, he called out to her to stop, as the bridge was open, but she kept on, heedless of the warning. Hatchfield immediately gave the alarm to the bridge-tender, who ran down on the pier, and jumping into his boat, shoved it quickly toward the drowning woman, and saved her just as she came up to the surface of the water for the last time. The unfortunate lady stated that, owing to the darkness, she did not notice that the bridge was open when she walked off the approach. She was taken to her home, close by.

PERSONAL. It is understood that Howard Priestly, Esq., is about to go to Europe for the benefit of his

health. A party of Canadian surveyors, who have been engaged for the last three years, in company with a delegation of United States surveyors, in settling the whereabouts of the boundary-line between the United States and the North American possessions of Great Britain, arrived at the Tremont House yesterday morning. The party is made up of the following Royal Engineers: Capt. Anderson, J. Kay, J. Malings, H. Lovell, W. March, W. Wilson, J. Macnicol, and T. Deck-worth; Assistant-Astronomer, George F. Burpee. They left last night for Ottawa, where they will complete their final report.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus discourses concerning Mrs. Swisshelm's dress reform:

dress reform :

thus discourses concerning Mrs. Swissheim's dress reform:

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm has conspicuously renewed her acquaintance with the reading public this fall, through her advecacy of the "dress-reform" ouestion. She bears aloft a banner with the strange device, "Multum sparse," and insists in concentrating the multitudinous articles of apparel constituting a lady's insperse into a single garment called "chem"; no doubt as graceful and symmetrical in outline as poetical in the name wherewith she has baptized it! Knowing the lady as well as I do, I am not a little curious to learn whether, in this grand philosophic enterprise, she inaugurated the good work by experimenting on her own wardrobe. Of old, her eustomary dress was ancient black satin, scant in the skirt, and opening low enough in the front of the waist to show a net-lace neck-handkerchief, which possibly might have rivaled the color of the witty Lady Wortley Montague's historic lines! A chronic hole afflicted that portion of the waist joined by the sleeve, which permitted the undergarment to observe men and things from an elevated standpoint.

A lady friend, expostulating at the long continuance

undergarment to observe men and things from an elevated standpoint.

A lady friend, expostulating at the long continuance of the rent, said:

"Mrs. Swisshelm, if you will take off that dress I will mend it with pleasure and immense satisfaction."

"Oh, no; life is too short to be spent in such trilling," she replied. "My principle is, never stitch where you can run; never baste where you can run; never baste where you can prin. If pinning doesn't answer your purpose, let the thing alone. 'All things wear to rags in time,' says some great orator, and mending merely postpones the natural course of events a little while."

"I never darn," she continued; "I substitute the easier meshod of patching. What is the use of spending hours of precious time in darning stockings, when a

easier method or patching. What is the use of spending hours of precious time in darning stockings, when a patch like this can be weipped on instanter?"

And she raised her dress, and displayed midnighthued hose artistically illuminated by brilliant dashes of scarlet in the vicinity of the heel. This may seem like exaggeration, but it is nothing but the plain, unvarnished truth, for I was eye-witness to the display, and have never forgotten the shock of surprise experienced.

Justice Kaufmann—Edward Quary, arrested
for bastardy, on complaint of Mary McQuail.

She is a woman of medium height and slender physique, with neck long and slender in the shock of surprise experismall chin, broad, high, intellectual forehead, from smail cnm, proad, high, intellectual forehead, fre-which the dark hair is combed smoothly back into knot behind, lips thin and tightly compressed, kee gray eyes, full of cunning observance, smail ea-long, graceful arms, which in their movements is mind one of a fisil, and feet which require numb sevens to accommodate them. Her conversation powers are remarkably brilliant and versatile, and se-in a view clear and causife writer only in redifference powers are remarkably brilliant and versatile, and she is a very clear and caustic writer (only in politics one does not always know which side of the fence she prefers). She came of an old Scotch Covenanter family, and possesses all the vehemence, without the stability, for which they were noted.

THE CITY-HALL. Now that it is known who will constitute the next Council, there is some talk going on as to who shall be President. Various candidates are in

the field, but the present President's friends are confident of success Policeman Youngson Hall, the man who allowed the Palmer House thief, Agnes Stuart, to escape was yesterday brought to trial before the Board of Police. Owing to remarkably good conduct during the six years of his service on the force,

he was let off with a reprimand. A delegation of citizens residing in the neighborhood of West Nineteenth and Robey streets vesterday visited the Mayor and the Board of Public Works for the purpose of complaining about the blasting of stone in a lime-kiln in that vicinity. They affirm that a stone weighing 29 pounds was recently thrown a distance of 600 feet. They will meet the Mayor and the Board at 12 o'clock to-day to consider the matter.

at 12 o'clock to-day to consider the matter.

The case of Officer A. H. Van Vlierden will be called Monday atternoon. This is the officer who resigned while charges were being preferred against him by Superintendent Rehm. The resignation was not accepted, and unless the officer answers to the Board on Monday he will be dismissed from the force. Since tendering his resignation he is reported as having said many thinge detrimental to his superior officers. If he can substanuate any of them the Board hope to see him and hear what he has to say.

Wednesday next, the weather permitting the

Wednesday next, the weather permitting, the Board of Police, together with all such as respond to the invitations, will make an inspection of the Fire Department by visiting all the engine-houses in the city. The party will start at 9 o'clock in the morning from No. 13 engine-house, situated on Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets. The Mayor, Common Council, and all other city officials, the Citizens' Association, and prominent insurance agents will be invited to at the council of the council prominent insurance agents, will be invited to at-

The Board of Police held two sessions yester The Board of Police held two sessions yester-day. At the morning session, the subject under consideration was the awarding of the contract for supplying the Fire Department with 15,000 feet of rubber hose. The contract was divided up between three dealers, all of whom guarantee to replace any length which may burst inside of two years from any defects in its manufacture. At the afternoon asssion, sayers policemen were At the afternoon session, several policemen were brought to trial. Officer Mitchell was find ten days pay for brutul conduct; Officer Wiggins, for sleeping on duty, was fined five days pay; Officer Toland was reinstated with a fine of

wenty days' pay. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the corporation of the Erring Women's Refuge for Reform will be held at the institution at 2:30 p. m. to-day. The Rev. C. H. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, will preach in the Centenary Methodist Church to-morrow morning. The Rev. Bobert Collyer will deliver the second lecture of the Sunday Lecture Society's course Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Grand Opera-House (Kingsbury Hall). His subject will be, "The Human Life of Washington." This is a new lecture, and its delivery will be the first occasion on which Mr. Collyer addresses the Chicago public since the panic of his pro-posed departure to New York.

Temperance mass meetings will be held at Grant Place M. E. Church Sunday evening, and

at the Chicago Avenue Church, coroer of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, Thursday evening. Both of them will be addressed by Mr. Francis Murphy, of Portland, Me., a reformed inebriste and saloon-keeper, who will tell the story of his life, and also by Mrs. M. E. Griffith, of Mt. Union, O., who has been actively engaged in the "crusade" against intemperance. All are cordially invited to attend.

The ladies interested in Mt. Holyoke are requested to pay due attention to the following notice:

To be Ahmac of Mr., Holyobe Sensinary, and to all notyces girls:
You are urgently invited to attend a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotal, Chicago, Nov. 21, for the purpose of forming an Alumna Association for Chicago and the Northwest, Business meeting at 10:30 s. m., followed by lunch and sociable.

MRS. O. P. BUCKINGRAM,
LOUISE C. PURINGROM,
ELLA J. BUCKINGRAM,
ELLA J. BUCKINGRAM,
COMMITTEE.

Male help of every description is carefully selected for employers free of charge at the Young Men's Christian Association Employment areau, No. 145 Fifth avenue. Col. A. N. Waterman will address the Philosophical Society at 103 State street this evening on "Governmental Reform."

SUBURBAN.

OAK PARK.
As was anticipated, the social of the Redowa Club, Thursday evening, was the most pleasant one, thus far, of the season. There were about thirty-five couple present. The music was furnished by Wedgwood's Band, and was much admired by all. The Union Club was well represented by the presence of some twenty of its members.

utmost to rendsr the occasion a pleasant one,

utmost to rendsr the occasion a pleasant one, and their efforts were eminently successful.

Unity Church choir has been reorganized, and the vacancies supplied by recent resignations will be filled at an early date.

Miss Conwell will succeed Muss Jessie Hardy as soprano, and Mr. McKeller will take Mr. Esmay's place as tenor. Miss Case, the present alto, will remain, so also will the present bals, Mr. Bates.

Mrs. Horton, the organist, will retain her place. It is said that further changes will be made necessary by further resignations at no distant date.

MAYWOOD. MAYWOOD.

The Congregational Society held a sociable Wednesday evening at the residence of George E. Barrett. The evening was the anniversary of the weddings of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Kimball. A large number was

present, and refreshments were served to all.

The Episcopalian Society held a social on the same evening, which was most pleasant and enjoyable. The social of the Presbyterian Society at the

residence of Mr. Hulburd, Thursday evening, was not largely attended, but a pleasant time was had by those who were present.
Mr. Mabie, of Oak Park, will preach at the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening. There will be no morning services.

Maywood is soon to have the pleasure of seeing how its more pretentious buildings look upon paper. Mr. Mass is to do the engraving.

EVANSTON.

The Pioneer Fire Company held a regular neeting Thursday evening. An election of officers was held, with the following result : Foreman, Archibald Winne; First Assistant, Ernest Idler; Second Assistant, Henry A. Pearsons; Third Assistant, P. H. Sullivan; Secretary, Robert Beatty, Jr.; Treasurer, William Gamble; Executive Committee, E. S. Taylor, L. W. Conkey, C. G. Ayars. Several members were dismissed for non-payment of dues.

The Company decided to petition the Trustees o purchase a large fire-alarm bell, as the one low in use cannot be heard distinctly enough. The new constitution and by-laws presented

at the last meeting were adopted.

No other business of public interest was ansacted.
The Presbyterian sociable was held Thursday

PARK RIDGE. The annual election of the officers of the Maine Cemetery Association was held Thursday evening in the school-house. There was considerable interest evinced in the result, and the election was excitingly close. Why there should be such a desire to be elected to a position of this nature is hard to understand. The following are the success-ful aspirants: Daniel T. Wood, President; L. D. Tenant, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. T. James, Z. D. Root, and Charles James, Trustees

for the ensuing year.

The boot and shoe store of Peter Connelly was entered by burglars and entirely stripped of all articles of value. This is the second time that Mr. Connelly has thus suffered.

> THE COURTS. day.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE. terday against Joseph E. Moss, Joseph S. Reed, Edward Rickords, and Albert I. Huntoon, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$32,304.90 on the Briggs House. The complainant says that, in April, 1874, it loaned Moss and Reed the abovementioned amount, and took a trust-deed on the Briggs House and the leasehold interest of the defendants to the ground. The half-yearly terest fell due a few weeks ago, but has not been paid. Complainant also states that Moss and Reed have failed to pay the rent for the land or the taxes and assessments, and that it fears the lessor will enter and cancel the lease soon. It also charges that Moss and Reed have not ollected any rent from Rickords and Huntoon, the present lessees, for some months: that they are on such terms that they will not let each other receive any rent, and have given notice thereof to the sub-lessees. The complainant therefore asks for an injunction to prevent Moss and Reed from interfering with the premises, or from collecting any more rent, and to restrain Huntoon and Rickords from paving any rent to Moss and Reed, and that a Receiver may be ap-pointed to take charge of affairs, receive rents, and pay the rent due, and all taxes and assess-Moss and Reed, and that a Re ments, and that its trust-deed may also be fore-

THE MARINE COMPANY.

The Marine Company gave a chapter of its troubles yesterday in a bill filed by it against the American Exchange National Bank. The complainant, after giving a full history of its organization, and the various extensions of life it secured, states that for some time back it has been doing business with the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, and that last fall it became indebted to the defendant in the sum of \$18,751.67, which was secured by collateral-notes held by George W. Smith, of this city. It claims that it has repeatedly affered to pay this indebtedness if the defendant would surrender the collaterals, but that the New York bank refused to comply, alleging at times that the securities did not belong to the complainant, or that they were held for other debts. The Marine Company denies this, and ask that the defendant may be enjouned from negotiating the notes, and be compell-THE MARINE COMPANY. joined from negotiating the notes, and be compelled to surrender them. The collateral notes are made by Mary B. Cooke and D. B. Cooke, Antoine Duffosse, G. F. Root, J. E. Tyler, John Forsyth, and a few others, and amount to upwards of \$70,000.

DIVORCES.

Clara L Gowell filed a bill for divorce from the husband, William C. Gowell, on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Margaret Bowers complains that her husband Margaret Bowers complains that her husband, Patrick Bowers, has been guilty of the most in-human cruelty for years, and asks for a divorce, and that he may be restrained from disposing of his property, so as to prevent her from obtain-ing alimony.

Judge Tree will not call any farther on Judge Booth's calendar.

Judge Tree will not call any tarther on Judge Booth's calendar.

BANKBUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Robert Griffith, an order was entered dismissing the proceedings.

In the case of Ira A. Lount & Co., a creditors' meeting will be held Dec. 8, before the Register here.

The Northwestern Distilling Company, W. H. Shipman, and about twenty other creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against C. H. Swain, Gilbert W. Barnard, and George H. Cole, liquor-dealers, in this city, under the firm-name of Swain, Barnard & Co. Their claims amount to \$25,451.17, being chiefly on unpaid notes and securities, and they charge that Swain, Barnard & Co. have made various fraudulent sales and payments to Dickinson, Leach & Co., W. J. Plows & Co., and others; that they have allowed their property to be taken on legal process, and that they allowed G. A. Head, as Receiver appointed by the State court,

to take all their property, with intent to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankrupt act. It is also charged that the Receiver only spends a part of his time in the office, and allows the debtors to have control when he is away; that a large amount of goods have been bought which are not shown on the books, and that a short time ago an order for sale of the property was made in the Circuit Court, but that it was done for the purpose of keeping the firm's affairs in the hands of the debtors and Receiver. They therefore ask for an injunction to prevent any further proceedings under the orders of the State court, and to prevent the sale of stock, and also that the firm may be declared bankrupt.

The creditors of the defunct Merchants' Insurance Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of declaring a final dividend, but, after some deliberation, it was adjourned until Nov. 24 at 2 p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

H. V. Benjis sued E. H. Parker and E. S. Til.

Journed until Nov. 24 at 2 p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

H. V. Bemis sued E. H. Parker and E. S. Tilton for \$1,000.

Daniel Havrety began a suit in trespass against Michael Donnelly for a like amount. A capias was also issued.

C. D. Wells & Co., sued French & Co. for \$1.000.

St. 000.

A. E. Darling, for the use of Alfred Osborn, commenced a suit against John V. Farwell, claiming \$8,000.

Grant Goodrich, Bernard Loewenthal, and John M. Wilson, began a suit for \$5,000 against Peter Wolf and M. W. Wolf.

Joseph May began a suit against the Allemania Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, for \$1,500, and another for \$2,000, against the Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Millville.

J. E. Taylor, B. W. Phillips, and Jacob Weil sued Francis Binz for \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Mahr commenced a suit in trespass against Russell Sheldon, laying damages at \$15,000.

J. J. Richards began a suit for \$1,500 against

J. J. Richards began a suit for \$1,000 against William Carroll.

The State's Attorney filed an information to restore the plate of Greene's South Branch Addition to Chicago, and Greene's South Branch Addition extended.

Kantzler & Hargis sued George C. Smith, J. B. Smith, and F. P. Smith for \$2,000.

C. E. Entz bgan a suit for \$3,000 against W. N. Sturges.

C. E. Entz bgan a suit for \$3,000 against W. N. Sturges.

Thomas O'Neil filed a bill against Catherine McGrath, John McGrath, and E. F. Bunyan to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,000 on Lots 18 and 19, of Block 1, in O'Neil's Subdivision of a part of the N. E. fractional quarter of Sec. 29, 39, 14. A. J. McBean began a suit for \$10,000 against the City of Chicago and John McHugh, and James Duffy also sued the city for a like amount.

THE COUNTY COURT.

James Duffy also sued the city for a like amount.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Claims against the following estates were allowed: Estate of C. F. Block, \$230; estate of George F. Quinn, \$91; estate of Richard Randall, \$215; estate of Horace Reed, \$1,456; estate of Robert Robinson, \$716; estate of Paulina Reider, \$50; estate of John Reid, \$50; estate of John Smith, \$22,234.42; estate of Fluidolph Stammler, \$103.70; estate of Fluidolph Stammler, \$103.70; estate of Herman Schroeder, \$745.60; estate of E. H. Stein, \$39.50; estate of Edward J. Tinkham, \$503.45; estate of John Schreiber, \$728.10; estate of Clark Tillinghast, \$209.50; estate of Frederick Mesh, \$1,222; estate of Thomas J. Turner, \$389.66; estate of James Weldon, \$311.42; estate of A. B. Williams, \$2,345.78; estate of Charles Wredt, \$311.64; estate of Hanz C. Werner, \$50; estate of Catherine Waldrogel, \$128.45; estate of John O'Neal, \$172.35; estate of Diana M. Cook, \$400.61; estate of Volney B. Truax, \$75.

Louise Alt was appointed guardian of John Meters a minora under an approved bond of

Louise Alt was appointed guardian of John Alt et al., minors, under an approved bond of \$5,000.

In the matter of the estate of William F. Bay et al., minors; grant of guardianship to Josephine D. Russell under an approved bond of \$48,000. That must be closed at Auction this

JUDGE BLODGETT-The call extends to No. 60. JUDGE GARY-188, 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196 JUDGE JAMESON-The call goes to No. 160.

JUDGE ROGERS—No cail. JUDGE TREE—325, 1,681, 954, on his own cal-

endar.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—John D. Lanenan and F. A. Drexel, executors, etc., vs. Charles M. Smith, \$93,933.64.—Fort Wayne Manufacturing Company vs. E. E. Lawrence, \$113.62.—First National Bank vs. T. C. Whiteside, \$80.06.

JUDGE GARY.—George Graber vs. John and Jacob Ragor. \$274.66.—Charles Mears et al. vs. Charles Quigley, \$500.09.—W. S. Cadman vs. William J. Faulkner, \$561.40.—T. K. Webster vs. Alpheus and C. Octavius F. Badger, and W. W. Hiton, \$3,103.98.—Ears Lippin-cott et al. vs. John Ragor, \$611.46.—The First National Bank vs. James Hanson, \$212.—The First National Bank vs. James Hanson, \$212.—The First National Bank vs. S. P. Walker and Ira Holmes, \$2,520.83.—Cimton Paper Company vs. Albert, Benjamin, Samuel, and Isaac Felsenthal, \$837.15.—The National Insurance Company of Hannibal vs. George W. Foss, \$121.33.—First National Bank of Peru vs. S. J. Walker, \$2,200.—William Phillips vs. J. W. Bent, \$246.0.—The Merchants' National Bank vs. John Souerby, \$181.53.—First National Bank of Alegan vs. Ira Holmes, \$1,012.56.—James Clark vs. L. McLachlan, Jr., \$152.50.—D. W. Eldred vs. B. P. Himman, \$262.—Berthold Loewenthal vs. James Geary, \$2,004.70.—Levi Rosenfeld et al. vs. W. H. W. Cushman and I. N. Hardin, \$3,255.28.—J. T. Noble et al. vs. T. H. Ball and James H. Ball, \$355.75.—First National Bank of Rochead vs. George R. Glarke, \$246.05.—J. M. Cockroft vs. H. R. Thompson, \$594.—John Jung vs. John R. and Agnes C. McCullough, \$711.74.—Patrick Nacey vs. Joseph Fovers, \$400.

CIRCUIT COURT.—CONFESSIONS.—Charles Westphal vs. Conrad Biersterfeld and William Rubekamp, \$145.28.—C. T. Barnes vs. F. Herbold, A. P. Johnson, and A. D., Borgmeier; verdict, \$150.

CHURCH REUNION.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.-The Synod of the Church of Scotland, in session here, have adopted motion in favor of reunion by a vote of 68 to 17.

Economize These Hard Times---One Dollar a Week.

Make your own clothing. The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine will save its cost in one season. The a day for man or woman who may wish to do sewin either in families or manufacturing, Warranted for five years. The best in the world. Beceived the high-est award at Vienna. From \$10 to \$15 cheaper than all others. Sold on easy monthly payments at 197 State street, and in all of the principal cities in the United States. WILSON SEWING-MACHINE Co., Manufacturers,

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Chicago, Burlington & Guincy Kaliroad
Sunday Train
for Omaha, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and all Far Weet
points will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street,
on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. Tickets and sleepingcar berths may be had at the office, No. 59 Clark
street, or at the depota. Through tickets via C. & N.
W. R. R., or C., R. I. & P. B. R. will be good on this

The " American" and the "Argand," both base-burn ers for hard coal, and the "Acme," a base burner for ers for hard coal, and the "Acme," a base burner for soft coal, together with a great variety of other desira-ble stoves, are manufactured and sold by Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, Nos. 141 and 143 Lake street, Chicago. Stove dealers should write for their illustrated cata-

Do You Know It ? People whe wait for the coming "cold snap " will be out of patience to think they had not got an Anti-Clinker stove put up this warm weather, by Bangs Broa, State and Van Buren streets. Between Ourselves, Ladies,

the most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is so certain to per-petuate that charm as a daily use of Sozodont. Chickering Upright Pianos. Strong and clear in tone; stand in tune sple

warranted durable: occupy very small space. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street. MARRIAGES.

CLENDKNING-MOSS-Thursday evening, Nov. 5. at Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. T. O. Clendening, the Rev. Harmon T. Clendening, of Oceneva, Ill., and Miss Francis F., daughter of Mr. W. P. Moss, of this city.

PARKER-SMITH-At the residence of the bride's uncle, James S. Collins, Esq., 650 Michigan-sv., on the evening of Nov. 5, by the Rev. James Billing, of Aurors, Ill., Mr. Charles F. Parker and Miss Caroline E. Smith, both of Chicago. No cards.

MILLIGAN-SHATTOCK-On the 5th inst., by the Roy. Dr. Petric, Richard R. Milligan and Annette Rebecca, third daughter of John Shattock, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS. TORRENCE—William P. Torrence, Jr., of Pittsburg, aged 29 years, was killed by an accident on the Chicago, Danville & Vinceance Railroad Nov. 5, 1874.

E37 Buffalo papers please copy. Barville & Vincennes Railroad Nov. 5, 1874.

EF Buffalo papers please copy.

AVERS—Nov. 5, 1874, Cors Isabella, daughter of Frederick H. and Emma Avers.

Funeral at the residence, No. 259 South Park-av., at 2 p. m. Sunday, thence to Oakwood.

EF Buffalo and Brocklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WODDARD—On Friday, the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock a. m., Nellis Ellery, youngest daughter of Willard and Levins J. Woodard, aged II years 5 months.

Funeral at No. 250 Kandolph-st., corner of Willard-place, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PRICHARD—The funeral of Sirs. Mary Prichard, formerly of Komes, N. Y., will leave the house of Mr. John Parry, on State-st., between Forty-ninth and Fiftiesth, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives of the de-ceased will be pleased to 500 all intends in a timediana. SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used or children with never-failing success. It corroots satisfy of the stomach, relieves wind colic, requisite the bole, ourse dynemory and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remotes

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow in use in all case of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumstim, colis colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external management Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worm without injury to the child, being perfectly warm as free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients as-ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists as cents a box. cents a box.

PERFUMERY.



AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Bankrupt Sale at Of a Wholesale Manufacturer's Stock of

FURNITURE. Saturday Morning. Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock, At Store No. 184 North Clark-st. By order of R. R. Jenkins. Eaq., Assignee we will at the entire stock of Furniture, &c., Walnut Chanker Sets, Dressing Cases, Boreaus, Dook, Lables, Chair, Bookcases, &c. Also, a line of Upholstered Failer Sun All first-class goods. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION. On Saturday, Nov. 7, at 9 o'clock, 18 crates W. G. Crockery, 6 crates Deco-rated Ware, assorted.

rated Ware, assorted.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Household Furniture, Parlor and Chamber
Sets in large variety, Wainut Bedateads and
Bureaus, Wainut Wardrobes, Secretary,
Book Case, Marble and Wood-Top Tables,
Commodes, W. S. Bureaus, Extension Tables, Lounges, Soras, Rockers, Easy Chairs,
Mirrors, Wainut Chairs, Hair and Husk
Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets,
Stoves, 150 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth.
At Il o'clock—Open and Top Burgies, Critters and At 11 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, Cutters, and Harnesses. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WE HAVE FOUR TOP BUGGIES AND THREE OPEN BUGGIES

morning. Somebody will get some bargains. Nov. 7, at 11 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashar. THE ATTENTION OF GROCERS

100 cases CANNED SWEET CORN.

"Benton Corn" brand, and is warranted perfectly swee and in prime order. Sale at 11 o'clock prompt, Saturday Nov. 7. GEO. P. GOLE & CO., & 4 70 Wabashav. DRY GOODS

Regular Catalogue Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Etc., TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 9:30 A. M. TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 9:30 A. M. We shall ofter another very attractive line of Dress Goods. Silks, Alpacas, Plaids, etc.; also a rioh line of Black Volvets.

Extensive sale of Gents' Suspenders, Scarts, Ties, and General Furnishing Goods.

Also, a great display of Gloves of every variety and grade for gents, tadies, boys, children, misses, etc.

Fine stock of knit goods, Cardigans, Gaitsers, Soarts, Nubias, Hoods, Shawis, Mitts, Gloves, Caps, etc.

Bed-Quilts, Horse-Blankets, and Carriage-Whijes, Artificial Flowers, Foathers, Laces, and Rufflings, Hostory, Notions, Hats and Caps, White Goods, Lating Underwear, Genet Morino and Shedand Underwear.

Cloths, Cassimerers, Stinets, and Jeans. Shriting Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ginghams, and Cheviots.

Also, special sale of a full line of 4-4 Ingrain and 44 Venetian

CARPETS.

We Have Never Placed a Finer LINE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES Before our customers than we shall

display at our Auction Sale by catalogue, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 9 1-2 a.m. OUR ORDERS ARE TO SELL.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. THURSDAY.

Regular Sale on Thursday, Nov. 12, of a full CLOTHING

FOR GENTS', BOYS', AND YOUTHS'. Also, Woolen Piece Goods, Cloths, Cassi-Miso, Woolen Field Goods, Wotions, Homers, Satinets, Jeans, &c.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, and Underwear.
Government Clothing, Dress Coats, Cavalry Jackets, Blouses, Pants, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

OVER ON LOTS AT OUR
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, STOVES,
OROCKERY WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
SATURDAY MORNING, AT 9% O'CLOCK. DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND FURA TUESDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLECK. FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS, BUGGIES, STO., WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING. THURSDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK,

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